```
CC   to perform PCR on cells present in histochemical sections or cytochemical
CC   smears, e.g. for biological, forensic or pathological studies. The primer
CC   was one of a pair used to amplify papillomavirus DNA from human cervical
CC   cancer cells SiHa. A 449 bp PCR prod. was obtd. by this method whereas
CC   multiple primer pairs were needed for the same result using conventional
CC   PCR methods. See also AAQ34980-6. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC   field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1308 CAAGACATACAACTACC 1324
              ||||||||||| | |||
Db         19 CAAGACATACATCGACC 3


RESULT 1044
AAQ44798/c
ID   AAQ44798 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ44798;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   29-SEP-1994  (first entry)
XX
DE   HPV16/pT713 primer.
XX
KW   N4-methyl-cytidine; N4-methyl-deoxycytidine; triphosphate; CTP; dCTP;
KW   substrate; polymerase; cytosine; oligonucleotide; polynucleotide;
KW   sequence analysis; primer extension reaction; PCR;
KW   polymerase chain reaction; ampliflication.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9405684-A1.
XX
PD   17-MAR-1994.
XX
PF   30-AUG-1993;   93WO-US008145.
XX
PR   04-SEP-1992;   92US-00941370.
XX
PA   (LIFE-) LIFE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI   Pless RC;
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-101109/12.
XX
PT   New N4-alkyl-(deoxy)cytidine 5'-tri:phosphate cpds. - useful in DNA
PT   sequence analysis, primer extension reactions and nucleic acid
PT   amplification.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 12; 40pp; English.
XX
CC   Cpds. N4-(1-4C alkyl) cytidine 5'-triphosphate (I) and N4-(1-4C alkyl)-2'
CC   -deoxycytidine 5'-triphosphate (II) are new. (I) and (II) serve as
CC   substrates for RNA and DNA polymerases for incorporation of the N4-(1-4C
CC   alkyl)-cytosine moiety into oligo- and polynucleotides. They can be used
CC   in DNA sequence analysis, primer extension reactions and nucleic acid
CC   amplification. To assess the potential for using N4-methyl-dCTP in PCR
CC   amplification, reaction mixts. contg. the canonical nucleotide set were
CC   compared to mixts. in which dCTP was replaced by the N4- methylcytosine
CC   analogue, in a PCR experiment designed to amplify a 293 bp sequence of
CC   HPV16 DNA. Using a high-temp. regimen the desired fragment was obtained
CC   with the canonical dNTPs, but not with N4-methyl-dCTP. A low-temp.
CC   regimen, conducted with dCTP or with N4-methyl-dCTP in the reaction
CC   mixt., cleanly produced identical amts. of the expected fragment as the
CC   sole amplification product. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1308 CAAGACATACAACTACC 1324
              ||||||||||| | |||
Db         17 CAAGACATACATCGACC 1


RESULT 1045
AAT05336/c
ID   AAT05336 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT05336;
XX
DT   31-JAN-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Peptide transport gene atptr2a PCR primer.
XX
KW   Peptide transport gene; atptr2a; disease-resistance; fungus-resistance;
KW   insect-resistance; pathogen-resistance; herbicide-resistance;
KW   transgenic plant; crop improvement; polymerase chain reaction; primer;
KW   RT-PCR; ss.
XX
OS   Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
PN   WO9525114-A1.
XX
PD   21-SEP-1995.
XX
PF   10-MAR-1995;   95WO-US002708.
XX
PR   16-MAR-1994;   94US-00212188.
XX
PA   (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.
XX
PI   Becker JM,  Stacey G;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-336935/43.
XX
PT   Plant peptide transport genes - used to increase plant resistance to
PT   herbicidal peptide(s), pref. those produced by a plant pathogen.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 40; 79pp; English.
XX
CC   An upstream primer (AAT05336) starting at base 1975 of the Arabidopsis
CC   thaliana peptide transport atptr2a gene (see AAT05334) and a downstream
CC   primer (AAT05337) starting at base 2528 were used in RT-PCR to measure
CC   the extent of ATPTR2A transcription in plant tissue. A 569 bp fragment of
CC   the atptr2a open reading frame is generated
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy           6 GCAGCGTAAAGGATGGA 22
              |||||||||| |||||
Db          20 GCAGCGTAAATCATGGA 4


RESULT 1046
AAT11661
ID   AAT11661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT11661;
XX
DT   16-JAN-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer for amplifying pigment epithelium-derived factor fragment.
XX
```

```
KW   Pigment epithelium-derived factor; PEDF; neuronal cells; neurons;
KW   glial cells; gliastatic; gliosis; central nervous system; CNS;
KW   neurodegenerative disease; injury; neuronotrophic; brain cells;
KW   Parkinson's disease; photoreceptor cells; retina; inhibition;
KW   proliferation; immunoassay; antibody; ageing; degenerative disease; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9533480-A1.
XX
PD   14-DEC-1995.
XX
PF   06-JUN-1995;   95WO-US007201.
XX
PR   07-JUN-1994;   94US-00257963.
PR   30-DEC-1994;   94US-00367841.
XX
PA   (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI   Chader GJ,  Becerra SP,  Schwartz JP,  Taniwaki T;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-039966/04.
XX
PT   Use of pigment epithelium derived factor - for enhancing neuronal cell
PT   survival and inhibiting glial cell proliferation, useful, e.g. in CNS
PT   cell culture or to treat neuro-degenerative diseases.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 38; 151pp; English.
XX
CC   Pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) has both neuronotrophic and
CC   gliastatic activity, making it useful in cases where neurons die quickly
CC   and glia tend to proliferate (gliosis), e.g. in CNS cell culture, in
CC   neurodegenerative diseases and in CNS injury. The neuronotrophic effect
CC   of PEDF is especially useful for enhancing survival of neuronal cell
CC   cultures intended for use in transplantation. These include cultures of
CC   human foetal brain cells and neural retina and photoreceptor cells . The
CC   gliastatic activity of PEDF can be applied to inhibiting glial cell
CC   proliferation in certain tumours. Antibodies directed against PEDF can be
CC   used for inhibiting PEDF activity or in an immunoassay for determining
CC   levels of PEDF in fluid, cellular or tissue samples e.g for determining
CC   ageing and/or other degenerative diseases. Eight primers (AAT11661-68)
CC   were synthesised base on the cDNA sequence of PEDF and used to amplify
CC   fragments of the PEDF gene for later sequencing. Two primers (AAT11661,
CC   AAT11662) were used to amplify a 2 kilobase fragment from exon 3 to exon
CC   5 of PEDF
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1631 CCAGCAGGCAGCGGCTG 1647
              | ||| ||||||||||
Db          2 CAAGCTGGCAGCGGCTG 18


RESULT 1047
AAT78983/c
ID   AAT78983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT78983;
XX
DT   13-JAN-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse Huntington's disease gene exon 5 primer P586.
XX
KW   Huntington's disease; animal model; transgenic animal; mouse; therapy;
KW   drug screening; mhd gene; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   CA2178022-A.
XX
PD   02-DEC-1996.
XX
PF   03-JUN-1996;   96CA-02178022.
XX
PR   01-JUN-1995;   95US-00457273.
XX
PA   (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
PI   Hayden M,  Lin B,  Nasir J;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-298677/28.
XX
PT   Mouse Huntington's Disease gene - useful for generating transgenic mice
PT   as a model of Huntington's Disease.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 31; 69pp; English.
XX
CC   Neo-specific primer P8, (AAT78982), primer P586 (AAT78983) derived from
CC   exon 5 of the mouse Huntington's disease (HD) gene (see AAT78974), and
CC   primer P9 (AAT78984) derived from intron 5 of the gene were used in the
CC   genotype analysis of heterozygous transgenic mice embryos carrying a
CC   targeted mutation in exon 5. The results indicated that loss of function
CC   of the endogenous Hdh gene resulted in embryonic lethality during early
CC   post-implantation development. Transgenic mice can be used as models of
CC   HD
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1666 CACAGGGCAGCCCCCAA 1682
              |||||||||||| | |||
Db         20 CACAGGGCAGCACGCAA 4


RESULT 1048
AAV03721
ID   AAV03721 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV03721;
XX
DT   15-APR-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer SHR-16 for H chain of Fas specific antibody coding sequence.
XX
KW   Fas; antibody; human; immunoglobulin; variable region; rheumatism;
KW   autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; therapy; CDR; heavy chain;
KW   complementarity determining region; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   EP799891-A1.
XX
PD   08-OCT-1997.
XX
PF   27-MAR-1997;   97EP-00302415.
XX
PR   01-APR-1996;   96JP-00078570.
XX
PA   (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
PI   Serizawa N,  Ichikawa K,  Nakahara K,  Yonehara S;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-482673/45.
XX
PT   Anti-Fas recombinant antibodies - useful for treating auto-immune
PT   diseases, especially rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS   Example 4; Page 16; 72pp; English.
```

XX
CC This sequence represents a primer for the coding sequence for the protein
CC of the invention. The protein of the invention is a recombinant protein
CC (A), that comprises at least one region corresponding to an
CC immunoglobulin (Ig) variable region which enables the protein to
CC recognise and specifically bind to an antigen, preferably human Fas, and
CC has substantially no more immunogenicity in a human patient than a human
CC antibody. The proteins are useful for treating autoimmune diseases,
CC especially rheumatism (rheumatoid arthritis). (A) is based on a murine
CC monoclonal antibody. As the protein lacks the constant region, it has
CC substantially no more immunogenicity in the human patient than a human
CC antibody
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1452 TCCATTCTTCCTCAGTC 1468
||||||| ||||| |||
Db 4 TCCATTCCTCCTCTGTC 20

RESULT 1049
AAT47350/c
ID AAT47350 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT47350;
XX
DT 10-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Variant #6 of universal primer sequence for M13mp18.
XX
KW PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; bacteriophage; M13mp18;
KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene; multiplex PCR;
KW chimeric primer; genetic screening; mutation detection; CFTR;
KW Wilms Tumour gene; beta-thalassaemia gene; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9641012-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009637.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474450.
XX
PA (GENZ) GENZYME CORP.
XX
PI Shuber AP;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-052372/05.
XX
PT Universal primer used for multiplex DNA amplification - allows
PT simultaneous amplification of multiple DNA target sequences for high
PT through-put genetic screening.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 10; 38pp; English.
XX
CC AAT47345-T47374 represent variants of a universal primer sequence (see
CC AAT47344) derived from the bacteriophage vector M13mp18. This sequence
CC can be used as half of the DNA primer of the invention. The primers are
CC used for amplification of a target DNA sequence, and can be used in a
CC multiplex PCR amplification. The primers have the sequence 5'-XY-3',
CC where X is a sequence that does not hybridise to the target sequence
CC (such as this sequence), and Y is a sequence contained within or flanking
CC the target sequence. The melting temperature of a hybrid between X and
CC its complement (in the absence of other sequences) is 60 degrees C.
CC During early cycles of amplification, products are synthesised that
CC contain the chimeric primers on either end. The primers then serve as
CC high stringency recognition sequences for subsequent rounds of
CC amplification. As a result, the annealing efficiency of different primers
CC and their targets in a multiplex amplification reaction is normalised,
CC thereby reducing preferential amplification of certain targets. The
CC chimeric primer comprise a 5' universal domain and a 3' target-specific
CC domain. They are used for the simultaneous PCR amplification of multiple
CC DNA targets in a sample. The primer containing AAT47344 is particularly
CC useful in high-throughput genetic screening for detecting the presence of
CC multiple defined targets e.g. to detect mutations in genes like the
CC cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), the Wilms
CC Tumour, and the beta-thalassaemia genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1182 TGAGATGGCCACAGGCC 1198
||| |||||||| ||||
Db 19 TGACATGGCCACCGGCC 3

RESULT 1050
AAV06254/c
ID AAV06254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV06254;
XX
DT 22-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Puromycin-sensitive aminopeptidase (PSA) antisense oligonucleotide 2.
XX
KW Puromycin-sensitive aminopeptidase; PSA; treatment; cancer; psoriasis;
KW proliferative disorder; hybridise; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9738114-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-1997.
XX
PF 09-APR-1996; 96WO-EP001518.
XX
PR 09-APR-1996; 96WO-EP001518.
XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
XX
PI Fontana A, Constam D, Tobler AR, Altmann K, Schlapbach R;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-512727/47.
XX
PT Isolated protein with puromycin-sensitive aminopeptidase activity - which
PT may be used in treatment of proliferative disorders, including cancer and
PT psoriasis.
XX
PS Claim 36; Page 109; 141pp; English.
XX
CC This antisense oligonucleotide is specifically hybridisable with selected
CC DNA or RNA deriving from the puromycin-sensitive aminopeptidase (PSA)-99.
CC This oligonucleotide is used for dignosing conditions associated with PSA
CC expression. The human PSA-99 (875 amino acids) and the murine PSA-99 (920
CC amino acids) both exhibit PSA activity and can be used to generate anti-
CC PSA antibodies. Cell lines which produce the antibody and host cells
CC transfected with vector containing nucleic acid molecules encoding the
CC PSA and the oligonucleotides can be used in assays for identification of
CC agents which act by targeting PSA, for modulating PSA activity or
CC function. They can be used to influence proteolytic degradation of
CC endogenous PSA substrates, proliferation rate or viability of cells or to
CC induce apoptosis within cells by inhibiting PSA activity. Agents which
CC can diminish PSA activity in cells, by modulation of the amount of PSA in
CC cells due to modulation of PSA synthesis, may be used in treatment of
CC proliferative diseases, including tumours such as leukaemias and

```
CC   carcinomas or epithelial disorders like psoriasis
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        179 GAGGCATAGACAAGACC 195
              |||| |||||||||| ||
Db         18 GAGGGATAGACAAGCCC 2


RESULT 1051
AAV33259/c
ID   AAV33259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV33259;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   07-DEC-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   HPV type 16 gene amplifying 5' primer PV3.
XX
KW   Human papillomavirus; HPV; human; cervical cancer cell line; SiHa;
KW   thermal cycler sample compartment; veterinary; thermal conductivity;
KW   in situ PCR; nucleic acid detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN   EP863213-A1.
XX
PD   09-SEP-1998.
XX
PF   22-JUL-1992;   98EP-00200769.
XX
PR   23-JUL-1991;   91US-00733419.
PR   22-JUL-1992;   92EP-00306701.
XX
PA   (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
PA   (UYNY ) UNIV NEW YORK STATE RES FOUND.
XX
PI   Bloch W,  Nuovo GJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-522852/45.
XX
PT   New thermal cycler for in-situ PCR on microscope slides - and device for
PT   protecting microscope slides from fluid or vapour.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 10; 16pp; English.
XX
CC   Sequences shown in AAV33257 to AAV33263 represent primers used for the
CC   PCR amplification of the human papillomavirus (HPV) type 16 genome
CC   contained in the human cervical cancer cell line SiHa. The invention
CC   provides a thermal cycler sample compartment optimised for holding and
CC   controlling he temperature of one or more microscopes which facilitates
CC   thermal cycling. It also contains a device (barrier) for protecting a
CC   microscope slide from fluid or vapour when the slide is sealed in the
CC   device, comprising a plastics material that has high thermal
CC   conductivity, and is impervious to fluid or vapour, and is dimensioned so
CC   as to receive the slide. The new thermal cycling compartment is useful
CC   for performing in situ PCR for detection of target nucleic acid sequences
CC   directly from cells fixed onto a microscope slide, used in the field of
CC   cell biology, forensic science and clinical, veterinary and plant
CC   pathology. The modified heat blocks increase the speed and reliability of
CC   in situ PCR performed on microscope slides by accelerating and rendering
CC   more uniform the heat transfer which occurs during thermal cycling.
CC   (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC   correct PR field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1308 CAAGACATACAACTACC 1324
              |||||||||||  | |||
Db         19 CAAGACATACATCGACC 3


RESULT 1052
AAV85967/c
ID   AAV85967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV85967;
XX
DT   10-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse LRP-3 cDNA PCR primer 378r (mulrp3 3r).
XX
KW   LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
KW   insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
KW   glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
KW   hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO9846743-A1.
XX
PD   22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF   15-APR-1998;   98WO-GB001102.
XX
PR   15-APR-1997;   97US-0043553P.
PR   05-JUN-1997;   97US-0048740P.
XX
PA   (WELL ) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
PA   (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI   Todd JA,  Hess JW,  Caskey CT,  Cox RD,  Gerhold D,  Hammond H;
PI   Hey P,  Kawaguchi Y,  Merriman TR,  Metzker ML,  Nakagawa Y;
PI   Phillips MS,  Twells RCJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-594573/50.
XX
PT   New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT   treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT   disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS   Claim 12; Page 117; 200pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
CC   receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). Nucleic acid
CC   molecules (NAMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
CC   individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
CC   The NAMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
CC   serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
CC   the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
CC   and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
CC   presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
CC   pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
CC   or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
CC   disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
CC   can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening. AAV85917 to
CC   AAV86012 represent PCR primers for obtaining LRP-3 cDNA
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
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```
Qy       1435 GAGGATGCCATGAAACA 1451
              ||||| ||||| |||||
Db         20 GAGGAGGCCATCAAACA 4
```

RESULT 1053
AAV43733/c
ID AAV43733 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV43733;
XX
DT 16-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Cancer associated gene primer 2.
XX
KW ss; cancer; PCR; Northern blotting; ribonuclease protection assay;
KW diagnosis; metastatic cancer; primer; amplification.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9837187-A1.
XX
PD 27-AUG-1998.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1998; 98WO-JP000667.
XX
PR 21-FEB-1997; 97JP-00052508.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI Yoshikawa Y, Mukai H, Asada K, Hino F, Kato I;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-467552/40.
XX
PT Detection of cancer cells in tissue samples - by changes in mRNA
PT expression compared to normal tissue of specific cancer-associated gene
PT sequences.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 67; 92pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The primers AAV43732-V43776 were to produce cancer associated gene
CC fragments which can be used to detect cancer cells in tissue samples or
CC biological fluids. They are detected by monitoring the change in mRNA
CC expression as compared to normal tissue of one or more cancer-associated
CC genes whose cDNA stringently hybridises to the nucleic acid fragments.
CC The change in expression may be an increase or a decrease compared to
CC normal tissue. The mRNA expression may be determined by PCR, Northern
CC blotting or ribonuclease protection assay, or by determining the change
CC in the amount of protein encoded by the gene(s) as compared to normal
CC tissue, for example by using a labelled antibody recognising the protein.
CC Detection of cancer cells for cancer diagnosis, including detection of
CC metastatic cancer cells in tissues other than the primary tumour site
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 7 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match              0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1055 AGTCAATCCCAACAAAG 1071
              |||||| || |||||||
Db         17 AGTCAACCCAAACAAAG 1
```

RESULT 1054
AAV54679/c
ID AAV54679 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV54679;
XX
DT 13-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papillomavirus (HPV) gene amplifying primer PV3.
XX
KW Human papillomavirus; HPV; thermal cycling device; ceramic sample plate;
KW biological sample; thermal sensor; heater; cooler; thermal cycling;
KW rapid heat transfer; microscope slide; PCR amplification; hybridisation;
KW target nucleic acid; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN WO9839479-A1.
XX
PD 11-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 03-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004041.
XX
PR 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00810641.
XX
PA (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
XX
PI Blumenfeld M, Chaplin J;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-495869/42.
XX
PT Thermal device for PCR amplification or hybridisation of target nucleic
PT acid on microscope slide - has ceramic sample plate supporting flat
PT substrate for sample and heater and cooler controlled to maintain or
PT rapidly cycle temperature of sample.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 34; 58pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences shown in AAV54677 to AAV54683 represent primers used for the
CC PCR amplification of the Human papillomavirus (HPV) gene contained in the
CC human cervical cancer cell line SiHa. These are used in the course of the
CC invention which provides a thermal cycling device comprising a ceramic
CC sample plate. This device has a ceramic sample plate supporting a flat
CC substrate carrying a biological sample and a thermal sensor, a heater
CC thermally coupled to the plate and a cooler for the substrate. The device
CC either maintains the temperature of the sample or subjects it to thermal
CC cycling. The thin ceramic plate permits very rapid heat transfer to a
CC sample on a microscope slide and this thermal cycling devise can be used
CC for PCR amplification or hybridisation of target nucleic acid on
CC microscope slide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match              0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1308 CAAGACATACAACTACC 1324
              ||||||||||| | |||
Db         19 CAAGACATACATCGACC 3
```

RESULT 1055
AAV69985
ID AAV69985 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV69985;
XX
DT 04-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-jun protein antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW Human; c-fos; c-jun; activating protein 1; AP-1; diagnosis; metastasis;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; regulation;
KW malignant tumour; cell cycle expression; hyperproliferative disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20

```
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN   WO9846272-A1.
XX
PD   22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF   14-APR-1998;   98WO-US007386.
XX
PR   14-APR-1997;   97US-00837201.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dean NM,  Mckay R,  Miraglia L,  Baker B;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-609906/51.
XX
PT   Antisense oligonucleotides regulating Activating Protein 1 subunits -
PT   hybridise with c-fos and c-jun mRNA, used for regulating metastasis, cell
PT   cycle expression and hyperproliferative disease.
XX
PS   Claim 12; Page 71; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   AAV69978 to AAV69988 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are
CC   specifically hybridisable with a region of a nucleic acid encoding human
CC   c-Jun protein. The antisense compound regulates the expression of the c-
CC   Jun protein. The present invention also describes antisense
CC   oligonucleotides which regulate the c-Fos protein. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are used for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases or
CC   disorders associated with Activating Protein 1 expression, of which c-Fos
CC   and c-Jun are subunits. The antisense oligonucleotides are used in
CC   compositions as c-Fos and/or c-Jun together with a carrier and a
CC   chemotherapeutic agent. They are used to regulate the expression of c-Fos
CC   or c-Jun in cells or tissues, preferably by inhibiting metastasis. They
CC   also regulate cell cycle expression and can be used to treat an animal
CC   with, or being prone to, a hyperproliferative disease
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        552 GCCCCTCAGCCGCCGCC 568
              ||||||||||| ||| |
Db          2 GCCCCTCAGCCCCCGAC 18


RESULT 1056
AAV32934/c
ID   AAV32934 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV32934;
XX
DT   07-DEC-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human cyclin-dependent protein kinase CDK10 cDNA primer PK22L234.
XX
KW   CDK10; cyclin-dependent protein kinase; cell cycle; human; cancer;
KW   cell proliferation; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9835015-A1.
XX
PD   13-AUG-1998.
XX
PF   06-FEB-1998;   98WO-US002337.
XX
PR   07-FEB-1997;   97US-0037855P.
PR   14-APR-1997;   97GB-00007491.
XX
PA   (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI   Gerhold DL;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-447213/38.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid encoding human cyclin-dependent kinase-10 - used e.g. to
PT   identify modulators of cell cycle progression for treating cancer or
PT   immune cell proliferation.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 27; 58pp; English.
XX
CC   Gene-specific primer PK22L234 and adapter primer AP1 (see AAV32935) were
CC   used in a RACE PCR technique for cloning a 5' coding region of novel
CC   human cyclin-dependent kinase 10 (CDK10) cDNA, using adapter-ligated
CC   human placenta cDNA as template. Nested primers (see AAV32936-37) were
CC   used in a second PCR, to produce an approximately 600 bp product. A 3'
CC   fragment was identified by database search, and a full-length sequence
CC   (see AAV32932) was produced in vector pLITMUS28:CDK10. The CDK10 protein
CC   product (see AAW49083) is used e.g. to identify modulators of cell cycle
CC   progression and for treating cancer or immune cell proliferation
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1160 GGGGTGTGGGCTGCATC 1176
              ||  |||||||||||||
Db         18 GGTCTGTGGGCTGCATC 2


RESULT 1057
AAX05691/c
ID   AAX05691 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX05691;
XX
DT   26-APR-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Barnase open reading frame fragment amplifying primer.
XX
KW   Plant transformation; T-DNA; toxin; transgenic; transgenic food;
KW   binary vector; PCR primer; barnase; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9901563-A1.
XX
PD   14-JAN-1999.
XX
PF   29-JUN-1998;   98WO-EP004171.
XX
PR   30-JUN-1997;   97EP-00201990.
XX
PA   (MOGE-) MOGEN INT NV.
XX
PI   Stuiver MH,  Ponstein AS,  Ohl SA,  Goddijn OJM,  Simons LH;
PI   Dekker BMM,  Hoekstra S,  Tigelaar H,  Elzinga N;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-106063/09.
XX
PT   New vector for plant transformation - useful for producing toxins that
PT   are specific to certain plants, or those which act on membrane systems
PT   and/or other cellular structures.
XX
PS   Example 4; Page 21; 34pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a vector for plant transformation, comprising a
CC   T-DNA with flanking T-DNA borders and also a polynucleotide that prevents
CC   the development of plant transformants containing more vector sequences
CC   than the T-DNA sequence. The vectors encode toxins that are specific to
```

```
CC   certain plants, or those which act on membrane systems and /or other
CC   cellular structures. Examples of genes include those encoding ribozymes
CC   against endogenous RNA transcripts, proteins evoking hypersensitive
CC   reactions, and RNA transcripts used for antisense/co- suppression
CC   inhibition of gene expression. The polynucleotide sequence contained in
CC   the vectors prevents the transfer of DNA sequences beyond the T-DNA
CC   borders. This avoids contamination of transgenic plants and/ or
CC   transgenic food with vector DNA. Sequences AAX05690-91 represent primers
CC   used for the PCR amplification of the barnase open reading frame. This is
CC   used in the construction of a barnase expression cassette
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        115 CCGATCGCCATGGATCG 131
              | |||| ||||||||||
Db         20 CAGATCTCCATGGATCG 4


RESULT 1058
AAZ31303
ID   AAZ31303 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ31303;
XX
DT   24-JAN-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   CCR5 gene inhibiting antisense oligo AS(s)-60.
XX
KW   HIV cofactor inhibitor; HIV infection; CXCR4 gene; CCR5 gene;
KW   drug composition; antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9951751-A1.
XX
PD   14-OCT-1999.
XX
PF   01-APR-1999;   99WO-JP001722.
XX
PR   02-APR-1998;   98JP-00125452.
XX
PA   (MARI-) MARINE BIO CO LTD.
XX
PI   Takaku H,  Yamamoto N,  Kimura T,  Takai K,  Wada A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-620207/53.
XX
PT   Antisense oligonucleotide-based HIV cofactor inhibitors, as drug
PT   compositions for treatment of HIV infection.
XX
PS   Claim 6; Page 16; 59pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention provides HIV cofactor inhibitors that contain
CC   oligonucleotides with a base sequence complementary to the CXCR4 or CCR5
CC   genes. Such inhibitors can be formulated into drug compositions for
CC   prevention or treatment of HIV infection, with inhibition of expression
CC   of CXCR4 or/and CCR5 gene. Sequences AAZ31244-306 represent antisense
CC   oligonucleotides to the CCR5 gene
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         92 CTGAGGTTGCTCGCGCG 108
              ||||| |||||||| ||
Db          3 CTGAGCTTGCTCGCTCG 19


RESULT 1059
AAZ04231
ID   AAZ04231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ04231;
XX
DT   07-OCT-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW   Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW   paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW   nongonococcal uretritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW   bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN   WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   27-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR   28-NOV-1997;   97FR-00015041.
PR   17-DEC-1997;   97FR-00016034.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107077P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 1671; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC   (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC   encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC   against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC   be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC   responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC   conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC   conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal uretritis,
CC   epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC   pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC   The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC   diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1724 ATGTTCACCTGCCCACT 1740
              ||||||| |||| ||||
Db          2 ATGTTCATCTGCGCACT 18


RESULT 1060
AAZ02916
ID   AAZ02916 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ02916;
XX
DT   07-OCT-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
```

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW nongonococcal uretritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffais R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1564; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal uretritis,
CC epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1433 CAGAGGATGCCATGAAA 1449
||||||||| |||||
Db 1 CAGAGGATGCTGTGAAA 17

RESULT 1061
AAZ05240/c
ID AAZ05240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ05240;
XX
DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW nongonococcal uretritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffais R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 1754; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal uretritis,
CC epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 989 CCCAGAACCTGCTCATC 1005
||||||| |||| ||||
Db 19 CCCAGAATCTGCACATC 3

RESULT 1062
AAX23549/c
ID AAX23549 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX23549;
XX
DT 18-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Deletion sequence oligonucleotide 2.
XX
KW Deletion sequence oligonucleotide; sensor array; eukaryotic pathogen;
KW probe; cellular adhesion modulator; cellular proliferation modulator;
KW human retrovirus; human immunodeficiency virus; non-human retrovirus;
KW HIV; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9911820-A1.
XX
PD 11-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 01-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018084.
XX
PR 02-SEP-1997; 97US-00923771.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chen D, Srivatsa GS;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-205198/17.
XX
PT New compositions comprising sensor arrays made up of unique probe

```
PT   oligonucleotides - useful for characterizing a sample of target deletion
PT   oligonucleotides.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 89; 163pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel composition comprising a number of
CC   sensor arrays, where each array comprises a unique probe oligonucleotide,
CC   which is the reverse complement of part of a unique target
CC   oligonucleotide present in a mixture of target deletion sequence
CC   oligonucleotides. The compositions form a method for characterizing a
CC   sample of target deletion oligonucleotides which are labelled and
CC   hybridize with the probe oligonucleotides of the sensor arrays. Such
CC   oligonucleotides and their targets are represented in AAX23548-X23709.
CC   Oligonucleotides characterized by the method form pharmaceutical
CC   compositions that are useful for modulating cellular adhesion or
CC   proliferation, and being active against a eukaryotic pathogen, a human
CC   retrovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), or a non-human
CC   retrovirus, including influenza virus, Epstein-Barr virus, Respiratory
CC   Syncytial Virus or cytomegalovirus (CMV). The compositions enable
CC   characterization of deletion sequence oligonucleotides having related,
CC   but different nucleobase sequences, and quantification of different
CC   species of deletion sequence ("target") oligonucleotides in a mixture.
CC   Also, if the specificity of the oligonucleotide's nucleobase sequence for
CC   its reverse complement is not modified, the method may be performed using
CC   oligodeoxynucleotides
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        133 ATGAAGAAGATCAAACG 149
              | ||||||| ||||||
Db         18 AAGAAGAAGAGCAAACG 2


RESULT 1063
AAX92036
ID   AAX92036 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX92036;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1480; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1468 CTGGGGGAGCGGATCCA 1484
              ||| | ||||||||||
Db          4 CTGCGAGAGCGGATCCA 20


RESULT 1064
AAZ46520
ID   AAZ46520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ46520;
XX
DT   13-MAR-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human EST JRL4A1 amplifying forward primer.
XX
KW   Retinal calcium channel; RCC gene; alpha1F-subunit; retinal disorder;
KW   myopia; nystagmus; strabismus; calcium-regulated development pathway;
KW   eye disorder; human; EST; expressed sequence tag; CSNB; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9963078-A2.
XX
PD   09-DEC-1999.
XX
PF   02-JUN-1999;   99WO-CA000514.
XX
PR   02-JUN-1998;   98US-0087635P.
XX
PA   (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGIES INT INC.
XX
PI   Bech-Hansen T,  Naylor MJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-097327/08.
XX
PT   New isolated mammalian retinal calcium channel gene, used to develop
PT   products for the diagnosis and treatment of incomplete congenital
PT   stationary night blindness and related disorders.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 15; 55pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention provides a DNA molecule comprising a sequence of
CC   nucleotides encoding an alpha1F-subunit of a mammalian retinal calcium
CC   channel (RCC), including a human alpha1F-subunit, a murine alpha1F-
CC   subunit and orthologs of the human and murine alpha1F-subunits. The RCC
CC   gene may be used to develop products for diagnostic tests, for incomplete
CC   CSMB and risk assessment in affected families. The RCC gene can provide
CC   information as to the basic defect in this retinal conditions, which
CC   could lead to effective methods for treatment or cure of the disorder. As
CC   the associated features of myopia, nystagmus and strabismus frequently
CC   observed in patients with incomplete CSNB may be caused by calcium-
CC   regulated development pathways, identification of the RCC gene may help
CC   to elucidate the molecular details of eye development and which may lead
CC   to treatment for related eye disorders or diseases. Sequences AAZ46520-21
```

CC represent primers for amplifying the human expressed seqeunce tsg (EST)
CC JRL4A1
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1698 TTACTCTCTGCCTACCT 1714
|| ||||||| ||||||
Db 1 TTTCTCTCTGTCTACCT 17

RESULT 1065
AAZ69753/c
ID AAZ69753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ69753;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4109.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 1107; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1060 ATCCCAACAAAGACATA 1076
||| ||||| |||||||
Db 18 ATCACAACACAGACATA 2

RESULT 1066
AAA61782/c
ID AAA61782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA61782;
XX
DT 23-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human serine protease BSSP6 (hBSSP6), RACE PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
KW BSSP6; serine protease; human; hBSSP6; mouse; mBSSP6; brain;
KW diagnostic marker; antibody; transgenic animal; Alzheimer's disease;
KW epilepsy; cancer; inflammation; infertility; pancreatitis;
KW prostatic hypertrophy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200031257-A1.
XX
PD 02-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 19-NOV-1999; 99WO-JP006476.
XX
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98JP-00347802.
XX
PA (FUSO) FUSO PHARM IND LTD.
XX
PI Uemura H, Okui A, Kominami K, Yamaguchi N, Mitsui S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-400067/34.
XX
PT Serine protease BSSP6, useful in detecting homologs, mutants and
PT polymorphic variants as markers for diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease,
PT epilepsy, cancer, inflammation, infertility and prostate hypertrophy,
PT using blood or other tissues.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 30; 94pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel serine proteases designated BSSP6
CC (AAB11712-B11714), and to nucleic acids encoding them (AAA61763-A61765).
CC The invention also relates to vectors and transformants comprising BSSP6
CC nucleic acids; transgenic animals in which the expression level of BSSP6
CC can be varied; and an mBSSP6 knockout mouse. The invention additionally
CC encompasses anti-BSSP6 antibodies and methods of production of such
CC antibodies, methods of BSSP6 detection using the antibodies, and the use
CC of BSSP6 proteins or fragments as diagnostic markers for certain medical
CC conditions. Nucleotides encoding BSSP6 were initially isolated in a human
CC brain cDNA library using degenerate PCR primers (AAA61795-A61796) based
CC on conserved regions of serine proteases. The BSSP6 serine proteases and
CC nucleotides encoding them are useful in detecting homologues, mutants and
CC polymorphic variants in biological samples (e.g., blood, urine, brain,
CC prostate gland, placenta, testis and spleen) as diagnostic markers for
CC conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, epilepsy, cancer, inflammation,
CC infertility and prostatic hypertrophy. Sequences AAA61768-A61796
CC represent PCR primers used in the exemplifications of the invention.
CC Primers AAA61775-A61784 and AAA61793- AAA61796 were used to isolate and
CC amplify human BSSP6 cDNAs (AAA61763, AAA61765), while primers AAA61785-
CC A61792 were used to isolate and amplify murine BSSP6 cDNA (AAA61764).
CC Primers AAA61768-A61774 were used to construct plasmids used in the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy          44 GAGGACCAGCAGTGTGA 60
               ||| ||||| |||||||
Db          20 GAGCACCAGAAGTGTGA 4
```

RESULT 1067
AAX89471/c
ID AAX89471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX89471;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to screen a BAC library for 14-3-3 sigma.
XX
KW 14-3-3 sigma; HME1; stratifin; p53; diagnosis; cancer; psoriasis; polyp;
KW psoriasis; wart; inflammatory disease; proliferation; ss; PCR primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9931240-A2.
XX
PD 24-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-US026924.
XX
PR 18-DEC-1997; 97US-0069416P.
PR 15-DEC-1998; 98US-00210748.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Hermeking H, Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-022907/02.
XX
PT Use of 14-3-3 sigma polypeptides and nucleic acids for the diagnosis or
PT treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 33; 73pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAX89470-X89471 are used to screen a BAC library for the
CC presence of a 14-3-3 sigma nucleotide sequence. 14-3-3 sigma is a member
CC of the 14-3-3 protein family and is also known as HME1 or stratifin. 14-3
CC -3 sigma expression is regulated by p53 and exogenous expression of 14-3-
CC 3 sigma results in G2 block. The 14-3-3 sigma nucleotide and amino acid
CC sequences are used in the invention to develop agents for the diagnosis,
CC susceptibility determination and treatment of cancer. The amino acid
CC sequence can be used in method for suppressing the growth of tumour
CC cells. The 14-3-3 sigma polypeptides can mediate cell cycle arrest upon
CC damage to cellular DNA. 14-3-3 sigma probes can be used for diagnosing,
CC testing susceptibility to or treating cancers and identifying agents for
CC treating cancers. They can also be used to treat other proliferative
CC diseases, e.g. psoriasis, polyps, warts, and inflammatory diseases. The
CC 14-3-3 sigma antisense oligonucleotides can be used for promoting the
CC proliferation and growth of cells
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy         843 TGAGTACCTGGACAAGG 859
               ||||||||| ||| ||||
Db          18 TGAGTACCGGGAGAAGG 2
```

RESULT 1068
AAA29848/c
ID AAA29848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA29848;
XX
DT 25-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 antisense oligonucleotide #33.
XX
KW Human; jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2; JKK-2; modulation; tumour;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiinfectious; infection; inflammation;
KW detection; antisense therapy; phosphorothiaote; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN US6054440-A.
XX
PD 25-APR-2000.
XX
PF 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
XX
PR 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00344001.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-338506/29.
XX
PT Antisense compound specifically hybridizing and inhibiting the expression
PT of human Jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 is useful for treating infection,
PT inflammation and tumor.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 40; 31pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) of 8-30
CC nucleobases, specifically hybridising to, and inhibiting expression of,
CC human jun N-terminal kinase kinase-2 (JKK-2). Also described is a method
CC of inhibiting the expression of human JKK-2 in human cells or tissues,
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues, with (I), in vitro. (I) has
CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic and antiinfectious activities. (I) is useful
CC for inhibiting the expression of JKK-2 in human cells or tissues and
CC prevents or delays infection, inflammation or tumour formation associated
CC with altered expression of JKK-2. (I) is also useful for detecting the
CC levels of JKK-2 in a sample. The present sequence represents a
CC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide for human JKK-2, from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy         974 ACCGAGACCTCAAGCCC 990
               |||| ||| ||||||||
Db          20 ACCGCGACGTCAAGCCC 4
```

RESULT 1069
AAA30532
ID AAA30532 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA30532;
XX
DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE C. tropicalis CYP52A5A/CYP52A5B QC-RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:47.
XX
KW Cytochrome P450; NADPH reductase; monooxygenase; CYP52A; CPR; POX;
KW omega hydroxylase complex; omega-oxidation; fatty acid; alkane;
KW alpha-omega-dicarboxylic acid production;

```
KW   quantitative competitive reverse transcription-PCR; QC-RT-PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Candida tropicalis; ATCC20366.
XX
PN   WO200020566-A2.
XX
PD   13-APR-2000.
XX
PF   10-SEP-1999;   99WO-US020797.
XX
PR   05-OCT-1998;   98US-0103099P.
PR   10-MAR-1999;   99US-0123555P.
XX
PA   (HENK ) HENKEL CORP.
XX
PI   Wilson CR,  Craft DL,  Eirich LD,  Eshoo M,  Madduri KM,  Cornett CA;
PI   Brenner AA,  Tang M,  Loper JC,  Gleeson M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-317711/27.
XX
PT   Cytochrome P450 nicotine adenine dinucleotide phosphate oxidoreductase
PT   and cytochrome P450 monooxygenase nucleic acids and encoded proteins,
PT   useful for overproducing dicarboxylic acids.
XX
PS   Example 11; Page 44; 200pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to 12 novel genomic DNA sequences and proteins
CC   which are components of the omega hydroxylase complex of Candida
CC   tropicalis ATCC 20366. The DNA sequences (AAA30566-A30577) respectively
CC   encode cytochrome P450 NADPH oxidoreductases CPRA and CPRB (AAY90596,
CC   AAY90597) and cytochrome P450 monooxygenases CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A,
CC   CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B and
CC   CYP52D4A (AAY90598-Y90607). Of the cytochrome P450 DNAs isolated, six are
CC   unique CYP genes and four are potential alleles. The omega hydroxylase
CC   complex is a membrane-bound enzyme complex found in certain yeasts which
CC   catalyses the first step in the omega-oxidation of fatty acids or
CC   alkanes, this being primary oxidation of the terminal methyl group. Such
CC   yeasts, which include members of the genus Candida, excrete alpha-omega-
CC   dicarboxylic acids when alkanes or fatty acids are used as the carbon
CC   source. The products of the P450 genes CYP52A1, CYP52A2 and CYP52A5 were
CC   identified as playing a greater role in the omega-oxidation of long chain
CC   fatty acids via a novel quantitative competitive reverse transcription-
CC   PCR (QC-RT-PCR). This assay quantifies the amount of target mRNA in a
CC   sample and may be used for discriminating members of a gene family, such
CC   as the CYP gene family. Organisms containing the target gene are cultured
CC   on an organic substrate which causes upregulation of that gene. The total
CC   RNA is then extracted and mixed with a known amount of competitor RNA,
CC   which is similar to the target mRNA but has fewer nucleotides. RT-PCR
CC   reactions are performed using increasing amounts of competitor RNA and
CC   the point at which the amount of the corresponding target DNA is equal to
CC   the amount of the corresponding competitor DNA is determined. The CPR and
CC   CYP nucleic acids may be transformed into a suitable host so that the
CC   host overexpresses the corresponding proteins. Such host cells will
CC   overproduce dicarboxylic acids. The dicarboxylic acids thus produced find
CC   application as thermoplastics, plasticising agents, lubricants, hydraulic
CC   fluids, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, dyes, surfactants,
CC   adhesives and fragrances. The CPR and CYR nucleic acids and proteins
CC   enable inexpensive large scale production of industrially useful
CC   dicarboxylic acids. Sequences AAA30522-A30543 represent QC-RT-PCR primers
CC   used in an exemplification of the invention to amplify the Candida
CC   tropicalis ATCC20366 CPR, CYP and beta-oxidation POX gene target mRNA.
CC   (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1010 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 1026
              ||||||  ||  |||||||
Db          2 AGAGGGCAGGGCTCAAG 18
```

```
RESULT 1070
AAA78243
ID   AAA78243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA78243;
XX
DT   16-NOV-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Anti-human Fas antibody CH11 H chain cDNA specific primer SHR-16.
XX
KW   Antirheumatic agent; immunoglobulin M; IgM; apoptosis inducer;
KW   immunosuppression; autoimmune disease; treatment; rheumatism;
KW   anti-Fas antibody; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP2000154149-A.
XX
PD   06-JUN-2000.
XX
PF   17-SEP-1999;   99JP-00263984.
XX
PR   18-SEP-1998;   98JP-00264598.
XX
PA   (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-454476/40.
XX
PT   Anti-human Fas humanizing antibody-containing antirheumatic agents.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 16; 109pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to antirheumatic agents which comprise as
CC   active ingredients an immunoglobulin M (IgM) protein. The IgM protein
CC   does not include a J segment, has apoptosis inducing activity, and
CC   consists of a light and heavy chain polypeptide produced synthetically.
CC   The agents of the invention exhibit antirheumatic and immunosuppressive
CC   activity and can be used to treat autoimmune diseases, especially
CC   rheumatism. The IgM molecule used in the invention has human Fas-antigen
CC   binding properties. Included in the invention are nucleotide sequences of
CC   the IgM light and heavy chains (see AAA78267-A78272) and the
CC   corresponding protein sequences (see AAB12913-B12918 and AAB12919), and
CC   nucleotide sequences of the humanised anti-human Fas Ig CH11 (see
CC   AAA78202-A78206) and protein sequences (see AAB12908-B12910). Also
CC   included are anti-human Fas antibody CDR peptides (AAB12902-B12907).
CC   Primers specific for the anti-human Fas antibody, light, heavy and kappa
CC   chains used in the invention are represented by sequences AAA78213-
CC   A78266. Primers used for sequencing the human Ig DNA used in the
CC   invention are represented by sequences AAA78277-A78318 and AAA78335-
CC   A78337, while humanised anti-Fas Ig DNA sequencing primers are
CC   represented by sequences AAA78321-A78334 and AAA78338-A78367. Primer
CC   sequences AAA78207-A78212 are specific for murine Ig DNA, and are used in
CC   the production of the agent of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1452 TCCATTCTTCCTCAGTC 1468
              |||||||  |||||  |||
Db          4 TCCATTCCTCCTCTGTC 20


RESULT 1071
AAZ59944/c
ID   AAZ59944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ59944;
XX
DT   08-MAY-2000  (first entry)
```

```
XX
DE   Human dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH) PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW   Drug exposure; drug abuse; gene expression; EST; expressed sequence tag;
KW   identification; tolerance; addiction; therapy; screening;
KW   cellular response; ethanol; expression analysis; Northern blot;
KW   dopamine beta-hydroxylase; DBH; norepinephrine;
KW   reverse transcriptase-PCR; RT-PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9967267-A1.
XX
PD   29-DEC-1999.
XX
PF   22-JUN-1999;   99WO-US013839.
XX
PR   22-JUN-1998;   98US-0090268P.
PR   21-JUN-1999;   99US-00337022.
XX
PA   (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI   Miles MF,  Lai C,  Lockhart DJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-147195/13.
XX
PT   Novel methods for evaluating an organisms response to alcohol used to
PT   evaluate drug treatment and identifying susceptibility to alcohol.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 68-69; 98pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates the identification of genes whose expression levels
CC   are altered by chronic exposure to one or more drugs of abuse (e.g.,
CC   ethanol, stimulants, opiates). The methods of the invention monitor the
CC   response of a cell to a drug of abuse, and comprise contacting the cell
CC   with the drug of abuse, and detecting the expression of one or more of
CC   218 expressed sequence tags (ESTs) via the use of probes that
CC   specifically hybridise to the ESTs. The methods are used to identify
CC   genes whose expression levels are altered by chronic or acute exposure to
CC   one or more drugs of abuse. The identification of genes whose regulation
CC   is altered in alcohol tolerance and/or addiction provides a valuable tool
CC   to evaluate the response to one or more drugs of abuse. Evaluation of the
CC   nature of this response provides information useful in designing
CC   therapeutic and recovery regimens, and in evaluating the susceptibility
CC   of an organism or patient to drugs in a medical context. Monitoring the
CC   expression of identified genes and/or ESTs provides a mechanism by which
CC   test agents can be screened for the ability to alter or modulate the
CC   response of the organism to drugs of abuse. Sequences AAZ59944-Z59951
CC   represent reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used to amplify 4
CC   cDNA hybridisation probes from SH-SY5Y-AH1861 human neuroblastoma cell
CC   total RNA. The probes were used in Northern blot analysis of gene
CC   expression in control and ethanol-treated SH-SY5Y-AH1861 cells in an
CC   exemplification of the present invention. The genes whose expression was
CC   analysed were dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH) and sodium- dependent
CC   norepinephrine transporter (NET), both of which are involved in
CC   norepinephrine metabolism; delta-like protein (DLK); and monocyte
CC   chemoattractant peptide 1 (MCP-1). These genes are thought to be
CC   important targets of ethanol. Primers AAZ59944-Z59945 were used to
CC   generate the dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH) probe
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        400 GTGCAGTCTCCAGTGAG 416
              ||||||| ||||||||
Db         18 GTGCAGTAGCCAGTGAG 2


RESULT 1072
AAA92148
ID   AAA92148 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA92148;
XX
DT   04-JAN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Lhx3 exon 6 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:113.
XX
KW   Lhx3; LIM-3; P-LIM; identification; characterisation; diagnosis;
KW   chromosome 9; pituitary disease; subtelomeric region; mutation;
KW   pituitary trophic hormone gene promoter; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200050868-A2.
XX
PD   31-AUG-2000.
XX
PF   22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004424.
XX
PR   22-FEB-1999;   99US-0121110P.
XX
PA   (ADRE-) ADVANCED RES & TECHNOLOGY INST.
XX
PI   Rhodes SJ,  Bridwell JL,  Meier BC,  Parker GE,  Price JR;
PI   Showalter AD,  Sloop KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-594085/56.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid encoding mammalian Lhx3 for identifying a human
PT   with a disease, disorder, or condition caused by an altered level of
PT   expression or binding of Lhx3.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 169; 239pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
CC   mammalian Lhx3. (I) is used in assays to: (1) detect and quantify the
CC   presence and level of expression of Lhx3, Lhx3a or Lhx3b, in a sample;
CC   (2) identify a compound that affects expression, the level of expression,
CC   or the activity of Lhx3, Lhx3a, or Lhx3b in a cell; (3) identify a
CC   compound that affects binding or Lhx3 to nucleic acid or Lhx3 induction
CC   of a pituitary trophic hormone gene promoter; (4) identify a human
CC   afflicted with a disease, disorder, or condition caused by altered
CC   expression of Lhx3 or altered level of binding of Lhx3 to a nucleic acid;
CC   and (5) detect a mutation in a Lhx3 allele in a human. The coding region
CC   of human Lhx3 has been genomically mapped to the subtelomeric region of
CC   chromosome 9. Lhx3 is also known as P-LIM or LIM-3. The present sequence
CC   represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of human Lhx3, which is
CC   used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        389 CCTCGGATGAGGTGCAG 405
              ||||| ||||||||||
Db          1 CCTCGTGTGAGGTGCAG 17


RESULT 1073
AAA66884
ID   AAA66884 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA66884;
XX
DT   09-OCT-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:746.
XX
KW   Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;
KW   chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;
```

```
KW   phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.
XX
OS   Canis familiaris.
XX
PN   WO200029615-A2.
XX
PD   25-MAY-2000.
XX
PF   15-NOV-1999;   99WO-IB001907.
XX
PR   13-NOV-1998;   98US-0108193P.
XX
PA   (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
PI   Galibert F,  Andre C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-387821/33.
XX
PT   New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful
PT   for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits
PT   or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 85; 87pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine
CC   familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected
CC   from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for
CC   identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %
CC   of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types
CC   (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers
CC   (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes
CC   responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify
CC   morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such
CC   diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be
CC   useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes
CC   involved in genetic diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        393 GGATGAGGTGCAGTCTC 409
              ||| ||||||||| ||||
Db          4 GGAAGAGGTGCAATCTC 20


RESULT 1074
AAK95171
ID   AAK95171 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAK95171;
XX
DT   06-NOV-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human cDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4416.
XX
KW   Human; full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1130094-A2.
XX
PD   05-SEP-2001.
XX
PF   07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
PR   08-JUL-1999;   99JP-00194486.
PR   11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
PR   02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.
XX
PA   (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
XX
PI   Ota T,  Nishikawa T,  Isogai T,  Hayashi K,  Ishii S,  Kawai Y;
PI   Wakamatsu A,  Sugiyama T,  Nagai K,  Kojima S,  Otsuki T,  Koga H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-524255/58.
XX
PT   830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use
PT   in genetic manipulation.
XX
PS   Example 18; Page 132; 1380pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to primers for synthesising full length cDNA
CC   clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated
CC   and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have
CC   been determined. Primers for synthesising the full length cDNA are useful
CC   for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full
CC   length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA
CC   libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers
CC   enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special
CC   methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA
CC   clone provided in the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         19 TGGACAGGAATGCAGAG 35
              |||||||| | ||||||
Db          4 TGGACAGGCAAGCAGAG 20


RESULT 1075
AAH20451/c
ID   AAH20451 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH20451;
XX
DT   30-JUL-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   L. monocytogenes listeriolysin O variant LLO PCR primer #3.
XX
KW   Transport system; gene therapy; infection; tumor; ss; LLO; PCR primer;
KW   human immune deficiency virus; hemophilia; muscular dystrophy; capsid;
KW   cystic fibrosis; virus-like particle; cell targeting; listeriolysin O.
XX
OS   Listeria monocytogenes.
XX
PN   WO200132851-A2.
XX
PD   10-MAY-2001.
XX
PF   03-NOV-2000; 2000WO-EP010876.
XX
PR   03-NOV-1999;   99DE-01052957.
XX
PA   (ACGT-) ACGT PROGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI   Boehm G,  Rudolph R,  Schmidt U,  Esser D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-316433/33.
XX
PT   Transport system for compounds, useful e.g. in gene therapy, comprises
PT   mosaic-like assembly of different protein subunits able to encapsulate
PT   compounds.
XX
PS   Example 11; Page 35; 106pp; German.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel transport system (A) for molecular
CC   substances (I) containing recombinantly prepared subunits (SU) based on
CC   amino acids (aa) comprising: (i) at least two modified SU with one
CC   difference; and/or (ii) one or more modified SU with at least two
```

```
CC   differences; and (iii) (optionally) unmodified SU. The various SU are
CC   combined in a mosaic fashion to form (A) in which (I) can be
CC   encapsulated. (A) Are used to deliver (I) specifically to cells,
CC   particularly DNA to eukaryotic cells for gene therapy, e.g. of infections
CC   by human immune deficiency virus, tumors and a wide range of inherited
CC   diseases such as hemophilia, muscular dystrophy or cystic fibrosis.
CC   Capsids or other virus-like particles can be assembled, simply and in
CC   modular fashion, in vitro, allowing control over stoichiometric
CC   composition. SU can be modified to impart a wide variety of selected
CC   properties, e.g. cell targeting, improved cellular uptake and reduced
CC   immunogenicity. (A) do not require extensive testing to ensure that they
CC   are safe (contrast replication-deficient viruses), also SU can be
CC   prepared in very pure form and are easily labeled fluorescently (for
CC   quality control or localization). This sequence represents a PCR primer
CC   used in the production of a Listeria monocytogenes listeriolysin LLO
CC   variant which is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGCGGC 246
              | ||||| |||||||||
Db         17 GCGGTGGAGGTGGCGGC 1


RESULT 1076
AAH23201
ID   AAH23201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH23201;
XX
DT   17-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MMIF mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #112711.
XX
KW   Macrophage migration inhibitory factor; MMIF; antisense; neurological;
KW   hyperproliferation; nootropic; antihormonal; immunosuppresive; human;
KW   antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200153317-A1.
XX
PD   26-JUL-2001.
XX
PF   16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001475.
XX
PR   20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489869.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Murray SF,  Cowsert LM,  Wyatt JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-451899/48.
XX
PT   New antisense compound(s) are useful to inhibit a nucleic acid molecule
PT   encoding macrophage migration inhibitory factor.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 82; 105pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides 8-30 nucleotides in
CC   length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding macrophage migration
CC   inhibitory factor (MMIF), where the antisense compound specifically
CC   hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of MMIF. The antisense
CC   nucleotides are useful for the treatment of a disease or condition
CC   associated with MMIF such as neurological, hormonal, immune, inflammatory
CC   or hyperproliferative disorder. Sequences AAH23191-268 represent chimeric
CC   antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for inhibition of human
CC   MMIF mRNA expression
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         39 GGCAGGAGGACCAGCAG 55
              ||||| |||||||| ||
Db          2 GGCAGAAGGACCAGGAG 18


RESULT 1077
AAF99813
ID   AAF99813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF99813;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #929.
XX
KW   Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW   immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW   fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW   infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD   05-APR-2001.
XX
PF   25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR   25-SEP-1999;   99US-0156113P.
PR   27-SEP-1999;   99US-0156135P.
PR   23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA   (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Krieg AM,  Schetter C,  Vollmer J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
PT   Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT   using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS   Claim 101; Page 58; 338pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC   response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC   acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC   immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC   nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC   (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC   against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC   and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC   haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC   staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC   also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC   immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC   Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC   present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1547 GCCTTCGGTCTTCGTCG 1563
```

```
                  ||||||| ||||||| | .
Db          1 GCCTTCGATCTTCGTTG 17


RESULT 1078
AAH48588/c
ID   AAH48588 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH48588;
XX
DT   20-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human fascin asscociated primer SEQ ID 40.
XX
KW   Fascin; regulatory sequence; human; dendritic cell; antiviral; tumor;
KW   antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; anti-allergic; neurological;
KW   immunomodulatory; apoptotic; expression regulator; vaccine; allergen;
KW   Creutzfeld-Jakob disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
KW   autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200151631-A2.
XX
PD   19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF   12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000362.
XX
PR   13-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01001169.
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01010188.
XX
PA   (RESK/) RESKE-KUNZ A.
PA   (ROSS/) ROSS X.
PA   (ROSS/) ROSS R.
PA   (BROS/) BROS M.
XX
PI   Reske-Kunz A,  Ross X,  Ross R,  Bros M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-451858/48.
XX
PT   New regulatory sequences from the fascin gene, useful for providing
PT   dendritic cell-specific expression of e.g. antigens, e.g. for vaccination
PT   against tumors and infections.
XX
PS   Claim 1d; Page 105; 117pp; German.
XX
CC   This invention describes novel regulatory sequences (A) derived from
CC   human fascin that provide specific expression in dendritic cells (DC) and
CC   which have antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, anti-
CC   allergic, neurological, immunomodulatory and apoptotic activity. (A) are
CC   used to regulate expression of antigens, immunoregulators, antisense
CC   sequences etc. in DC-specific fashion. Recombinant DNA, vectors and host
CC   cells that contain (A) are useful: (i) in vaccines against viruses,
CC   bacteria, fungi, parasites, tumors, allergens and plaques in Creutzfeld-
CC   Jakob and Alzheimer's disease; and (ii) for gene therapy of tumors,
CC   allergies, infections, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. They
CC   can also be provide specific expression of antigens and immunoregulators
CC   in DC; for isolation and identification of cell factors and cis-elements
CC   from regulatory sequences that mediate DC-specific expression; to
CC   determine the degree of maturity of DC and to block transcription
CC   factors, by providing binding sites in DC. (A) provide DC-specific
CC   expression of nucleic acid under their control, allowing a more specific
CC   regulation of the immune response and eliminating the long and laborious
CC   purification of DC (since a complete leucocyte population may be
CC   transformed), including transformation in vitro. This sequence represents
CC   a primer associated with the human fascin gene described in the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         986 AGCCCCAGAACCTGCTC 1002
               ||||||||||||| || |
Db          17 AGCCCCAGAACCCGCAC 1


RESULT 1079
AAC89128/c
ID   AAC89128 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC89128;
XX
DT   07-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Canine retroviral PCR primer MLVIN5700+.
XX
KW   PCR primer; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy; retrovirus;
KW   canine; autoimmune disease; haematopoietic malignancy; malignant tumour;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200070024-A2.
XX
PD   23-NOV-2000.
XX
PF   17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-EP004467.
XX
PR   17-MAY-1999;   99EP-00401192.
PR   18-MAY-1999;   99EP-00401199.
XX
PA   (FRSA-) ETAB FR DU SANG.
XX
PI   Rigal D,  Ghernati I,  Corbine A,  Darlix J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-016224/02.
XX
PT   New infectious retrovirus isolated from a canine cell line, useful for
PT   producing medicaments to treat autoimmune diseases, hematopoietic
PT   malignancies or malignant tumors and in diagnosis and gene therapy.
XX
PS   Claim 31; Fig 11; 131pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a retrovirus of type C morphology, which
CC   sediments in a sucrose gradient at a density of 1.16-1.18 g/l. The
CC   retrovirus is infectious for canine cells and belongs to the oncovirinae
CC   group. The present sequence is a PCR primer for the retrovirus of the
CC   present invention. The retrovirus can be included in pharmaceutical
CC   compositions or medicaments to treat autoimmune diseases, haematopoietic
CC   malignancies or malignant tumours, especially in humans. The retrovirus
CC   can also be used in gene therapy to introduce a transgene into an animal,
CC   especially a human
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGG 242
               ||||| ||||| |||||
Db          20 GAGAGCGGTGGGGGTGG 4


RESULT 1080
AAH76258
ID   AAH76258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH76258;
XX
DT   29-OCT-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GABA(A) receptor-associated protein specific primer GABArp-R.
XX
```

KW Pyrone; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; gene expression; interleukin;
KW hemeoxygenase-1; prostaglandin G/H synthase-2; RANTES; TNF alpha; p78;
KW macrophage inflammatory protein; chemokine; growth regulated protein-1;
KW matrix metalloproteinase-9; migration inhibitory factor-related protein;
KW lyzozyme; GABA(A) receptor-associated protein; interferon; SCO homolog-2;
KW transketolase; adenosine A2a receptor; CD37 antigen properdin P factor;
KW G-protein; Nef-associated factor-1; signal peptidase; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200151480-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-JP000082.
XX
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00004989.
PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303711.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI Enoki T, Yamashita S, Nishimura K, Sagawa H, Kato I;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-514436/56.
XX
PT Agent for correcting gene expression regulation error comprises pyrone
PT compound or dihydroxy compound.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 77; 93pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention provides an agent comprising a pyrone compound or dihydroxy
CC compound of specified formulae given in the specification. The agent is
CC used for correcting gene expression regulation errors. Errors in the
CC following genes may be corrected: IL-6, IL-10, hemeoxygenase-1,
CC prostaglandin G/H synthase-2, macrophage inflammatory protein-1-alpha,
CC RANTES, IL-1alpha, IL-1beta, TNF alpha, IL-7 receptor, macrophage
CC inflammatory protein -1beta, liver and activation-regulated chemokine,
CC macrophage-derived chemokine, macrophage inflammatory protein-2-beta,
CC macrophage inflammatory protein-2-alpha, growth regulated protein-1,
CC matrix metalloproteinase-9, migration inhibitory factor-related protein -
CC 8, lyzozyme, GABA(A) receptor-associated protein, interferon-induced 17 -
CC kDa/15-kDa protein, interferon-inducible protein p78, SCO homolog-2,
CC transketolase, adenosine A2a receptor, CD37 antigen properdin P factor,
CC regulator of G-protein signaling-2, Nef-associated factor-1, myeloid
CC leukemia cell differentiation protein-1, signal peptidase complex, and
CC also side-effects caused by them such as inflammation. Sequences AAH76220
CC -76280 represent PCR primers used in the course of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 917 TGTTCCTGTTCCAGCTG 933
||||||| | ||||||
Db 4 TGTTCCTGGTACAGCTG 20

RESULT 1081
AAF80165
ID AAF80165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF80165;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify the left-hand GAL7 promoter region.
XX
KW Heavy chain variable region; llama; Malassezia furfur; dandruff;
KW hair care; GAL7 promoter; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200119871-A2.
XX
PD 22-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 28-AUG-2000; 2000WO-EP008380.
XX
PR 16-SEP-1999; 99EP-00307356.
XX
PA (UNIL) UNILEVER PLC.
PA (UNIL) UNILEVER NV.
PA (HIND-) HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD.
XX
PI Frenken LGJ, Van Der Vaart JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-257877/26.
XX
PT Composition for use in targeting active agent, especially antimicrobial
PT agent to scalp for treating, preventing dandruff, has active agent
PT conjugated to antibody capable of binding specifically to Malassezia
PT furfur.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 33; 50pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAF80165-66 were used to amplify the left-hand GAL7 promoter.
CC The amplified sequence was used to express fusion proteins comprising a
CC heavy chain variable region of an antibody isolated from llama, which was
CC immunised with Malassezia furfur. M. furfur has been implicated in
CC dandruff formation. The heavy chain variable region is conjugated to an
CC active agent, and used to produce a composition for topical application,
CC e.g. to the scalp. The topical composition, e.g. hair care products such
CC as shampoos and conditioners, skin care lotions, shower gels, etc., is
CC useful for targeting an active agent to a site at which M. furfur is
CC present for the treatment and prevention of dandruff
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1472 GGGAGCGGATCCACAAA 1488
||||| ||||||| |||
Db 1 GGGAGAGGATCCAAAAA 17

RESULT 1082
AAF69712/c
ID AAF69712 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF69712;
XX
DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL4Ralpha gene PCR primer #48.
XX
KW Polymorphism; human; interleukin 4 receptor-alpha; IL4R-alpha;
KW allergic disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200104270-A1.
XX
PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019094.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143435P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
PI Windemuth AK;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-103078/11.
XX
PT New isolated polynucleotide useful for the identification of therapeutics
PT in allergic diseases is new.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 61; 188pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to polymorphisms of the human interleukin 4
CC receptor-alpha gene (IL4R-alpha; see AAF57718 for the reference
CC sequence). Polynucleotides comprising polymorphic gene variants are
CC useful for therapeutic purposes. For example, where a patient may benefit
CC from expression of a particular IL4Ralpha protein isoform, an expression
CC vector encoding the isoform may be administered to the patient. It may
CC desirable to decrease or block expression of a particular IL4Ralpha
CC isogene, which may be done by turning off by transforming a targeted
CC organ, tissue or cell population with an expression vector that expresses
CC high levels of untranslatable mRNA for the isogene. Specific therapeutics
CC identified by these methods may be useful for allergic diseases. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer for human IL4R-alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 681 CACAGACAACCTTGTGG 697
||||||| ||||||||
Db 20 CACAGACCCCCTTGTGG 4

RESULT 1083
ABZ72182/c
ID ABZ72182 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72182;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 154.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX
PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 149; 520pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identifiction using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 538 CCCATCTTTGACAAGCC 554
||| ||| |||||||||
Db 19 CCCTTCTGTGACAAGCC 3

RESULT 1084
ABZ72122
ID ABZ72122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72122;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP detection primer SEQ ID NO 94.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX
PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 149; 520pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins

CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identifiction using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 538 CCCATCTTTGACAAGCC 554
||| ||| |||||||||
Db 2 CCCTTCTGTGACAAGCC 18

RESULT 1085
ABS71117/c
ID ABS71117 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS71117;
XX
DT 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat GPCR ligand Bv8 cDNA PCR primer RBv8-WR2.
XX
KW G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; ZAQ; human; ZAQC; ZAQT; rat; ZAQ1;
KW rZAQ1; rZAQ2; mouse; I5E receptor; mI5E; GPR73; Bv8 protein;
KW digestive disorder; central nervous system disorder; CNS; diarrhoea;
KW bowel inflammation; constipation; food absorption disorder; nootropic;
KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; schizophrenia; laxative;
KW antiinflammatory; antidiarrhoeic; neuroleptic; neuroprotective; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN WO200262944-A2.
XX
PD 15-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-JP000852.
XX
PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00026820.
XX
PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX
PI Ohtaki T, Masuda Y, Takatsu Y, Watanabe T, Terao Y, Shintani Y;
PI Hinuma S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-627537/67.
XX
PT Screening of compounds modifying the binding of G-protein coupled
PT receptor protein ZAQ and related proteins to their ligands for use in
PT treatment and diagnosis of digestive disorders.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 127; 197pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a screening method for compounds for
CC their ability to modify the binding of G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR)
CC protein ZAQ and related proteins (human ZAQC, human ZAQT, rat ZAQ1
CC (rZAQ1), rZAQ2, human and mouse I5E (mI5E) receptor, and mouse GPR73) to
CC their ligands (the mature form of human, mouse or rat Bv8 protein). The
CC receptor protein and ligand are contacted in the presence or absence of
CC the test compound. The compounds are useful in a drug composition for the
CC treatment, and prevention of digestive and central nervous system (CNS)
CC disorders, including bowel inflammation, diarrhoea, constipation, food
CC absorption disorders, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and
CC schizophrenia. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC examples of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 862 CTGAAGCAGTACCTGGA 878
||||||||| | |||||
Db 19 CTGAAGCAGGAGCTGGA 3

RESULT 1086
AAH77194/c
ID AAH77194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH77194;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer PV3 used to amplify HPV in human cervical cancer cells.
XX
KW Human; cervical cancer; human papilloma virus; PCR primer; PV3; SiHa;
KW HPV; Thermal cycling; AIDS; ss.
XX
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN US6300124-B1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 02-NOV-1999; 99US-00432012.
XX
PR 02-NOV-1999; 99US-00432012.
XX
PA (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
XX
PI Blumenfeld M, Bar-Cohen A, Cibuzar GT, Schiller P, Arik M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-009526/01.
XX
PT Microscopic slide temperature control apparatus for medical diagnosis
PT comprises coupling resistive heating element between the connection pads
PT provided at opposing ends of slide.
XX
PS Example 3; Col 27; 25pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence represents PCR primer PV3. The primer was used in the
CC invention to amplify DNA from cells of the stable human cervical cancer
CC cell line SiHa, containing on integrated copy of human papilloma virus
CC (HPV) type 16 per human genome. The invention relates to a novel thermal
CC cycling device for regulating the temperature of a biological sample on a
CC flat substrate. The invention also includes an apparatus comprising the
CC flat substrate for use in the thermal cycling device. The invention is

```
CC   useful for medical diagnosis of diseases such as AIDS, also for
CC   amplification of nucleic acids in biological samples. The invention has
CC   the advantage that it enhances operatively as the heat resisting element
CC   is directly coupled to the microscopic slide, and reduces costs as the
CC   use of a heat sink is eliminated. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS
CC   field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1308 CAAGACATACAACTACC 1324
              ||||||||||| | |||
Db         19 CAAGACATACATCGACC 3


RESULT 1087
AAL46967/c
ID   AAL46967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAL46967;
XX
DT   30-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Rice lesion inhibitor protein Sp17 coding sequence PCR primer #9.
XX
KW   Rice; lesion formation inhibition; heat stress; agriculture; Sp17;
KW   transgenic; plant; horticulture; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Oryza sativa.
XX
PN   WO200233092-A1.
XX
PD   25-APR-2002.
XX
PF   18-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP009153.
XX
PR   18-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00318557.
XX
PA   (NAAG-) NAT INST AGROBIOLOGICAL SCI.
XX
PI   Yano M,  Yamanouchi U;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-372312/40.
XX
PT   Rice-originated gene, Sp17, that inhibits lesion formation and is
PT   applicable in improving heat stress of plants thus leading to prevention
PT   of lesion formation, for developing new breeds of plants for agriculture
PT   and horticulture.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 47; 53pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of rice
CC   lesion formation inhibitor Sp17. The protein improves the heat stress of
CC   the plant, and can be used in the development of new breeds of plants for
CC   agriculture and horticulture. The present sequence is a PCR primer used
CC   to isolate the coding sequence of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        379 TCAGCCACGTCCTCGGA 395
              ||||||||| || ||||
Db         20 TCAGCCACGGCCACGGA 4


RESULT 1088
AAS97855
ID   AAS97855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS97855;
XX
DT   12-MAR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #422.
XX
KW   Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
KW   obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
KW   blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KW   protein replacement therapy.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO200183749-A2.
XX
PD   08-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
XX
PR   28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
PR   28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
PR   10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
XX
PA   (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
PA   (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
XX
PI   Bachmanov AA,  Beauchamp GK,  Chatterjee A,  De Jong PJ,  Li S,  Li X;
PI   Ohmen JD,  Reed DR,  Ross D,  Tordoff MG;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-075162/10.
XX
PT   Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
PT   polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
PT   or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
XX
PS   Claim 14; Page 90; 239pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
CC   form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
CC   with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
CC   The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
CC   recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
CC   alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
CC   screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
CC   embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
CC   or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
CC   alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
CC   (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
CC   gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
CC   predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
CC   diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
CC   sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
CC   which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and
CC   mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SCA1 genes
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        360 TGGGGAGAGTGACCAGG 376
              |||||| ||| ||||||
Db          1 TGGGGACAGTTACCAGG 17


RESULT 1089
ABN89264
ID   ABN89264 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABN89264;
```

```
XX
DT   29-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Talin antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:77.
XX
KW   Human; Talin; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; inhibitor;
KW   antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; Talin inhibitor; tumour;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
PT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   US6372492-B1.
XX
PD   16-APR-2002.
XX
PF   30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
XX
PR   30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702251.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-470102/50.
XX
PT   New antisense compound useful for inhibiting expression of Talin and for
PT   preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
PS   Claim 14; Col 42; 46pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes an antisense compound (I), 16 to 30 bases
CC   in length targeted to specific base regions of a nucleic acid encoding
CC   human Talin. Also described: (a) an antisense compound up to 30 bases in
CC   length which inhibits the expression of human Talin; (b) a composition
CC   (II) comprising (I) or (a); and (c) inhibiting the expression of human
CC   Talin in human cells or tissues comprising contacting the cells or
CC   tissues in vitro with (I) or (a). (I) has antimicrobial, antiinflammatory
CC   and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense gene therapy and
CC   as a Talin expression inhibitor. (I) can be used: to inhibit the
CC   expression of human Talin in human cells or tissues; to prevent or delay
CC   infection, inflammation or tumour formation; and in diagnostics,
CC   therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and kits. The present
CC   sequence represents a human Talin antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
CC   oligonucleotide, having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings of 5 nucleotides
CC   at the 5' and 3' ends and a 10 nucleotide deoxy gap in the middle, which
CC   is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1571 ACTCAGGCAGGCCAGCT 1587
              |||| |||||||||  ||
Db          4 ACTCTGGCAGGCCATCT 20


RESULT 1090
```

```
ABS78535
ID   ABS78535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABS78535;
XX
DT   13-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #1019.
XX
KW   Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW   tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW   diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW   corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW   rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW   plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophiliac joint;
KW   angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW   scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200253141-A2.
XX
PD   11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF   14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR   14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
PI   Bratzler RL;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
PT   Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT   antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Page 37; 276pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC   administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC   included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC   nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC   having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC   useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC   tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC   diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC   corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC   rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC   neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophiliac joints, angiofibroma,
CC   wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC   hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC   acid of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1547 GCCTTCGGTCTTCGTCG 1563
              ||||||| ||||||| |
Db          1 GCCTTCGATCTTCGTTG 17


RESULT 1091
ABK41307/c
ID   ABK41307 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABK41307;
XX
DT   21-MAY-2002  (first entry)
XX
```

DE Human LSR gene biallelic marker upstream PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Human; obesity associated-biallelic marker; ss; LSR; USF2; PCR; primer;
KW drug response; hyperuricaemia; digestive pathology; hypertension; cancer;
KW hepatic function disorder; cardiovascular disease; hyperlipidaemia;
KW insulin disorder; atheromatous disease; cardiac insufficiency; obesity.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200206525-A2.
XX
PD 24-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-IB001477.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219704P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Abderrahim H, Bihain B;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-155043/20.
XX
PT Set of novel map-related biallelic markers, preferably located on obesity
PT disorder-associated chromosomal regions on chromosomes 3, 10 and 19,
PT useful, for e.g. detecting statistical correlations between marker allele
PT and a phenotype.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 307; 311pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a set of novel map-related biallelic markers,
CC preferably located on obesity disorder-associated chromosomal regions on
CC chromosomes 3, 10 and 19. The markers are useful for genotyping or
CC estimating the frequency of an allele in a population, for detecting an
CC association between a genotype or haplotype and a phenotype, e.g. a
CC disease involving drug responses, obesity or disorders related to
CC obesity, such as hyperuricaemia, digestive pathology, hepatic function
CC disorders, cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia,
CC insulin disorders, atheromatous disease and cardiac insufficiency. The
CC markers are useful for detecting a statistical correlation between a
CC biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker
CC haplotype and a phenotype. Sequences ABK41306-ABK41309 and ABK41328-
CC ABK41331 represent PCR primers used to amplify human LSR gene or USF2
CC gene biallelic markers
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1417 CGAAATCGGATCTCCGC 1433
|||||| ||||||| ||
Db 20 CGAAATAGGATCTCAGC 4

RESULT 1092
ABQ93162/c
ID ABQ93162 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ93162;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE T. tauschii/wheat D genome microsatellite cfd60 right PCR primer.
XX
KW Microsatellite marker; wheat; D genome; mapping; genotyping;
KW polymorphism; phenotypic trait; QTL; quantitative trait locus;
KW disease-associated gene; development factor; quality factor;
KW resistance factor; wheat product; identification; detection;
KW genetically modified wheat; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Aegilops tauschii.
OS Triticum aestivum.
XX
PN EP1217079-A1.
XX
PD 26-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.
XX
PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403659.
XX
PA (INRG) INRA INST NAT RECH AGRONOMIQUE.
XX
PI Bernard M, Sourdille P, Guyomarch H;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-550410/59.
XX
PT Map of wheat D genome comprising the genome location of a microsatellite
PT marker, useful for e.g. identifying genes responsible for a desired
PT phenotypic trait, especially quantitative trait loci in wheat, and
PT diseases.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 6; 105pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a map of the bread wheat D genome comprising the
CC genome location of a microsatellite marker selected from a group of 185
CC such markers (ABQ92733-ABQ92917). The invention also encompasses the use
CC of left (ABQ92918-ABQ93102) and right (ABQ93103-ABQ93287) primers to
CC amplify and detect the microsatellite markers, and to identify genes
CC responsible for a phenotypic trait of interest in wheat. Wheat is an
CC allohexaploid species consisting of 3 diploid genomes designated A, B and
CC D, resulting from two successive intercrossings involving at least three
CC different species. The D genome is thought to have been introduced in the
CC most recent intercrossing, between the amphiploid AABB and Triticum
CC tauschii (DD), probably involving only a limited number of genotypes of
CC both species. Due to its polyploid genome, the large size of its genome,
CC and its low level of polymorphism, the genetic mapping of wheat has to
CC date been difficult. Microsatellites are tandemly repeated sequences
CC between one and six nucleotides long, and are very polymorphic in length,
CC mainly due to polymerase slippage during replication. This high degree of
CC polymorphism makes them especially suitable for the genetic mapping of
CC species which show little intraspecies polymorphism, such as wheat. In
CC addition, microsatellites are codominant, and exhibit Mendelian
CC inheritance. The 185 microsatellite markers of the invention are
CC developed from the ancestral diploid donor species Triticum tauschii and
CC map to the wheat D genome, which is less polymorphic than the A or B
CC genomes. These microsatellite markers thus help to overcome some of the
CC problems associated with the genetic mapping of wheat. The wheat D genome
CC map and the microsatellite markers and associated primers of the
CC invention are useful for identifying genes responsible for a phenotypic
CC trait of interest, most notably QTLs (quantitative trait loci). In
CC particular they may be used for analysing genes and alleles implicated in
CC disease and for identifying development factors, quality factors and
CC factors conferring resistance to pathogens and xenobiotics. The
CC microsatellite markers, and associated primers may be also be used in
CC mapping and genotyping diploid and polyploid species of Triticum,
CC particularly Aegilops, Triticum monococcum, Triticum durum, Triticum
CC aestivum, or related species; for identifying cultivars and hybrids of
CC Triticum and related species; to assess whether or not a product
CC comprises wheat or a related species; and to assess whether or not a
CC product comprises genetically modified wheat. The present sequence
CC represents a specifically claimed Triticum tauschii/wheat genome D
CC microsatellite marker right PCR primer of the invention. (Updated on 29-
CC AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 996 CCTGCTCATCAACGAGA 1012
||||||||||||| | ||

```
Db         20 CCTGCTCATCAAAGTGA 4

RESULT 1093
ABS51129/c
ID   ABS51129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABS51129;
XX
DT   21-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human NOV8 RTQ-PCR primer #2.
XX
KW   Human; NOVX; NOV1; NOV2; NOV3; NOV4; NOV5; NOV6; NOV7; NOV8; NOV9; NOV10;
KW   NOV11; NOV12; NOV13; NOVX-associated disorder; cardiomyopathy;
KW   atherosclerosis; diabetes; cancer; cell signal processing; AIDS;
KW   metabolic pathway; neuro-olfactory system disorder; neoplastic disorder;
KW   acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; inflammatory disorder; obesity;
KW   anorexia; cancer-associated cachexia; neurodegenerative disorder;
KW   immune disorder; graft versus host disease; Crohn's disease;
KW   multiple sclerosis; haemophilia; idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura;
KW   infectious disease; bacterial infection; fungal infection; RTQ-PCR; ss;
KW   protozoal infection; viral infection; real time quantitative-PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200250277-A2.
XX
PD   27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF   21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049519.
XX
PR   21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257495P.
PR   22-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258171P.
PR   20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269940P.
PR   08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274191P.
PR   22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277826P.
PR   29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279840P.
PR   11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282981P.
PR   13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283656P.
PR   31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309247P.
PR   10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311754P.
PR   17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313331P.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Alsobrook JP,  Tchernev V,  Liu X,  Spytek KA,  Zerhusen B;
PI   Patturajan M,  Grosse WM,  Lepley DM,  Burgess CE,  Shimkets R;
PI   Szekeres E,  Vernet CAM,  Li L,  Casman SJ,  Boldog F,  Gorman L;
PI   Gangolli EA,  Fernandes E,  Rieger D,  Edinger S,  Gunther E,  Millet I;
PI   Sciore P,  Ellerman K,  Macdougall J,  Smithson G;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-508801/54.
XX
PT   New NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful in gene therapy,
PT   particularly for treating or preventing cardiomyopathy, atherosclerosis,
PT   diabetes, Crohn's disease, hemophilia or cancer in humans.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 254; 391pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human proteins
CC   referred to as NOVX, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The
CC   NOVX proteins of the invention include NOV1-NOV13. NOVX proteins, NOVX
CC   nucleic acids and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing a NOVX
CC   -associated disorder, or alleviating a pathological state in a subject,
CC   particularly humans. Such disorders include cardiomyopathy,
CC   atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer (e.g. adenocarcinoma, lymphoma,
CC   prostate cancer, uterus cancer), disorders related to cell signal
CC   processing and metabolic pathways, disorders of the neuro-olfactory
CC   system (e.g. those induced by trauma, surgery and/or neoplastic
CC   disorders), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), inflammatory
CC   disorders (e.g. asthma) obesity, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia,
CC   neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
CC   disease), immune disorders, graft versus host disease, Crohn's disease,
CC   multiple sclerosis, haemophilia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, and
CC   infectious diseases (e.g. bacterial, fungal, protozoal or viral
CC   infections). The polynucleotide sequences are also useful in gene
CC   therapy. The present sequence represents a real time quantitative (RTQ)-
CC   PCR primer used in NOVX expression studies
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1240 TTCATCTTCCGTATCTT 1256
              ||||||||||| || ||
Db         18 TTCATCTTCCGCATTTT 2


RESULT 1094
AAL40400
ID   AAL40400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAL40400;
XX
DT   19-SEP-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse caspase 6 antisense inhibition related oligo SEQ ID No 119.
XX
KW   Muscular; cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective; ophthalmological;
KW   antilipaemic; osteopathic; caspase 6; Rieger's syndrome; bone metabolism;
KW   ataxia telangiectasia; hyperproliferative disorder; cholesterol disorder;
KW   haematopoietic disorder; cancer; neurological; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   apoptotic; mouse; murine; ds.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   WO200229066-A1.
XX
PD   11-APR-2002.
XX
PF   03-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030871.
XX
PR   04-OCT-2000; 2000US-00679299.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Brown-Driver VL,  Zhang H,  Watt AT;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-471315/50.
XX
PT   An antisense oligonucleotide of 8 to 50 nucleotides in length that
PT   inhibits caspase 6, is useful for treating Rieger's syndrome.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 92; 141pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide compound of 8 to 50
CC   nucleotides in length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
CC   encoding caspase 6, where the oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
CC   with and inhibits the expression of caspase 6. The oligonucleotide of the
CC   invention specifically hybridises to and inhibits expression of caspase 6
CC   in cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides can be administered
CC   therapeutically or prophylactically to treat an animal having a disease
CC   or condition associated with caspase 6, such as Rieger's syndrome or
CC   ataxia telangiectasia, hyperproliferative disorder, a haematopoietic
CC   disorder, a bone metabolism or cholesterol disorder, various types of
CC   cancer, neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease and other de-
CC   regulated apoptotic pathological conditions. This polynucleotide sequence
CC   represents a mouse caspase 6 oligonucleotide relating to the invention.
CC   NOTE: This phosphorothioate oligonucleotide sequence has 2'-MOE wings and
CC   a deoxy gap
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        211 CAGATAGGCCTGGATGA 227
              | || ||||||||||||
Db          3 CCGACAGGCCTGGATGA 19


RESULT 1095
ABS73952
ID   ABS73952 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABS73952;
XX
DT   06-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human cytohesin-1 3' UTR antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS#111045.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; cytohesin-1; guanine nucleotide exchange protein; ARF;
KW   ADP ribosylation factor; inflammation; antiinflammatory; tumour;
KW   cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200268584-A2.
XX
PD   06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047583.
XX
PR   22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791243.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA   (BOEH ) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Rothlein R,  Kishimoto TK,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-723198/78.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotide encoding human cytohesin-1, useful for
PT   preventing or treating a disease or condition associated with cytohesin-1
PT   expression e.g. tumor or inflammation.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 81; 107pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a new antisense compound, comprising 8-30
CC   nucleobases targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human cytohesin-
CC   1, specifically hybridises with, and inhibits the expression of, human
CC   cytohesin-1, a guanine nucleotide exchange protein for ARF (ADP
CC   ribosylation factor). The antisense compound may be used in a
CC   pharmaceutical composition for inhibiting the expression of cytohesin-1
CC   in human cells or tissues, and in treating a disease or condition
CC   associated with cytohesin-1 by administering to the human the antisense
CC   compound e.g. tumour or inflammation. The antisense compound is also
CC   useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research
CC   reagents and kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC   targeting human cytohesin-1
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        733 GCACCCTGCACCGCCAT 749
              || |||||||||||| |
Db          4 GCGCCCTGCACCGCCCT 20


RESULT 1096
ABL43708
ID   ABL43708 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL43708;
XX
DT   11-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:752.
XX
KW   Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD   20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR   10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA   (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA   (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT   Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS   Claim 4; Page 19; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC   method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC   multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC   multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC   sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC   (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC   amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC   plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC   of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC   the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC   plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC   discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC   and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC   resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC   are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC   plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC   reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC   microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC   PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC   represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC   specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        479 CACTACCAGCTGACATC 495
              |||||||| |||||| |
Db          2 CACTACCATCTGACAGC 18


RESULT 1097
AAD37172/c
ID   AAD37172 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD37172;
XX
DT   21-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MEKK4 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #123107.
XX
KW   Human; MEKK4 modulation; mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 4; MTK1;
```

```
KW   MAP3K4; MAP three kinase 1; MAP/ERK kinase kinase 4; MAPKKK4; cytostatic;
KW   prophylaxis; immunological; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; therapy;
KW   antisense; inflammatory; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   6
FT                   /*tag= d
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   7
FT                   /*tag= e
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   12
FT                   /*tag= f
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   15
FT                   /*tag= g
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   18
FT                   /*tag= h
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   20
FT                   /*tag= i
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN   WO200227033-A1.
XX
PD   04-APR-2002.
XX
PF   28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030549.
XX
PR   29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676436.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Ward DT,  Gaarde WA,  Monia BP,  Wyatt JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-416486/44.
XX
PT   New antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding mitogen-
PT   activated protein kinase 4, useful for treating immunologic disorder,
PT   inflammatory disorder or cancer.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 92; 132pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and
CC   methods for modulating the expression of MEKK4 (also referred as mitogen-
CC   activated protein kinase kinase 4; MAP3K4; MAP three kinase 1; MAP/ERK
CC   kinase kinase 4; MAPKKK4; MTK1). The antisense oligos are useful for
CC   inhibiting the expression of MEKK4 in cells or tissues. They are also
CC   useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC   with MEKK4 such as immunological, inflammatory, hyperproliferative
CC   disorder or cancer. Sequences of the invention are also useful for
CC   diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
CC   They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human MEKK4 DNA. This sequence is
CC   used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        150 GCAGCTGTCAATGACAC 166
              |||| |||||| |||||
Db         18 GCAGTTGTCAAGGACAC 2


RESULT 1098
ABT06434/c
ID   ABT06434 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT06434;
XX
DT   07-NOV-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Cyclin 14-3-3 sigma gene PCR primer #14.
XX
KW   Human; methylated gene; methylation; breast cancer; marker; WT-1;
KW   cell proliferative disorder; TWIST; HOXA5; NES-1; RARbeta; cyclin D2;
KW   retinoic acid receptor beta; oestrogen receptor; Wilms' tumour;
KW   14.3.3 sigma; HIN-1; RASSF1A; tumour suppressor gene; hypermethylation;
KW   PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200259347-A2.
XX
PD   01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF   28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002455.
XX
PR   26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771357.
XX
PA   (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI   Sukumar S,  Evron E,  Dooley WC,  Sacchi N,  Davidson N,  Fackler MJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-599803/64.
XX
PT   Diagnosing and/or determining a predisposition to a cellular
PT   proliferative disorder of breast tissue, in particular breast cancer, by
PT   determining the state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids
PT   isolated from the subject.
XX
PS   Claim 12; Page 46; 115pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method of diagnosing a cellular
CC   proliferative disorder of breast tissue, which involves determining the
CC   state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids isolated from the
CC   subject, where the state of methylation of the nucleic acids as compared
CC   with a state of methylation from a subject not having the cellular
CC   proliferative disorder of breast tissue is indicative of a cellular
CC   proliferative disorder of breast tissue in the subject. The nucleic acids
CC   may be TWIST, HOXA5, NES-1, retinoic acid receptor beta (RARbeta),
CC   oestrogen receptor, cyclin D2, Wilms' tumour gene (WT-1), 14.3.3 sigma,
CC   HIN-1 or RASSF1A. The method is useful for diagnosing and/or determining
CC   a predisposition to a cellular proliferative disorder, in particular
CC   breast cancer including ductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma,
CC   colloid carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, metaplastic
CC   carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma in situ and
CC   papillary carcinoma in situ. The present sequence is a primer used in the
CC   exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        843 TGAGTACCTGGACAAGG 859
```

```
                  |||||||| ||| ||||
Db         18 TGAGTACCGGGAGAAGG 2
```

RESULT 1099
ABZ30969
ID ABZ30969 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ30969;
XX
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5188.
XX
KW Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Candida albicans.
XX
PN WO200253728-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5188; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1717 CTGAGCCATGTTCACCT 1733
                |||||||  ||| |||||
Db          4 CTGAGCCTTGTGCACCT 20
```

RESULT 1100
ABZ31379
ID ABZ31379 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ31379;
XX
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5598.
XX
KW Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Candida albicans.
XX
PN WO200253728-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5598; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1335 AGCCGAGGCCCTTTTGA 1351
              |||||| ||||||| ||
Db          1 AGCCGATGCCCTTTGGA 17
```

RESULT 1101
ABK31851
ID ABK31851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK31851;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Candida tropicalis CYP52A5A/CYP52A5B gene QC-RT-PCR primer 7581-97-F.
XX
KW CPRA; CPRB; CYP52A1A; CYP52A2A; CYP52A2B; CYP52A3A; CYP52A3B; CYP52A5A;
KW CYP52A5B; CYP52A8A; CYP52A8B; CYP52D4A; URA3A; cytochrome P450;
KW NADPH2 reductase; omega-hydroxylase complex; dicarboxylic acid; ss;
KW quantitative competitive reverse transcription PCR; QC-RT-PCR; primer.
XX
OS Candida tropicalis; 20336.
XX
PN US6331420-B1.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.
XX
PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.
XX
PA (WILS/) WILSON C R.
PA (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.
PA (EIRI/) EIRICH L D.
PA (ESHO/) ESHOO M.
PA (MADD/) MADDURI K M.
PA (CORN/) CORNETT C A.
PA (BREN/) BRENNER A A.
PA (TANG/) TANG M.
PA (LOPE/) LOPER J C.
PA (GLEE/) GLEESON M.
XX
PI Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;
PI Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-138383/18.
XX
PT Novel isolated nucleic acid encoding cytochrome P450 and NADPH reductase
PT enzymes of omega-hydroxylase complex of Candida tropicalis, useful for
PT increasing production of dicarboxylic acids.
XX
PS Example 11; Col 35-36; 173pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to the isolation of Candida tropicalis
CC 20336 novel genes (CPRA, CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A,
CC CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B, CYP52D4A and URA3A)
CC which encode cytochrome P450 and NADPH2 reductase enzymes of the omega-
CC hydroxylase complex. Also disclosed are vectors containing these genes
CC and methods of producing these enzymes. The genes and vectors are useful
CC for increasing production of a dicarboxylic acid by providing a host cell
CC having a naturally occurring number of the genes of the invention and
CC increasing in the host cell, the number of genes encoding these enzymes.
CC ABK31841-ABK31884 represent quantitative competitive reverse
CC transcription PCR (QC-RT-PCR) primers used in the methods of the present
CC invention. (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1010 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 1026
              |||||| || |||||||
Db          2 AGAGGGCAGGGCTCAAG 18
```

RESULT 1102
ABK16359/c
ID ABK16359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK16359;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse adipose protein, adp, PCR primer #4.
XX
KW Adipose protein; ss; adp; obesity; transgenic animal; obesity;
KW adipositas; bulimia; wasting; cachexia; eating disorder;
KW body weight disorder; weight loss; cancer; infectious disease;
KW hypogonadism; Prader-Willi syndrome; Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome;
KW hypothyroidism; diabetes; Cushing's syndrome; endocrine disorder;
KW gastrointestinal diseases; inflammatory bowel disease; PCR primer;
KW ulcerative colitis; anorexia nervosa; glycogen storage disease;
KW lipid storage disease; lipoma; liposarcoma; heart disease; hypertension;
KW infertility; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO200196371-A2.
XX
PD 20-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 13-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP006713.
XX
PR 16-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211914P.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000EP-00113049.
PR 28-JUN-2000; 2000US-0214518P.
PR 17-APR-2001; 2001EP-00109537.
XX
PA (DEVE-) DEVELOGEN AG.
XX
PI Broenner G, Ciossek T, Dohrmann C, Haeder T, Rothe M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-106464/14.
XX
PT Novel nucleic acid encoding adipose polypeptide which regulates, causes
PT or contributes to obesity, useful for treating obesity, heart disease,
PT hypertension, infertility, and controlling weight loss in cancer
PT patients.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 158; 188pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid encoding a adipose (ADP)
CC polypeptide which regulates, causes or contributes to obesity in an
CC animal or a human. The polynucleotides, proteins, ant-adp antibodies,
CC modulators of adp activity, adp antisense nucleic acids, expression
CC vectors, adp transgenic animals are useful in the diagnosis and treatment
CC of obesity, adipositas, bulimia, wasting (cachexia), eating disorders
CC and/or disorders of body weight/body mass, weight loss due to cancer or
CC infectious diseases, genetic disorders associated with hypogonadism e.g.
CC Prader-Willi syndrome, Laurence-Moon-Biedl syndrome, hypothyroidism,
CC diabetes, Cushing's syndrome, endocrine disorders, gastrointestinal
CC diseases, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, and anorexia
CC nervosa. They are also useful for treating disorders of body weight/mass
CC e.g. glycogen storage diseases, and lipid storage diseases and for
CC treating lipomas, and/or liposarcomas. The compositions are also useful
CC for treating heart disease, hypertension, and infertility and for
CC treating conditions associated with under weight e.g. enhancing or
CC controlling fertility, controlling weight loss in acquired
CC immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or cancer patients. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used to amplify an adp nucleic acid
XX

```
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        867 GCAGTACCTGGATGACT 883
              | ||| ||||||||||||
Db         18 GGAGTGCCTGGATGACT 2


RESULT 1103
AAD44838/c
ID   AAD44838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD44838;
XX
DT   13-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human raf kinase related antisense oligonucleotide #17.
XX
KW   Raf kinase; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;
KW   therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;
KW   antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   US6410518-B1.
XX
PD   25-JUN-2002.
XX
PF   18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX
PR   31-MAY-1994;   94US-00250856.
PR   31-MAY-1995;   95WO-US007111.
PR   26-NOV-1996;   96US-00756806.
PR   07-JUL-1997;   97US-00888982.
PR   06-JUL-1998;   98WO-US013961.
PR   28-AUG-1998;   98US-00143214.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-597918/64.
XX
PT   Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
PT   antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Col 59; 41pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
CC   are targetted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of
CC   inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
CC   inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the
CC   hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an
CC   oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
CC   cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular
CC   angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is human raf
CC   kinase related antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1152 TGACATGTGGGGTGTGG 1168
              ||| ||||| |||||||
Db         17 TGAGATGTGTGGTGTGG 1


RESULT 1104
ABA96039
ID   ABA96039 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABA96039;
XX
DT   08-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse syndecan-1 reverse transcription PCR primer #2.
XX
KW   Smad3; wound healing; fibrosis; antifibrotic; vulnerary; mouse;
KW   PCR primer; reverse transcription; syndecan-1; ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO200189556-A1.
XX
PD   29-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   19-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013725.
XX
PR   19-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013725.
XX
PA   (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI   Roberts AB,  Ashcroft GS,  Russo A,  Mitchell JB,  Deng C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-075348/10.
XX
PT   Use of Smad3 inhibitors in preparing a medicament for treating or
PT   preventing wounds or fibrosis, or as reagents in assays for screening
PT   compounds for preventing fibrosis and improving of wound healing.
XX
PS   Example; Page 38; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequence represents a mouse syndecan-1 reverse transcription PCR
CC   primer. The invention relates to a novel use of a Smad3 inhibitor in
CC   preparing a medicament to treat or prevent wounds or fibrosis. The
CC   invention has antifibrotic and vulnerary activity. The Smad3 inhibitors
CC   are useful for preventing fibrosis and improving wound healing. The Smad3
CC   protein, polypeptides and peptide fragments are useful for generating
CC   antibodies, as reagents for research purposes, or the identification of
CC   other cellular gene products involved in the regulation of fibrosis and
CC   improvement of wound healing, as reagents in assays for screening for
CC   compounds that can be used in the prevention of fibrosis and improvement
CC   of wound healing, and as pharmaceutical reagents in protecting against
CC   fibrosis and improving wound healing related to Smad3. Compounds that
CC   bind to Smad3 may be used in inhibiting the activity of wild type and/or
CC   mutant Smad3 gene products, in elaborating the biological function of
CC   Smad3, and in identifying compounds that disrupt normal Smad3
CC   interactions
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1093 ACACTGTGGTACCGGCC 1109
              ||||||||| ||| |||
Db          1 ACACTGTGGAACCAGCC 17


RESULT 1105
ABQ66488
ID   ABQ66488 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ66488;
XX
DT   22-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human cytohesin-1 mRNA levels inhibitor #57.
XX
KW   Cytohesin-1; CT1; inhibit; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
```

KW anti-infective; antisense gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW human; ss; inhibitor.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6383809-B1.
XX
PD 07-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
XX
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702246.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-478385/51.
XX
PT New antisense compounds directed against human cytohesin-1, useful for
PT treating and preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.
XX
PS Claim 14; Col 41; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel antisense compound of 16-30 nucleotides
CC targeted to any of 71 specified regions of the sequence that encodes
CC human cytohesin-1 (CT1), where the compound hybridises and inhibits
CC expression of human CT1. The compound of the invention has
CC antiinflammatory, cytostatic, and anti-infective activity. The antisense
CC compounds may have a use in antisense gene therapy. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for treating or preventing disorders associated with
CC expression of human CT1, e.g. infections, inflammation and tumours, and
CC as research and diagnostic reagents. Sequences ABQ66432-ABQ66511
CC represent chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotides, with 2'-MOE wings
CC and a deoxy gap. The claimed sequences inhibit production of cytohesin-1
CC mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 733 GCACCCTGCACCGCCAT 749
|| ||||||||||||| |
Db 4 GCGCCCTGCACCGCCCT 20

RESULT 1106
ABI95418/c
ID ABI95418 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABI95418;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleptide Zip ID#2505 oligo #9.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigautus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotrophis cirus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchoverva volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinesis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 288 ACTTCGTTCTGCACGGG 304
| ||||||| |||||||
Db 18 AGTTCGTTCGGCACGGG 2

RESULT 1107
ABI93431/c
ID ABI93431 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABI93431;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleptide Zip ID#518 oligo #9.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigautus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotrophis cirus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchoverva volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinesis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 567 CCTCCGTCGTGTCAGCC 583
||||||||||| ||||
Db 19 CCTCCGTCGTGCAAGCC 3

RESULT 1108
ABL50712/c
ID ABL50712 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL50712;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat G protein-coupled receptor protein PCR primer SEQ ID NO:67.
XX
KW Rat; rZAQ1; rZAQ2; G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; antidiarrheic;
KW laxative; drug development; digestive organ disease; colitis; diarrhoea;
KW constipation; malabsorption syndrome; diagnosis; gene therapy;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN WO200216607-A1.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 23-AUG-2001; 2001WO-JP007209.
XX
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000JP-00253862.
XX
PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX
PI Terao Y, Shintani Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-269361/31.
XX
PT Human and rat brain-originated G protein-coupled receptor proteins and
PT encoded DNAs, for developing drugs to treat diseases of the digestive
PT organs, e.g. colitis, diarrhea, constipation and mal-absorption syndrome.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 77; 135pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes human and rat brain-originated G protein-
CC coupled receptor (GPCR) proteins. The GPCR sequences have antidiarrheic
CC and laxative activities. The GPCR sequences can be used for developing
CC drugs to treat diseases of the digestive organs, e.g. colitis, diarrhoea,
CC constipation and malabsorption syndrome, including gene diagnosis and
CC therapy. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for rat GPCR, which
CC is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 862 CTGAAGCAGTACCTGGA 878
||||||||| | |||||
Db 19 CTGAAGCAGGAGCTGGA 3

RESULT 1109
ABZ86270/c
ID ABZ86270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86270;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1512; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 58 TGACTGCTGAAACCCAG 74
|||||||||||| |||
Db 19 TGACTGCTGAAATACAG 3

RESULT 1110
ABZ89410/c
ID ABZ89410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ89410;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4652; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 343 TTGAAGATGGGGTCTGA 359
||||||||| ||||||
Db 20 TTGAAGATGAAGTCTGA 4

RESULT 1111
ABZ97631
ID ABZ97631 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97631;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IL5-R oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12873; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1444 ATGAAACATCCATTCTT 1460
||||| ||||||| |||
Db 3 ATGAAGCATCCATACTT 19

RESULT 1112
ABZ91330
ID ABZ91330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ91330;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6572; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1269 TGAGGAGACGTGGCCAG 1285
|||||| |||||||| |
Db 4 TGAGGACACGTGGCCTG 20

RESULT 1113
ABZ93366/c
ID ABZ93366 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ93366;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8608; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 548 ACAAGCCCCTCAGCCGC 564
||||| |||||| ||||
Db 18 ACAAGGCCCTCAACCGC 2

RESULT 1114
ABZ85750/c
ID ABZ85750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85750;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 992; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 212 AGATAGGCCTGGATGAG 228
|||| |||||| |||||
Db 17 AGATGGGCCTGTATGAG 1

RESULT 1115
ABS57272
ID ABS57272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS57272;
XX
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PDEF DNA, PCR primer 603.
XX
KW Human; retinal pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor; PEDF;
KW retinal disease; retinal tumour; retinoblastoma; retinal detachment;
KW neuronal-retinal tumour; macular degeneration; retinitis pigmentosa;
KW diabetic retinopathy; inherited and age-related pathology; tumour;
KW ocular disease; nerve injury; serine protease related disorder;
KW cytostatic; ophthalmological; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6451763-B1.
XX
PD 17-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 29-AUG-1995; 95US-00520373.
XX
PR 04-JUN-1992; 92US-00894215.
PR 24-SEP-1992; 92US-00952796.
PR 25-JUL-1994; 94US-00279979.
PR 25-JAN-1995; 95US-00377710.
XX
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Tombran-Tink J, Chader GJ, Becerra SP, Rodriguez IR, Steele FR;
PI Johnson LV;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-056723/05.
XX
PT Treating retinal disease such as retinal tumors, retinitis pigmentosa,
PT macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy, in a subject, involves
PT administering Pigment Epithelium Derived Factor to the subject.
XX

```
PS   Example 48; Col 45; 53pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to the isolation of a human retinal
CC   pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor (PEDF), and
CC   polynucleotide sequences encoding it. The gene encoding human PEDF maps
CC   to chromosome 17p13.1-pter. The invention also describes a truncated
CC   version of PEDF referred to as PEDF-BH, vectors comprising nucleic acids
CC   encoding PEDF or PEDF-BH, and a method of using these sequences to treat
CC   retinal diseases such as retinal tumours (e.g. retinoblastoma), neuronal-
CC   retinal tumours, macular degeneration, retinitis pigmentosa, retinal
CC   detachment, diabetic retinopathy, inherited and age-related pathologies,
CC   tumours, ocular diseases, nerve injuries, and conditions resulting from
CC   the activity of serine proteases. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC   primer used to isolate human PEDF genomic clones
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1631 CCAGCAGGCAGCGGCTG 1647
              | ||| ||||||||||||
Db          2 CAAGCTGGCAGCGGCTG 18


RESULT 1116
ABZ80343
ID   ABZ80343 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ80343;
XX
DT   28-MAY-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse Emx1 antisense PCR primer SEQ ID NO:66.
XX
KW   Purification; neural stem cell; NSC; undifferentiated; nootropic;
KW   neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; gene therapy; nervous system;
KW   central nervous system; CNS; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KW   acute brain injury; CNS dysfunction; tissue regeneration; tissue repair;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200297067-A1.
XX
PD   05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   31-MAY-2002; 2002WO-AU000700.
XX
PR   01-JUN-2001; 2001AU-00005403.
XX
PA   (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
XX
PI   Bartlett PF,  Rietze RL;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-140465/13.
XX
PT   Generating substantially homogeneous population of undifferentiated cells
PT   from sample, by disrupting tissue sample, discriminating cells in
PT   population based on size and performing cell-surface marker-
PT   discrimination.
XX
PS   Example 10; Page 48; 90pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method (M) for generating a
CC   substantially homogeneous population of undifferentiated cells (UC) from
CC   a biological sample (BS), which comprises subjecting BS or its sub-sample
CC   to tissue-disruption to provide a mixed population (MP) comprising UC,
CC   subjecting MP to a cell size-discrimination (SD) step, and simultaneously
CC   or sequentially with SD, subjecting the cell population obtained to a
CC   cell-surface marker-discrimination step. Also described: (1) a
CC   substantially homogeneous population of undifferentiated cells (I)
CC   prepared by (M); (2) a composition (II) for use in cell replacement
CC   therapy, comprising a population of substantially homogeneous population
CC   of neural stem cells (NSCs) generated by (M); and (3) a composition (III)
CC   comprising a growth factor identified using a homogeneous population of
CC   NSCs generated by (M). (I) can have nootropic, neuroprotective and
CC   antiparkinsonian activities, and can be used in gene therapy. (M) is
CC   useful for generating a substantially homogeneous population of
CC   undifferentiated cells such as NSCs from a biological sample, and is
CC   useful for the replacement of neural or non-neural tissue in an animal.
CC   (II) is useful in cell replacement therapy in an organ such as the brain
CC   or in the nervous system, preferably central nervous system (CNS), for
CC   treating a CNS disorder such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease,
CC   acute brain injury and CNS dysfunction. (I) is useful for the repair or
CC   regeneration of tissue. ABZ80278 to ABZ80363 represent PCR primers which
CC   are used in an example from the present invention for markers defining
CC   cell populations
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        919 TTCCTGTTCCAGCTGCT 935
              ||||| |||||||| ||
Db          4 TTCCTCTTCCAGCTTCT 20


RESULT 1117
ABX33976
ID   ABX33976 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABX33976;
XX
DT   10-FEB-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human interleukin 12 p40 subunit antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #139149.
XX
KW   Human; ss; antisense; interleukin 12 p40 subunit; antibacterial;
KW   antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "All cytosines are 5-methylcytidines and the
FT                    nucleotides are linked via a phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base    1. .5
FT                    /*tag=  b
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base    16. .20
FT                    /*tag=  c
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   US6448081-B1.
XX
PD   10-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.
XX
PR   07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Baker BF,  Freier SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-074100/07.
XX
```

PT New antisense chimeric oligonucleotide, useful for modulating the
PT expression of human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit, in treating or preventing
PT disease states in humans and animals, and as research reagents and
PT diagnostics.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 45; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 20-50 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a start codon region, coding region, a stop codon
CC region or a 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit. The compound specifically hybridises
CC with one of the regions and inhibits the expression of human Interleukin
CC 12 p40 subunit. The new compound is useful for inhibiting the expression
CC of human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit in cells or tissues and comprises
CC contacting the cells or tissues in vitro with the compound, so that
CC expression of the human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit is inhibited. The
CC antisense compound may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics,
CC and as treatment or prevention of disease states, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, in animals and humans.
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 480 ACTACCAGCTGACATCC 496
||| ||||||||| |||
Db 3 ACTCCCAGCTGACCTCC 19

RESULT 1118
ACD42154/c
ID ACD42154 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD42154;
XX
DT 05-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human raf-associated antisense oligonucleotide #16.
XX
KW Antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer; ss;
KW signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;
KW antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;
KW hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2003032607-A1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX
PI Monia BP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-503332/47.
XX
PT Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human
PT raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for
PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 32; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length
CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a
CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,
CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),
CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a
CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically
CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by
CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo. is also
CC is useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a
CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the
CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation). The oligo. is also useful for inhibiting
CC hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos. are also useful as tools, for
CC example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in
CC various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for
CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research
CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide included
CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned elsewhere in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1152 TGACATGTGGGGTGTGG 1168
||| ||||| |||||||
Db 17 TGAGATGTGTGGTGTGG 1

RESULT 1119
ABQ77206/c
ID ABQ77206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ77206;
XX
DT 24-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ABCC12 exon 22/intron 22 boundary.
XX
KW Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)-binding cassette transporter subfamily C12;
KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; human; CFTR/MRP;
KW multidrug resistance-like subgroup; somatic gene therapy; ABCC12;
KW paroxysmal kinesigenic choreoathetosis; cysteinyl leukotriene;
KW anionic drug; methotrexate; neutral drug; glutathione; glucuronate;
KW sulphate conjugated drug; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285943-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 05-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003320.
XX
PR 05-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272759P.
XX
PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I, Denefle P, Dean M;
PI Allikmets R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093101/08.
XX
PT New ATP-binding cassette transporter gene subfamily C12, ABCC12
PT polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating paroxysmal kinesigenic

```
PT   choreoathetosis.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 44; 122pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel human ABCC12 (adenosine triphosphate
CC   (ATP)-binding cassette transporter gene subfamily C12, i.e. cystic
CC   fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator/multidrug resistance-like
CC   subgroup (CFTR/MRP) family) polypeptide and its encoding polynucleotides
CC   The polypeptide is useful for screening agonists and antagonist of the
CC   ABCC12 polypeptide. The products of the invention are useful for
CC   screening an active ingredient for preventing and treating paroxysmal
CC   kinesigenic choreoathetosis or pathologies linked to dysfunction of
CC   transport of organic anion transporters such as cysteinyl leukotriene,
CC   anionic drugs, such as methotrexate, neutral drugs conjugated to acidic
CC   ligands, such as glutathione, glucuronate or sulphate conjugated drugs
CC   and can be used for somatic gene therapy. This sequence represents a
CC   region corresponding to an exon/intron boundary from the gene encoding a
CC   human ABCC12 isoform described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        865 AAGCAGTACCTGGATGA 881
              | ||| ||||||||||
Db         19 AGGCATTACCTGGATGA 3


RESULT 1120
ABX74975
ID   ABX74975 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABX74975;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #32.
XX
KW   Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;
KW   anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW   gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
KW   bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW   adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200283077-A2.
XX
PD   24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX
PR   13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR   13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PA   (SCHE ) SCHERING CORP.
PA   (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI   Keith T,  Little RD,  Van Eerdewegh P,  Dupuis J,  Del Mastro RG;
PI   Simon J,  Allen K,  Pandit S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX
PT   New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
PT   treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
PT   chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
PT   syndrome.
XX
PS   Example 10; Page 155; 650pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
CC   identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
CC   regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC   (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
CC   severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
CC   antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
CC   The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
CC   preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
CC   asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC   disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
CC   bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
CC   increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
CC   nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
CC   recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
CC   for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
CC   present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the
CC   scope of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        538 CCCATCTTTGACAAGCC 554
              ||| ||| |||||||||
Db          2 CCCTTCTGTGACAAGCC 18


RESULT 1121
ABX75035/c
ID   ABX75035 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABX75035;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #92.
XX
KW   Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;
KW   anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW   gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
KW   bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW   adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200283077-A2.
XX
PD   24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX
PR   13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR   13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PA   (SCHE ) SCHERING CORP.
PA   (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI   Keith T,  Little RD,  Van Eerdewegh P,  Dupuis J,  Del Mastro RG;
PI   Simon J,  Allen K,  Pandit S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX
PT   New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
PT   treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
PT   chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
PT   syndrome.
XX
PS   Example 10; Page 155; 650pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
CC   identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
CC   regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
```

```
CC   (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
CC   severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
CC   antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
CC   The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
CC   preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
CC   asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC   disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
CC   bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
CC   increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
CC   nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
CC   recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
CC   for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
CC   present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the
CC   scope of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        538 CCCATCTTTGACAAGCC 554
              ||| ||| |||||||||
Db         19 CCCTTCTGTGACAAGCC 3


RESULT 1122
AAD55476
ID   AAD55476 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD55476;
XX
DT   07-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human FGFR-3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #125180.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; fibroblast growth factor receptor 3; prophylaxis;
KW   developmental disorder; hyperproliferative disorder; antisense therapy;
KW   FGFR-3; ACH; JTK4; CEK2; cancer; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT                   are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2 -methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2003023004-A2.
XX
PD   20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   06-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028549.
XX
PR   10-SEP-2001; 2001US-00953047.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Wyatt JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-313244/30.
XX
PT   Novel compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding fibroblast
PT   growth factor receptor 3, useful for inhibiting the expression of the
PT   receptor and for treating an animal having cancer or developmental
PT   disorder.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 79; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to a nucleic acid
CC   molecule encoding fibroblast growth factor (FGF) receptor 3 (also known
CC   as FGFR-3, ACH, JTK4 and CEK2) to inhibit its expression. Antisense
CC   compounds of the invention are useful for treating diseases or conditions
CC   associated with FGFR-3 such as developmental disorders or
CC   hyperproliferative disorders, especially cancer of colorectal, bladder,
CC   bone, lung, cervical, breast or skin. They are useful as research
CC   reagents, therapeutics, prophylaxis, kits and diagnostics, and as tools
CC   in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
CC   patterns of a portion of the genes expressed within cells and tissues.
CC   They are also useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human FGFR-3
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        977 GAGACCTCAAGCCCCAG 993
              |||||| |||||||| |
Db          2 GAGACCCCAAGCCCCTG 18


RESULT 1123
ACF57208/c
ID   ACF57208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACF57208;
XX
DT   16-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human LAMA3 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
XX
KW   Human; mouse; skin structure; skin; laminin 5 chain gene; LAMA3; LAMB3;
KW   LAMC2; extracellular matrix component; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP-1;
KW   MMP-2; MMP-3; MMP-9; TIMP-1; TIMP-2; TIMP-3; collagen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP2002330792-A.
XX
PD   19-NOV-2002.
XX
PF   15-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00006797.
XX
PR   15-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00006952.
XX
PA   (SHIS ) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-407328/39.
XX
PT   A method and a kit for determination of expression of mRNA or cDNA of a
PT   protein participating in the maintenance of skin structure.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 2; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method and a kit for determining the
CC   expression of mRNA or cDNA of a protein participating in the maintenance
CC   of skin structure. The method is quantitative, simple and accurate in the
CC   determination of extracellular matrix components of laminin 5 chain genes
CC   LAMA3, LAMB3 and LAMC2, matrix metalloproteinases MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3 and
CC   MMP-9, VII collagen, type I collagen alpha 1 chain, type I collagen alpha
CC   2 chain, type III collagen alpha 1 chain, type IV collagen alpha 1 chain,
CC   type IV collagen alpha 2 chain, TIMP-1, TIMP-2 and TIMP-3. ACF57201 to
CC   ACF57290 represent PCR primers and probes used in the method of the
```

```
CC   invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1113 TGACATCCTGCTTGGGT 1129
              || | ||||||||||||
Db         20 TGTCTTCCTGCTTGGGT 4


RESULT 1124
ACF05737
ID   ACF05737 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACF05737;
XX
DT   06-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   FADD antisense PCR primer.
XX
KW   FADD; mouse; tumour; marker; diagnosis; prognosis; thyroid; PCR; primer;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO2003056340-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   23-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014906.
XX
PR   24-DEC-2001; 2001EP-00403359.
PR   22-OCT-2002; 2002EP-00292619.
XX
PA   (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PA   (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
PI   Chiocchia G,  Tourneur L,  Feunteun J,  Michiels F,  Buzyn A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-645962/61.
XX
PT   Use of Fas associated protein with dead domain, and cellular
PT   phosphorylated p38-mitogen activated protein kinases as a biological
PT   indicator of tumor status.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 50; 118pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is that of an antisense primer for Fas-associated
CC   protein with death domain (FADD). Use with the sense primer given in
CC   ACF05736 generates a 695 bp product. Semi-quantitative RT-PCR was used to
CC   determine levels of FADD RNA in thyroids of gsp transgenic mice during
CC   various stages of tumour development. These mice provide models of human
CC   thyroid tumours. FADD expression was shown to decrease, in some cases to
CC   zero, during tumour development. It therefore provides a marker for the
CC   absence of in vivo tumour. FADD proteins are secreted from tumour cells.
CC   A low cellular amount and a high extracellular amount of FADD proteins
CC   are prognostic of resistance to chmotherapy. The invention provides
CC   methods for determining a status of tumour absence/presence, and for
CC   prognosis of the resistance of a tumour to chemotherapy on the basis of
CC   these findings
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1656 CCACACCCCTCACAGGG 1672
              |||||  ||||||||||
Db          4 CCACAGTCCTCACAGGG 20


RESULT 1125
ACH03337
ID   ACH03337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACH03337;
XX
DT   25-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #972.
XX
KW   Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW   antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW   psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW   inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD   13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR   29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA   (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA   (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI   Krieg AM,  Berg DJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT   Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT   allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT   disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 35; 229pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC   disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC   developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC   nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC   useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC   psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC   inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC   This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1547 GCCTTCGGTCTTCGTCG 1563
              ||||||| ||||||| |
Db          1 GCCTTCGATCTTCGTTG 17


RESULT 1126
ADB37315
ID   ADB37315 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB37315;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #929.
XX
KW   ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW   hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
```

OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 19; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1547 GCCTTCGGTCTTCGTCG 1563
|||||| ||||||| |
Db 1 GCCTTCGATCTTCGTTG 17

RESULT 1127
ADB90016/c
ID ADB90016 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB90016;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antinsense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3 component, ISIS140104.
XX
KW Mouse; ss; antisense; complement component C3; inflammation;
KW septic shock; multiple organ failure; hyperacute organ failure;
KW autoimmune disorder; CNS inflammation; multiple sclerosis;
KW atherosclerosis; tumour.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytosines are 5
FT -methyl cytosines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003096775-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
PR 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-00001076.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Graham MJ, Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-606441/57.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
PT encoding complement component C3, useful for treating a disease or
PT condition associated with complement component C3, e.g. autoimmune
PT disorder or infection.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 27; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement component C3. The compound
CC specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC complement component C3 and inhibits the expression of complement
CC component C3, or specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase
CC portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding complement
CC component C3. Also included are a composition comprising the compound and
CC a pharmaceutical carrier or diluent, inhibiting the expression of
CC complement component C3 in cells or tissues (comprising contacting the
CC cells or tissues with the compound cited above) and treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with complement component C3
CC comprising administering to the animal the compound cited above so that
CC expression of complement component C3 is inhibited. The antisense
CC compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of complement
CC component C3 in cells or tissues, or for treating an animal having a
CC disease or condition associated with complement component C3 such as an
CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. multiple sclerosis), an infection, or
CC atherosclerosis, inflammation, septic shock, multiple organ failure,
CC hyperacute organ failure and CNS inflammation. The compounds are also
CC useful as research reagents and diagnostics, in distinguishing functions
CC of various members of a biological pathway, or for preventing or delaying
CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse C3.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 391 TCGGATGAGGTGCAGTC 407
|| |||||||||||| |
Db 20 TCAGATGAGGTGCAGGC 4

RESULT 1128
ADB81512
ID ADB81512 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB81512;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligo (SeqID 29) used to inhibit human EIF2C1 DNA.
XX
KW antisense; ss; human; eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1;
KW EIF2C1; Co-eIF2C; eIF2C; Golgi ER protein 95kDa; GERp95; Q99;
KW gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; cancer; polycystic kidney disease;
KW cystic fibrosis; progeriod syndrome; cytostatic; antilipaemic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

```
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone, where 1-5 and
FT                   16-20 are 2' methoxyethyl nucleotides. All cytidines are
FT                   5-methylcytidines"
XX
PN   WO2003040321-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035324.
XX
PR   08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00007078.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Ward DT,  Watt AT;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-449448/42.
XX
PT   New compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human
PT   collapsin response mediator protein 2, useful for preparing a composition
PT   for treating hypercholesterolemia or hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.,
PT   cancer.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 76; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides that modulate
CC   the expression of human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1
CC   (EIF2C1). EIF2C1 is located on chromosome 1p34-35, and is also known as
CC   Co-eIF2C, eIF2C, Golgi ER protein 95kDa, GERp95 and Q99. It is an
CC   intracellular membrane associated protein thought to be involved in
CC   cellular differentiation, such that altered expression of EIF2C1 can
CC   affect cell growth, morphology and tumourigenicity. Accordingly,
CC   antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the expression of EIF2C1 in cells
CC   or tissues can be used in gene therapy to treat various conditions
CC   including hyperproliferative disorders, familial hypercholesterolaemia
CC   and cancer, as well as polycystic kidney disease, cystic fibrosis and
CC   progeriod syndrome. As such, the oligos of the present invention can be
CC   described as having cytostatic and antilipaemic activities. This
CC   oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense oligo used to inhibit expression
CC   of the human eukaryotic translation initiation factor 2C 1 (EIF2C1) DNA
CC   of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        568 CTCCGTCGTGTCAGCCT 584
              ||||||| ||||| |||
Db          1 CTCCGTCATGTCATCCT 17


RESULT 1129
ADB99096
ID   ADB99096 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB99096;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human retinal pigment epithelial-derived factor (PEDF) PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   Human; ss; PCR; retinal pigment epithelial-derived neurotrophic factor;
KW   PEDF; tumour; ocular disease; neuronal cell pathology; serine protease;
KW   blood coagulation; thrombosis; bacterial infection; parasitic infection;
KW   elastosis; vascular disorder; fibrinoid formation; coagulation disorder;
KW   arteriosclerosis; ischaemia; arthroses diabetes; emphysema; arthritis;
KW   septic shock; lung disease; complement activation; ulcer;
KW   ulcerative colitis; pancreatitis; psoriasis; fibrinolytic disease;
KW   arthropathy; bone resorption; hypertension; congestive heart failure;
KW   cirrhosis; protease allergy; chromosome 17p13.1-pter; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2003096750-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   09-AUG-2002; 2002US-00216373.
XX
PR   04-JUN-1992;   92US-00894215.
PR   24-SEP-1992;   92US-00952796.
PR   29-AUG-1995;   95US-00520373.
XX
PA   (TOMB/) TOMBRAN-TINK J.
PA   (STEE/) STEELE F R.
PA   (CHAD/) CHADER G J.
PA   (BECE/) BECERRA S P.
PA   (JOHN/) JOHNSON L V.
PA   (RODR/) RODRIGUEZ I R.
XX
PI   Tombran-Tink J,  Steele FR,  Chader GJ,  Becerra SP,  Johnson LV;
PI   Rodriguez IR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-743982/70.
XX
PT   New purified retinal pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor
PT   composition, useful for treating tumors, i.e. retinal tumor, ocular
PT   disease, neuronal cell pathologies, coagulation disorders or
PT   arteriosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example 48; SEQ ID NO 9; 58pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a composition comprising purified retinal
CC   pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor (PEDF). The PEDF
CC   proteins comprise ADB99089, ADB99090 or sequences equivalent to but not
CC   identical to ADB99089. Human PEDF is encoded by ADB99088. Also included
CC   are purifying PEDF, producing PEDF comprising expressing the DNA sequence
CC   encoding the PEDF in a host cell, a recombinant DNA molecule comprising a
CC   genomic DNA fragment for PEDF (appearing as ADB99091 - ADB99093), a
CC   vector comprising a PEDF nucleic acid molecule, an organism transformed
CC   with a recombinant DNA molecule comprising a retinal PEDF cDNA, a host
CC   cell containing the vector, a recombinantly produced PEDF protein which
CC   is free from the risks normally associated with proteins isolated or
CC   purified from a naturally occurring source organism and a purified human
CC   genomic DNA molecule encoding a PEDF protein. The purified retinal
CC   pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic factor is useful for treating
CC   tumours, i.e. retinal tumour, ocular disease, neuronal cell pathologies,
CC   or conditions resulting from the activity of serine proteases, e.g.
CC   excessive or unwanted blood coagulation, thrombosis, bacterial infection,
CC   parasitic infection, elastosis, vascular disorders involving fibrinoid
CC   formation, coagulation disorders, arteriosclerosis, ischaemia, arthroses
CC   diabetes, emphysema, arthritis, septic shock, lung diseases, excessive
CC   complement activation, ulcers, ulcerative colitis, pancreatitis,
CC   psoriasis, fibrinolytic disease, arthropathy, bone resorption,
CC   hypertension, congestive heart failure, cirrhosis, or allergy caused by
CC   proteases. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate genomic
CC   DNA encoding human retinal pigmented epithelium derived neurotrophic
CC   factor (PEDF).
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1631 CCAGCAGGCAGCGGCTG 1647
              | ||| ||||||||||||
Db          2 CAAGCTGGCAGCGGCTG 18
```

RESULT 1130
ADC65775/c
ID ADC65775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC65775;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TGF-beta receptor II targeted antisense oligonucleotide #52.
XX
KW human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW transforming growth factor beta receptor II; TGF-beta receptor II;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; autoimmune disorder;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003000656-A2.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019665.
XX
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888361.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Murray SF, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-175279/17.
XX
PT New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
PT Transforming growth factor beta-receptor II, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g., lung, liver,
PT colon or gastric cancer.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 71; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to
CC the nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta)
CC receptor II. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
CC for treating: hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. breast cancer), or an
CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis). The present DNA sequence
CC represents a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a
CC phosphorothioate backbone that is targeted to human TGF-beta receptor II.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1202 CCCTCTTTCCGGGCTCC 1218
|| |||||| |||||||
Db 19 CCATCTTTCTGGGCTCC 3

RESULT 1131
ADC68507
ID ADC68507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC68507;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tannin biosynthesis gene related PCR primer SEQ ID NO:217.
XX
KW Lolium perenne; Festuca arundinacea; lignin; fructan; tannin;
KW biosynthetic pathway; plant; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Lolium perenne.
OS Schedonorus arundinaceus.
XX
PN WO2003040306-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 07-NOV-2002; 2002WO-NZ000239.
XX
PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001US-0337703P.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENESIS RES & DEV CORP LTD.
PA (WRIG-) WRIGHTSON SEEDS LTD.
XX
PI Demmer J, Forster RL, Gibson JB, Shenk MA, Norriss MG, Glenn M;
PI Saulsbury KM, Hall C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441544/41.
XX
PT New polynucleotide encoding polypeptides from Lolium perenne or Festuca
PT arundinacea, useful for modulating the biosynthesis of lignin, fructan or
PT tannin in a plant.
XX
PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 217; 240pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes isolated polynucleotides (I) encoding
CC proteins (II) from Lolium perenne and Festuca arundinacea which are
CC active in lignin, fructan and tannin biosynthetic pathways. Also
CC described: (1) an isolated oligonucleotide probe or primer comprising at
CC least 10 contiguous residues complementary to 10 contiguous residues of
CC (I); (2) a kit comprising the oligonucleotide probe or primer; (3) a
CC genetic construct comprising (I); (4) a transgenic plant cell comprising
CC the genetic construct of (3); (5) a plant or its seed, fruit or progeny
CC comprising the transgenic plant cell of (4); (6) modulating one or more
CC of the lignin, fructan or tannin compositions of a plant; (7) producing a
CC plant having one or more of the lignin, fructan or tannin compositions;
CC and (8) modifying the activity of (II) involved in a lignin, fructan or
CC tannin biosynthetic pathway in a plant. (I) can be used for modulating
CC the biosynthesis of lignin, fructan or tannin in a plant. The present
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 851 TGGACAAGGACCTGAAG 867
|||||| ||||| ||||
Db 2 TGGACATGGACCAGAAG 18

RESULT 1132
ADC45046
ID ADC45046 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC45046;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast CYP52A5A/B genes 5' region RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
KW PCR; Primer; ss; yeast; omega oxygenase complex;
KW cytochrome P450 monooxygenase; CYP; NADPH reductase enzymes; CPR; CPRA;
KW CPRB; CYP52A1A; CYP52A2A; CYP52A2B; CYP52A3A; CYP52A3B; CYP52A5A;
KW CYP52A5B; CYP52A8A; CYP52A8B; CYP52D4A; dicarboxylic acid; diester;
KW polymer; thermoplastic; plasticising agent; lubricant; hydraulic fluid;
KW agricultural chemical; pharmaceutical; dye; surfactant; adhesive;
KW QC-RT-PCR; quantitative competitive reverse transcription PCR.
XX
OS Candida tropicalis.
XX
PN US2003049821-A1.

XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138838.
XX
PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.
PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976800.
XX
PA (WILS/) WILSON C R.
PA (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.
PA (EIRI/) EIRICH L D.
PA (ESHO/) ESHOO M.
PA (MADD/) MADDURI K M.
PA (CORN/) CORNETT C A.
PA (BREN/) BRENNER A A.
PA (TANG/) TANG M.
PA (LOPE/) LOPER J C.
PA (GLEE/) GLEESON M.
XX
PI Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;
PI Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-777150/73.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding cytochrome P450 and NADPH reductase enzymes
PT (e.g. CPRA, CPRB or CYP52A1A), useful for producing dicarboxylic acids
PT that may be utilized as industrial intermediates in manufacturing
PT diesters and polymers.
XX
PS Example 11; SEQ ID NO 47; 196pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid selected encoding
CC Candida tropicalis omega oxygenase complex enzymes (cytochrome P450
CC monooxygenase (CYP) and NADPH reductase enzymes (CPR) designated CPRA,
CC CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A,
CC CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B or CYP52D4A) or their coding regions. Also
CC included are the CPR/CYP proteins, a vector comprising the nucleic acid
CC cited above, a host cell transfected or transformed with the above
CC nucleic acid, producing the proteins, discriminating members of a gene
CC family by quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample, increasing
CC production of a dicarboxylic acid and increasing the production of the
CC proteins cited above. The host cell is C. tropicalis is specifically
CC H5343 ura-. The nucleic acid is useful for producing dicarboxylic acids
CC that may be utilised as industrial intermediates in the manufacture of
CC diesters and polymers (e.g. as thermoplastics, plasticising agents,
CC lubricants, hydraulic fluids, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals,
CC dyes, surfactants or adhesives). The present sequence is a quantitative
CC competitive reverse transcription (QC-RT) PCR primer used to assay the
CC levels of CYP, CPR or control POX mRNA in response to exogenously added
CC substrates.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1010 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 1026
||||||| || |||||||
Db 2 AGAGGGCAGGGCTCAAG 18

RESULT 1133
ADC45616
ID ADC45616 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC45616;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Yeast CYP52A5A/B genes 5' region RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
KW PCR; Primer; ss; yeast; omega oxygenase complex;
KW cytochrome P450 monooxygenase; CYP; NADPH reductase enzymes; CPR; CPRA;
KW CPRB; CYP52A1A; CYP52A2A; CYP52A2B; CYP52A3A; CYP52A3B; CYP52A5A;
KW CYP52A5B; CYP52A8A; CYP52A8B; CYP52D4A; dicarboxylic acid; diester;
KW polymer; thermoplastic; plasticising agent; lubricant; hydraulic fluid;
KW agricultural chemical; pharmaceutical; dye; surfactant; adhesive;
KW QC-RT-PCR; quantitative competitive reverse transcription PCR.
XX
OS Candida tropicalis.
XX
PN US2003049822-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-00139031.
XX
PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.
PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976800.
XX
PA (WILS/) WILSON C R.
PA (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.
PA (EIRI/) EIRICH L D.
PA (ESHO/) ESHOO M.
PA (MADD/) MADDURI K M.
PA (CORN/) CORNETT C A.
PA (BREN/) BRENNER A A.
PA (TANG/) TANG M.
PA (LOPE/) LOPER J C.
PA (GLEE/) GLEESON M.
XX
PI Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;
PI Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-765370/72.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding cytochrome P450 and NADPH reductase enzymes
PT (e.g. CPRA, CPRB or CYP52A1A), useful for producing dicarboxylic acids
PT that may be utilized as industrial intermediates in manufacturing
PT diesters and polymers.
XX
PS Example 11; SEQ ID NO 47; 196pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid selected encoding
CC Candida tropicalis omega oxygenase complex enzymes (cytochrome P450
CC monooxygenase (CYP) and NADPH reductase enzymes (CPR) designated CPRA,
CC CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A,
CC CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B or CYP52D4A) or their coding regions. Also
CC included are the CPR/CYP proteins, a vector comprising the nucleic acid
CC cited above, a host cell transfected or transformed with the above
CC nucleic acid, producing the proteins, discriminating members of a gene
CC family by quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample, increasing
CC production of a dicarboxylic acid and increasing the production of the
CC proteins cited above. The host cell is C. tropicalis is specifically
CC H5343 ura-. The nucleic acid is useful for producing dicarboxylic acids
CC that may be utilised as industrial intermediates in the manufacture of
CC diesters and polymers (e.g. as thermoplastics, plasticising agents,
CC lubricants, hydraulic fluids, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals,
CC dyes, surfactants or adhesives). The present sequence is a quantitative
CC competitive reverse transcription (QC-RT) PCR primer used to assay the
CC levels of CYP, CPR or control POX mRNA in response to exogenously added
CC substrates.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1010 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 1026
              |||||| || |||||||
Db          2 AGAGGGCAGGGCTCAAG 18


RESULT 1134
ADC35600/c
ID   ADC35600 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC35600;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human CD81/TAPA-1 antisense oligonucleotide #60.
XX
KW   Antisense; ss; human; CD81; TAPA-1; tetraspanin; viral infection;
KW   cocaine addiction; autoimmune disorder; antiinflammatory; antibacterial;
KW   virucide; antiparasitic; inflammatory disorder; parasitic infection;
KW   bacterial infection.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT                   -methyl cytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide"
XX
PN   US2003113914-A1.
XX
PD   19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006430.
XX
PR   10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006430.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Graham MJ,  Dobie K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-810907/76.
XX
PT   Novel compound hybridizing with nucleic acid molecule encoding CD81 and
PT   inhibiting the expression of CD81, useful for treating infections and
PT   disease associated with expression of CD81 such as inflammation disorder.
XX
PS   Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 72; 55pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a compound (antisense oligonucleotide)
CC   hybridising with the eighth nucleobase portion of an active site on a
CC   nucleic acid molecule encoding CD81 (also known as TAPA-1, a tetraspanin)
CC   and inhibiting the expression of CD81. Also included is a composition
CC   comprising the antisense oligonucleotide and a carrier or a diluent. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotide is useful for inhibiting the expression of CD81
CC   in cells or tissues. The antisense oligonucleotide is also useful for
CC   treating infections preferably viral, bacterial and parasitic and
CC   diseases such as inflammatory disorders and autoimmune disorders. The
CC   disease or condition is characterised by chemical dependency (e.g.
CC   cocaine addiction). The present sequence is a CD81 antisense
CC   oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1700 ACTCTCTGCCTACCTGC 1716
              |||||||||||  | |||
Db         17 ACTCTCTGCCTTCATGC 1


RESULT 1135
ADC84236
ID   ADC84236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC84236;
XX
DT   01-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human papillomavirus type 6 (HPV 6) detection oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW   probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
XX
OS   Human papillomavirus type 6.
XX
PN   EP1302550-A1.
XX
PD   16-APR-2003.
XX
PF   10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PR   10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PA   (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
PI   Lin C,  Lin R,  You C,  Huang H,  Lee B,  Lee H,  Lin Y,  Fan C;
PI   Hsu H,  Shih C,  Yeh C,  Kao Y,  Pan C,  Chan P;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-432398/41.
XX
PT   Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
PT   carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
PT   respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
PT   the virus.
XX
PS   Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 466; 221pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
CC   subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
CC   oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
CC   and identifying subtypes of HPVs. The present DNA sequence represents an
CC   HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
              ||  |||||||||||||
Db          3 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 19


RESULT 1136
ADC84235
ID   ADC84235 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC84235;
XX
DT   01-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human papillomavirus type 6 (HPV 6) detection oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW   probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
XX
```

OS Human papillomavirus type 6.
XX
PN EP1302550-A1.
XX
PD 16-APR-2003.
XX
PF 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
XX
PA (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
XX
PI Lin C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;
PI Hsu H, Shih C, Yeh C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-432398/41.
XX
PT Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
PT carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
PT respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
PT the virus.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 465; 221pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
CC subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
CC and identifying subtypes of HPVs. The present DNA sequence represents an
CC HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
|| ||||||||||||
Db 4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20

RESULT 1137
ADD69057/c
ID ADD69057 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD69057;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Angiogenesis inhibitor-related PCR primer RBv8-WR2.
XX
KW angiogenesis inhibitor; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; cancer;
KW ovarian disease; diabetic retinopathy; inflammatory; ZAQ; Bv8; I5E; ss;
KW PCR; primer; RBv8-WR2.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003066860-A1.
XX
PD 14-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 03-FEB-2003; 2003WO-JP001057.
XX
PR 04-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00027299.
XX
PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX
PI Ohtaki T, Masuda Y, Takatsu Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-646310/61.
XX
PT Angiogenesis inhibitors for treatment and prevention of cancer, ovarian
PT diseases and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 35; 308pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel angiogenesis inhibitor comprising a
CC compound that inhibits the activity of an amino acid sequence given in
CC the specification. Angiogenesis-related proteins Bv8, ZAQ and I5E were
CC utilised within the method of the invention. The molecules of the
CC invention demonstrate cytostatic and antiinflammatory activities whilst
CC the method may be useful for treatment and prevention of cancer, ovarian
CC diseases, diabetic retinopathy and inflammatory disease. The current
CC sequence is that of the angiogenesis inhibitor-related PCR primer of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 862 CTGAAGCAGTACCTGGA 878
||||||||| | |||||
Db 19 CTGAAGCAGGAGCTGGA 3

RESULT 1138
ADD42212
ID ADD42212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD42212;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human infertility associated primer SEQ ID 73.
XX
KW primer; male infertility; infertility-associated mutation;
KW azoospermia factor; Y-chromosome;
KW cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator; CTFR;
KW Kallmann syndrome; KAL1; androgen resistance; steroid 21-hydroxylase;
KW CYP21; microarray; quantitative trait locus; in vitro fertilization;
KW oligospermia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003050299-A2.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP013995.
XX
PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01060563.
XX
PA (OGHA-) OGHAM GMBH.
XX
PI Cullen P, Seedorf U;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-505402/47.
XX
PT Investigating male genetic infertility, useful for diagnosis e.g. for
PT assessing suitabilty for in vitro fertilization, based on multifactorial
PT analysis of infertility-related mutations.
XX
PS Claim 13; SEQ ID NO 73; 110pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for investigating genetic
CC infertility or predisposition in males. The method involves selecting at
CC least two infertility-associated mutations which are recessive or
CC intermediate that are associated with infertility in the heterozygous
CC state and/or only in the homozygous state. Preferably at least one
CC azoospermia factor is detected which may be lost by microdeletions in
CC intervals 5 or 6 of the Y-chromosome. Also any of several hundred
CC mutations, listed, present in the cystic fibrosis transmembrane
CC conductance regulator (CTFR), Kallmann syndrome (KAL1), androgen
CC resistance (AR) or steroid 21-hydroxylase (CYP21) genes may be detected.

```
CC   Probes for the mutated genes and/or native nucleic acid, or their
CC   complementary strands, are fixed to a carrier, particularly as a
CC   microarray, then tested for hybridization with oligonucleotides from or
CC   synthesized from, a patient sample and hybridization detected.
CC   Multifactorial analysis is by standard statistical methods, particularly
CC   the quantitative trait locus method. The method is used to diagnose
CC   inherited male infertility or predisposition to its, especially in
CC   conjunction with in vitro fertilization programs, e.g. for assessing
CC   subjects with oligospermia for possible application of the
CC   intracytoplasmic sperm injection method. Analysis of many mutations
CC   improves diagnosis of the genetic basis of male infertility, including
CC   polygenic origins (complex interactions between different heterozygotic
CC   mutations). A chip for analyzing genetic infertility in males comprises
CC   oligonucleotides that represent known mutations (nonsense or missence,
CC   insertions, allelic variants deletions or rearrangements) in the cystic
CC   fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator, Kallmann syndrome, androgen
CC   resistance and steroid 21-hydroxylase genes. ADD42140-ADD42633 represent
CC   oligonucleotides used in the microarray described in the method of the
CC   invention. NOTE: there are no SEQ ID's 133, 472 or 473 represented in the
CC   SEQ ID list of the specification.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        577 GTCAGCCTATCTGAGAT 593
              | ||||||| ||||||
Db          4 GGCAGCCTATGTGAGAT 20


RESULT 1139
ADE28941/c
ID   ADE28941 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADE28941;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Reverse Ag2597 RT-PCR primer used to amplify human NOV RNA.
XX
KW   NOVX; antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiant; hypotensive;
KW   antiarteriosclerotic; virucide; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide;
KW   nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant;
KW   osteopathic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; dermatological;
KW   antiasthmatic; antilipaemic; metabolic; diabetes; obesity; infectious;
KW   anorexia; cancer; cardiovascular; hypertension; atherosclerosis;
KW   neurodegenerative; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's; epilepsy; immune;
KW   osteoarthritis; haemopoietic; inflammatory skin; asthma; dyslipidaemia;
KW   neurogenesis; cell differentiation; proliferation; haemopoiesis;
KW   wound healing; angiogenesis; gene therapy; chromosome mapping;
KW   tissue typing; human; NOV; PCR; primer; ss; RT-PCR.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003040330-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   05-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035536.
XX
PR   05-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338626P.
PR   05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336600P.
PR   07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338285P.
PR   12-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341346P.
PR   17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341477P.
PR   17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341540P.
PR   20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342592P.
PR   27-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344297P.
PR   31-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344903P.
PR   17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373288P.
PR   15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380981P.
PR   17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381495P.
PR   28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383534P.
PR   28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383744P.
PR   29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383829P.
PR   29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384024P.
PR   07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401788P.
PR   26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406353P.
PR   31-OCT-2002; 2002US-00287971.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Alsobrook JP,  Alvarez E,  Anderson DW,  Baron M,  Boldog FL;
PI   Burgess CE,  Casman SJ,  Chapoval A,  Dhanabal M,  Edinger SR,  Eisen A;
PI   Ellerman K,  Ettenberg S,  Gangolli EA,  Gerlach VL,  Gorman L;
PI   Grosse WM,  Guo X,  Hackett C,  Ji W,  Kekuda R,  Khramtsov NV;
PI   Lepley DM,  Li L,  Macdougall JR,  Malyankar UM,  Mazur A,  Mcqueeney K;
PI   Mezes PS,  Miller CE,  Millet I,  Mishra VS,  Padigaru M,  Patturajan M;
PI   Pena CEA,  Peyman JA,  Rastelli L,  Rieger DK,  Shenoy SG,  Shimkets RA;
PI   Smithson G,  Starling G,  Spytek KA,  Stone DJ,  Tchernev VT,  Twomlow N;
PI   Vernet CAM,  Zerhusen BD,  Zhong M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-441555/41.
XX
PT   New isolated NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for
PT   preventing, diagnosing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g.
PT   osteoarthritis, obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease,
PT   asthma, or infections.
XX
PS   Example C; SEQ ID NO 318; 447pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide. The
CC   polypeptide of the invention demonstrates, antidiabetic, anorectic,
CC   cardiant, hypotensive, antiarteriosclerotic, virucide, antibacterial,
CC   fungicide, protozoacide, nootropic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian,
CC   anticonvulsant, osteopathic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory,
CC   dermatological, antiasthmatic and antilipaemic activities. The
CC   polypeptides, nucleic acid molecules and antibodies may be useful for
CC   treating or diagnosing diseases including metabolic disorders such as
CC   diabetes and obesity, infectious diseases, anorexia, cancer,
CC   cardiovascular diseases including hypertension and atherosclerosis,
CC   neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
CC   disease and epilepsy, immune disorders e.g. osteoarthritis, haemopoietic
CC   disorders, inflammatory skin disorders, asthma and dyslipidaemia.
CC   Furthermore, the nucleic acids and polypeptides may also be used to
CC   identify molecules that modulate or inhibit neurogenesis, cell
CC   differentiation and proliferation, haemopoiesis, wound healing and
CC   angiogenesis, as well as in gene therapy. Finally, the nucleic acids may
CC   be used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
CC   preventive medicine and pharmacogenomics. The current sequence is that of
CC   the RT-PCR primer which was used within the exemplification of the
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1240 TTCATCTTCCGTATCTT 1256
              ||||||||||| || ||
Db         18 TTCATCTTCCGCATTTT 2


RESULT 1140
ADE52127
ID   ADE52127 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADE52127;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   C. tropicalis CYP52A5A/B QC-RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
```

KW Yeast; ss; PCR; primer; cytochrome P450; CYP; NADPH reductase; CPR;
KW omega-hydroxylase complex; omega-oxidation; long chain fatty acid;
KW QC-RT PCR; Quantitative competitive reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX
OS Candida tropicalis.
XX
PN US2003073220-A1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138916.
XX
PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.
PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976800.
XX
PA (WILS/) WILSON C R.
PA (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.
PA (EIRI/) EIRICH L D.
PA (ESHO/) ESHOO M.
PA (MADD/) MADDURI K M.
PA (CORN/) CORNETT C A.
PA (BREN/) BRENNER A A.
PA (TANG/) TANG M.
PA (LOPE/) LOPER J C.
PA (GLEE/) GLEESON M.
XX
PI Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;
PI Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-625522/59.
XX
PT New cytochrome P450 and NADPH oxidoreductase, i.e. CPR and CYP, genes and
PT proteins, useful for discriminating members of a gene family by
PT quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample, or for omega-oxidation
PT of long chain fatty acids.
XX
PS Example 11; SEQ ID NO 47; 194pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids encoding cytochrome P450
CC (CYP) and NADPH reductase (CPR) enzymes of the omega-hydroxylase complex
CC of Candida tropicalis. Also included are the CYP and CPR proteins
CC (comprising CPRA, CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B,
CC CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B, or CYP52D4A), a vector comprising
CC any one of the nucleic acid sequences cited above, a host cell
CC transfected or transformed with the nucleic acid, methods of producing
CC the CPR or CYP proteins, a method for discriminating members of a gene
CC family by quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample and methods
CC for increasing the production of a dicarboxylic acid, (or the CPR/CYP
CC proteins). The CPR and CYP genes and proteins are useful for
CC discriminating members of a gene family by quantifying the amount of
CC target mRNA in a sample, for increasing production of a dicarboxylic
CC acid, or for omega-oxidation of long chain fatty acids. The technique of
CC Quantitative competitive reverse transcriptase PCR (QC-RT PCR) was used
CC to quantitate the CPR/CYP mRNA in RNA sample. The present sequence is a
CC QC-RT PCR primer used in the analysis.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1010 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 1026
||||||||||||||||
Db 2 AGAGGGCAGGGCTCAAG 18

RESULT 1141
ADE64291
ID ADE64291 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE64291;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE C. tropicalis CYP52A5A/B QC-RT-PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Yeast; ss; PCR; primer; NADPH reductase; CPR; cytochrome P450; CYP;
KW omega-hydroxylase; dicarboxylic acid; QC-RT PCR;
KW Quantitative competitive reverse transcriptase PCR.
XX
OS Candida tropicalis.
XX
PN US2003068800-A1.
XX
PD 10-APR-2003.
XX
PF 03-MAY-2002; 2002US-00138905.
XX
PR 01-MAY-1998; 98US-0083798P.
PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-0103099P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0123555P.
PR 30-APR-1999; 99US-00302620.
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-00976800.
XX
PA (WILS/) WILSON C R.
PA (CRAF/) CRAFT D L.
PA (EIRI/) EIRICH L D.
PA (ESHO/) ESHOO M.
PA (MADD/) MADDURI K M.
PA (CORN/) CORNETT C A.
PA (BREN/) BRENNER A A.
PA (TANG/) TANG M.
PA (LOPE/) LOPER J C.
PA (GLEE/) GLEESON M.
XX
PI Wilson CR, Craft DL, Eirich LD, Eshoo M, Madduri KM, Cornett CA;
PI Brenner AA, Tang M, Loper JC, Gleeson M;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-020205/02.
XX
PT Novel isolated CPRA, CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A, CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A,
PT CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B or CYP52D4A protein,
PT useful for increasing production of dicarboxylic acid in cells.
XX
PS Example 11; SEQ ID NO 47; 195pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated CPRA, CPRB, CYP52A1A, CYP52A2A,
CC CYP52A2B, CYP52A3A, CYP52A3B, CYP52A5A, CYP52A5B, CYP52A8A, CYP52A8B or
CC CYP52D4A protein (CYP - cytochrome P450, CPR - NADPH reductase) of the
CC Candida tropicalis omega-hydroxylase complex. Also included are the
CC nucleic aids encoding the CYP/CPR proteins (including their coding
CC regions), a vector comprising the nucleotide acid, a host cell
CC transfected or transformed with the vector, discriminating members of a
CC gene family by quantifying the amount of target mRNA in a sample and
CC increasing production of a dicarboxylic acid (comprising: providing a
CC host cell having a naturally occurring CPR/CYP protein and culturing the
CC host cell in media containing an organic substrate which upregulates the
CC genes, to effect increased production of dicarboxylic acid). The CYP and
CC CPR proteins, present in higher levels than normal is useful for
CC increasing production of dicarboxylic acids. The present sequence is a
CC Quantitative competitive reverse transcriptase PCR (QC-RT PCR) primer
CC used to assay the levels of CYP/CPR mRNA in RNA samples.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1010 AGAGGGGAGAGCTCAAG 1026
||||||||||||||||
Db 2 AGAGGGCAGGGCTCAAG 18

```
RESULT 1142
AAQ03910
ID   AAQ03910 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ03910;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   24-AUG-1990  (first entry)
XX
DE   HPV6 typing probe (MY12) for use with L1 consensus primers.
XX
KW   Papilloma-virus; consensus primer; PCR; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9002821-A.
XX
PD   22-MAR-1990.
XX
PF   09-SEP-1988;   88US-00243486.
XX
PR   09-SEP-1988;   88US-00243486.
PR   10-MAR-1989;   89US-00322550.
XX
PA   (CETU ) CETUS CORP.
XX
PI   Manos MM,  Wright DK,  Ting Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 1990-116005/15.
XX
PT   Detecting and typing human papilloma-virus - using consensus primers in
PT   polymerase chain reaction to amplify particular genomic regions.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Table 5; 33pp; English.
XX
CC   Genome position 6813-6833. See also AAQ03898-Q03949. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC   2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
              ||  ||||||||||||
Db          4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20


RESULT 1143
AAQ27035
ID   AAQ27035 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ27035;
XX
DT   21-JAN-1993  (first entry)
XX
DE   HCV primer P6.
XX
KW   Recombinant vector; E. coli; diagnostic; reagent; type C hepatitis; PCR;
KW   polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP04179482-A.
XX
PD   26-JUN-1992.
XX
PF   11-NOV-1990;   90JP-00304417.
XX
PR   11-NOV-1990;   90JP-00304417.
XX
PA   (TOKU ) TOKUYAMA SODA KK.
XX
DR   WPI; 1992-263663/32.
XX
PT   Hepatitis C virus antigen expressed as recombinant in E.coli - useful for
PT   diagnosis of hepatitis C virus infection.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 64; 66pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The sequences given in AAQ27030-77 are primers. These were used to
CC   amplify the claimed hepatitis C virus genes of the invention which could
CC   then be inserted into an E. coli vector. The polypeptides encoded by the
CC   vectors were useful as diagnostic reagents for type C hepatitis and they
CC   may be produced efficiently by recombinant methods
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 13 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        228 GAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCG 244
              ||| ||||| |||||||
Db          5 GAGGGGTGGCGGTGGCG 21


RESULT 1144
AAV05593
ID   AAV05593 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV05593;
XX
DT   22-MAY-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer for hepatitis C virus antigen DNA.
XX
KW   non-A non-B hepatitis virus; NANBH; hepatitis C virus; HCV; antigen;
KW   diagnosis; detection; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Hepatitis virus.
XX
PN   JP05176774-A.
XX
PD   20-JUL-1993.
XX
PF   18-DEC-1991;   91JP-00354708.
XX
PR   18-DEC-1990;   90JP-00412020.
XX
PA   (SHIM/) SHIMOTONO K.
PA   (GREC ) GREEN CROSS CORP.
XX
DR   WPI; 1993-260858/33.
XX
PT   Protein contg. non-A non-B hepatitis antigen fragment - prepd. by
PT   culturing transformants transformed by vector contg. base sequence coding
PT   specified aminoacid sequences, used for detecting hepatitis.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 8; 53pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a primer for a DNA encoding a non-A non-B
CC   hepatitis virus (NANBH) or hepatitis C virus (HCV) antigen, useful for
CC   diagnosis or detection
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 13 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        228 GAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCG 244
```

```
                ||| ||||| |||||||
Db          5 GAGGGGTGGCGGTGGCG 21


RESULT 1145
AAQ56381
ID   AAQ56381 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ56381;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   29-JUL-1994  (first entry)
XX
DE   L1 consensus primer HPV6 typing probe MY12.
XX
KW   Human papilloma virus; amplification; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
KW   detection; assay; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US5283171-A.
XX
PD   01-FEB-1994.
XX
PF   15-FEB-1991;   91US-00651356.
XX
PR   09-SEP-1988;   88US-00243486.
PR   10-MAR-1989;   89US-00322550.
PR   29-AUG-1989;   89WO-US003747.
XX
PA   (UYRP ) UNIV ROCHESTER.
PA   (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
XX
PI   Wolinsky SM,  Broker TR,  Ting Y,  Manos MM,  Wright DK;
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-048082/06.
XX
PT   Detection of genital human papilloma virus - by PCR amplification using
PT   defined consensus primer pairs.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 13pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequence is that of HPV6 typing probe MY12 for use with L1 consensus
CC   primers as part of a simple and rapid assay method for detecting and
CC   typing HPV in biological samples. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
CC   field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
                || |||||||||||||
Db          4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20


RESULT 1146
AAQ56141/c
ID   AAQ56141 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ56141;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   08-AUG-1994  (first entry)
XX
DE   Glucose oxidase secretion plasmid construction primer.
XX
KW   GOD; enzyme; recombinant; hypoglycosylated; Aspergillus niger; yeast;
KW   expression; Saccharomyces cerevisiae; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   DE4301904-A1.
XX
PD   10-FEB-1994.
XX
PF   25-JAN-1993;   93DE-04301904.
XX
PR   07-AUG-1992;   92DE-04226095.
XX
PA   (BOEF ) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.
XX
PI   Kopetzki E,  Lehnert K;
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-049996/07.
XX
PT   New hypoglycosylated recombinant glucose oxidase - produced by expressing
PT   Aspergillus GOD gene in yeast mutant with N-glycosylation defect.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 7; 27pp; German.
XX
CC   The sequence is that of a primer which was used in the construction of a
CC   plasmid for the secretion of Aspergillus niger glucose oxidase (GOD) in
CC   Saccharomyces cerevisiae. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        225 TGAGAGTGGTGGTGGTG 241
                || |||||||||||||
Db         20 TGTCAGTGGTGGTGGTG 4


RESULT 1147
AAQ57082/c
ID   AAQ57082 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ57082;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   22-JUL-1994  (first entry)
XX
DE   Plasmid YEpL/GOD-(His)4 construction primer.
XX
KW   Amplification; secretion; plasmid; construction; glucose oxidase; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   EP582244-A2.
XX
PD   09-FEB-1994.
XX
PF   02-AUG-1993;   93EP-00112338.
XX
PR   07-AUG-1992;   92DE-04226094.
PR   25-JAN-1993;   93DE-04301932.
XX
PA   (BOEF ) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.
PA   (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX
PI   Lehle L,  Lehnert K,  Kopetzki E;
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-044288/06.
XX
PT   Yeast mutants with N-glycosylation defects - for prodn. of hypo-
PT   glycosylated proteins, including recombinant proteins.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 11; 31pp; German.
XX
CC   The sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used in the construction
CC   of plasmid YEpL/GOD-(His)4 as part of the construction of plasmids for
```

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CC   the secretion of A. niger glucose oxidase (GOD) in S. cerevisiae.
CC   (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC   correct PA field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        225 TGAGAGTGGTGGTGGTG 241
              ||  |||||||||||||
Db         20 TGTCAGTGGTGGTGGTG 4


RESULT 1148
AAT10818
ID   AAT10818 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAT10818;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   10-APR-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human papilloma virus 6 specific oligonucleotide probe MY12.
XX
KW   Human papilloma virus; probe; detection; diagnosis; genital; oral;
KW   carcinomas; research; typing; HPV6; specific; MY12; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US5447839-A.
XX
PD   05-SEP-1995.
XX
PF   20-APR-1993;   93US-00050743.
XX
PR   09-SEP-1988;   88US-00243486.
PR   10-MAR-1989;   89US-00322550.
PR   09-SEP-1989;   89WO-US003747.
PR   14-NOV-1990;   90US-00613142.
XX
PA   (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
XX
PI   Ting Y,  Resnick RM,  Greer CE,  Manos MM,  Bauer HM;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-319884/41.
XX
PT   Detection of human papilloma virus DNA by amplification - using specific
PT   consensus primer pairs and pref. detection with generic or type specific
PT   probes for use in research and diagnosis.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Col 15-16; 36pp; English.
XX
CC   The human papilloma virus (HPV) specific probes AAT10818-T10839 are used
CC   to detect, or type HPV for research or diagnostic purposes, e.g. to
CC   identify HPV that are implicated in genital or oral carcinomas. (Updated
CC   on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
              ||  |||||||||||||
Db          4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20


RESULT 1149
AAT00342/c
ID   AAT00342 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAT00342;
XX
DT   14-AUG-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Family 2 bFGF DNA consensus ligand (experiment 3).
XX
KW   Family 1; family 2; ligand; thrombin;
KW   systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment; SELEX;
KW   heparin; selection; region of homology; inhibitor; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9521853-A1.
XX
PD   17-AUG-1995.
XX
PF   06-FEB-1995;   95WO-US001458.
XX
PR   10-FEB-1994;   94US-00195005.
PR   28-MAR-1994;   94US-00219012.
XX
PA   (NEXS-) NEXSTAR PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Janjic N,  Gold L,  Tasset D;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-293073/38.
XX
PT   Identification of ligands to basic fibroblast growth factor and thrombin
PT   - which can be modified for increased in vivo stability.
XX
PS   Claim 21; Page 106; 236pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequences given in AAT00282-394 represent DNA ligands to basic
CC   fibroblast growth factor (bFGF). These sequences were isolated using the
CC   primers and target regions given in AAQ98421-29 using systematic
CC   evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment (SELEX). DNA templates
CC   containing a region of 30 or 40 random nucleotides flanked by constant
CC   sequence regions, were synthesized. The constant regions were designed to
CC   be amplified by the primers. The primer 3p7.1PS has 2 biotin
CC   phosphoramidites and two additional A residues covalently attached to its
CC   5' terminus during synthesis. The random region was generated by
CC   utilising an equimolar mixture of the four nucleotides during oligo-
CC   nucleotide synthesis. Three pools of ssDNA were created that contain
CC   internal random regions. Each pool was incubated with bFGF at an excess
CC   of DNA to target. DNA bound to bFGF were selected by filtration. The
CC   selected single stranded DNA (ssDNA) was then amplified by PCR. A
CC   significant improvement in affinity of DNA ligands was seen after 10
CC   rounds of selection. Five distinct families of ssDNA were identified,
CC   based on regions of homology. Some sequences showed no obvious homology
CC   to the five families and are considered to be orphans
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   57.1%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    6;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         84 CCGCGGCTCTGAGGTTGCTCG 104
              |:|:||| :|:| ::| ||||
Db         21 CYGYGGCRYTRAARYTCCTCG 1


RESULT 1150
AAT35284/c
ID   AAT35284 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAT35284;
XX
DT   09-DEC-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Chemokine receptor K5.5 primer K5-5B (antisense).
XX
```

KW Chemokine receptor K5.5; MIP-1-alpha; RANTES; MCP-1; allergy; atheroma;
KW HIV; AIDS; graft rejection; stem cell; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9623068-A1.
XX
PD 01-AUG-1996.
XX
PF 24-JAN-1996; 96WO-GB000143.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1995; 95GB-00001683.
XX
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
PI Wells TNC, Power CA;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-362692/36.
XX
PT Chemokine receptor which binds MIP-1-alpha, RANTES and/or MCP-1 - useful
PT in screening for agents to treat asthma, hay fever, eczema, allergies,
PT atopic dermatitis, rhinitis or conjunctivits.
XX
PS Example; Fig 2; 47pp; English.
XX
CC A set of internal sequencing primers (AAT35281-91) were used to sequence
CC cDNA clone E1-C19 (see also AAT35277), which codes for chemokine receptor
CC K5.5 (AAR99274). They were designed on the basis of previous sequencing
CC results
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 754 GAAGTGTCCCTGCTCAA 770
|| |||| |||||||||
Db 19 GATGTGTACCTGCTCAA 3

RESULT 1151
AAT44762
ID AAT44762 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT44762;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 29-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE HPV typing probe MY12 for use with L1 consensus primers.
XX
KW Probe; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification;
KW human papillomavirus; consensus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5527898-A.
XX
PD 18-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474542.
XX
PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
PR 09-SEP-1989; 89WO-US003747.
PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.
PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
PR 24-SEP-1993; 93US-00126452.
XX
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
XX
PI Bauer HM, Resnick RM, Greer CE, Manos MM, Zhang TY, Gravitt PE;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-299903/30.
XX
PT Nucleic acid hybridisation probes - specific for selected human papilloma
PT virus types.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 31-32; 96pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to new oligonucleotide probes and primers used for
CC the detection of human papillomaviruses (HPV) which are not genital types
CC 6, 11, 16, 18 or 33. The probes and primers AAT44608-T44693 are esp. used
CC to detect HPV types 26, 31, 31B, 35, 39, 40, 43, 45, 51-59 and 68. The
CC primers can be used to detect these HPV types in conjunction with the
CC consensus primers and typing probes AAT44733-T44906, which are based on
CC and amplify fragments of the L1, E6, E7 and E1 regions of the HPV
CC sequences. Detection of the amplification prods. is done with probes
CC derived from consensus sequences found in all characterised HPV
CC sequences. Probes AAT44762-810 are examples of HPV typing probes for
CC identifying the amplified products generated by L1 consensus primers.
CC This sequence is a sense probe which has specificity for HPV6 and binds
CC to the HPV genome at position 6813. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
|| |||||||||||||
Db 4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20

RESULT 1152
AAT78006
ID AAT78006 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT78006;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human papillomavirus 6 specific typing probe MY12.
XX
KW Human; papillomavirus 6; HPV6; typing probe; detection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5639871-A.
XX
PD 17-JUN-1997.
XX
PF 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457648.
XX
PR 09-SEP-1988; 88US-00243486.
PR 10-MAR-1989; 89US-00322550.
PR 29-AUG-1989; 89WO-US003747.
PR 14-NOV-1990; 90US-00613142.
PR 20-APR-1993; 93US-00050743.
PR 24-SEP-1993; 93US-00126452.
XX
PA (HOFF) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
XX
PI Impraim CC, Manos MM, Bauer HM, Zhang TY, Greer CE, Resnick RM;
PI Gravitt PE;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-332084/30.
XX
PT New oligo:nucleotide probes for human papilloma-virus - used for
PT detecting and typing HPV and for detecting previously unknown HPV types
PT and subtypes.
XX

```
PS   Disclosure; Col 115-116; 94pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a human papillomavirus 6 (HPV6) specific typing
CC   probe. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC   2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
                || |||||||||||||
Db          4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20


RESULT 1153
AAV27016
ID   AAV27016 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV27016;
XX
DT   11-SEP-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Homo sapiens gp-Fy PCR primer.
XX
KW   gp-FY protein; Fyb71-81; duffy blood group; antigen; alpha; beta;
KW   alternative splicing; RBC; red blood cell; malaria; treatment;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9821224-A1.
XX
PD   22-MAY-1998.
XX
PF   14-NOV-1997;   97WO-US021067.
XX
PR   15-NOV-1996;   96US-00749543.
XX
PA   (NYBL-) NEW YORK BLOOD CENT INC.
XX
PI   Pogo OA,  Chaudhuri A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-297854/26.
XX
PT   Nucleic acid encoding gp-Fy, Duffy antigen proteins - used to prevent
PT   vivax malaria and to regulate erythrocyte, neural or renal function.
XX
PS   Claim 17; Page 32; 87pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequence is that of a PCR primer p2as which was used in the isolation
CC   of DNA encoding a major subunit of the Duffy blood group antigenic
CC   system, the gp-Fy proteins. The gp-Fy proteins are gp-Fy alpha and gp-Fy
CC   beta which are produced from the same gene via a mRNA splicing mechanism.
CC   It contains the major receptor by which Plasmodium vivax enters red blood
CC   cells (RBC) and causes malaria. The proteins are thus useful in
CC   preventing malaria and in regulating RBC, renal and neural function. The
CC   protein or certain fragments of it, may also be used to generate
CC   antibodies, complementary peptides and drugs modelled on their tertiary
CC   structure, useful in the same way
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1146 TCAGATTGACATGTGGG 1162
              |||| |||||| |||||
Db          1 TCAGGTTGACAGGTGGG 17


RESULT 1154
AAV17380
ID   AAV17380 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV17380;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   04-JUN-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Probe MY12 for human papillomavirus typing.
XX
KW   Human papillomavirus; HPV; HPV detection; HPV typing;
KW   L1 type-specific probe; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN   US5705627-A.
XX
PD   06-JAN-1998.
XX
PF   26-MAY-1995;   95US-00452055.
XX
PR   09-SEP-1988;   88US-00243486.
PR   10-MAR-1989;   89US-00322550.
PR   14-NOV-1990;   90US-00613142.
PR   20-APR-1993;   93US-00050743.
XX
PA   (HOFF ) ROCHE MOLECULAR SYSTEMS INC.
XX
PI   Ting Y,  Resnick RM,  Greer CE,  Bauer HM,  Manos MM;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-192210/17.
XX
PT   Human papilloma probes and primers - useful for, e.g. detecting and
PT   typing of human papilloma viruses.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Col 15-16; 37pp; English.
XX
CC   This sequence represents a human papillomavirus (HPV) L1 type-specific
CC   probe of the invention. This sequence may be used in conjuncture with L1
CC   specific primers for detecting and typing HPV. Identification and typing
CC   of HPV is important as different types of HPV pose different risks for
CC   infected individuals. HPV16 and HPV18 have been more consistently
CC   identified in higher grades of cervical dysplasia and carcinoma than
CC   other HPV types. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
                || |||||||||||||
Db          4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20


RESULT 1155
AAV38524
ID   AAV38524 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAV38524;
XX
DT   08-OCT-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer for prostate specific antigen.
XX
KW   DNA marker; metastatic prostate cancer; human; detection; PCR primer;
KW   disease marker identification; lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   multiple sclerosis; asthma; myasthenia gravis; autoimmune thyroiditis;
```

KW amyloid lateral sclerosis; interstitial cystitis; prostatis;
KW prostate specific antigen; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9824935-A1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 05-DEC-1997; 97WO-US022105.
XX
PR 06-DEC-1996; 96US-0032619P.
PR 12-DEC-1996; 96US-0032701P.
PR 24-MAR-1997; 97US-0041576P.
XX
PA (UROC-) UROCOR INC.
XX
PI Ralph D, An G, Ohara M, Veltri R;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-333350/29.
XX
PT Identifying markers for disease states - by amplifying RNA from
PT peripheral blood and identifying RNA which is differential expressed
PT between normal and disease state subjects.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 98; 158pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence is a PCR primer for the gene encoding the prostate specific
CC antigen, and were used in the method of the invention. The method is for
CC identifying markers for a disease state, and comprises: (a) providing a
CC first set of peripheral blood mRNAs from one or more subjects known to
CC exhibit the disease state and a second set of peripheral blood mRNAs from
CC one or more normal subjects; (b) amplifying both sets of mRNAs to provide
CC nucleic acid amplification products; (c) comparing the sets of
CC amplification products; and (d) identifying those mRNAs that are
CC differentially expressed between normal subjects and subjects exhibiting
CC the disease state; where a difference in quantity of expression of an
CC mRNA is indicative of a disease marker. The identified marker sequence
CC can be used in a method of detecting a metastatic cancer disease state,
CC especially for detection prostate cancer. Using the methods, a disease
CC state may be detected, diagnosed, or a prognosis may be delivered by
CC examining a blood sample rather than relying on a more invasive, or less
CC sensitive test. In addition, a subject may be monitored for disease
CC progression, status and response to therapies through monitoring of
CC differentially expressed disease markers. The methods can be used for
CC diseases such as cancer (especially metastatic or prostate cancer),
CC asthma, lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC myasthenia gravis, autoimmune thyroiditis, amyloid lateral sclerosis,
CC interstitial cystitis, prostatis or other systemic or chronic conditions
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1461 CCTCAGTCTGGGGGAGC 1477
              |||||| |||||| |||
Db          2 CCTCAGGCTGGGGCAGC 18
```

RESULT 1156
AAV40603
ID AAV40603 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV40603;
XX
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TSC gene exon 19 forward primer hTSCex19.
XX
KW Thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter; TSC; hTSC gene; human;
KW ion transport; Gitelman's syndrome; Bartter's syndrome;
KW hypokalaemic alkalosis; hypocalciuria; hypomagnesemia; diagnosis;
KW therapy; SSCP; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9829431-A1.
XX
PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023553.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778052.
XX
PA (UYYA) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Lifton RP, Simon DB;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-388029/33.
XX
PT Thiazide sensitive cotransporter and ATP sensitive potassium channel
PT genes - useful for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
PT ion transport disorders, e.g. Gitelman's Syndrome or Bartter's Syndrome.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 51; 105pp; English.
XX
CC Primers hTSCex19 forward and reverse (see AAV40603 and AAV40604,
CC respectively) are designed to amplify exon 19 of the human hTSC gene (see
CC AAV40561) that codes for thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter TSC (see
CC AAW29682). Both primers are located within introns of hTSC. 27 Sets of
CC specific primers (see AAV40565-V40618) were used for SSCP analysis of
CC hTSC. Amplified products were analysed for molecular variants by
CC electrophoresis, and identified variants were sequenced. Complete linkage
CC of Gitelman's syndrome with TSC was demonstrated. Identification of the
CC molecular basis of Gitelman's syndrome allows for the genetic diagnosis
CC of this disorder. The invention provides products and methods useful for
CC diagnosis and treatment of Gitelman's syndrome and other ion transport
CC disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        516 GGAGAAGCTGACCCTCA 532
              |||||||||| |||||
Db          1 GGAGAAGCTGGACCTCA 17
```

RESULT 1157
AAZ25918/c
ID AAZ25918 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ25918;
XX
DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 107.
XX
KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.

```
XX
PF   19-MAR-1998;   98WO-US005419.
XX
PR   20-MAR-1997;   97US-0041057P.
XX
PA   (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI   Housman D,  Ledley FD,  Stanton VP;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
PT   Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT   prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT   dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
PS   Example 14; Fig 1; 605pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC   potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC   on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC   subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC   used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC   precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC   specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC   present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC   cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC   is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC   present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC   normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC   used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC   cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC   lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC   graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC   malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-Z26825 represent
CC   human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        741 CACCGCCATCCGGGAAG 757
              ||||||||||| || ||
Db         19 CACCGCCATCCTGGGAG 3


RESULT 1158
AAZ30746
ID   AAZ30746 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ30746;
XX
DT   19-JAN-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human prostate specific antigen PCR primer #15.
XX
KW   Prostate specific antigen; DNaseI; marker; expression; diagnosis;
KW   differential; disease; cancer; metastatic; breast cancer; prostate;
KW   peripheral leukocyte; immune response; asthma; lupus erythematosus;
KW   rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; myasthenia gravis;
KW   autoimmune thyroiditis; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW   interstitial cystitis; prostatitis; mRNA; PCR; reverse transcriptase-PCR;
KW   RT-PCR; screening; early; diagnosis; prognosis; monitoring; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9949083-A1.
XX
PD   30-SEP-1999.
XX
PF   24-MAR-1999;   99WO-US006488.
XX
PR   24-MAR-1998;   98US-00046894.
XX
PA   (UROC-) UROCOR INC.
XX
PI   Ralph D,  An G,  O'hara SM,  Veltri RW;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-591105/50.
XX
PT   Identifying markers of human disease, specifically for diagnosis of
PT   metastatic prostatic and breast cancers.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 101; 225pp; English.
XX
CC   This sequence represents human prostate specific antigen (PSA) PCR primer
CC   #15, used with PCR primer #16 (AAZ30747) in experiments to confirm
CC   whether a sample of total cell RNA treated with DNaseI is completely free
CC   of DNA. If contaminating DNA is present, these primers will amplify a PCR
CC   product, which can be visualised via agarose gel electrophoresis. Once
CC   DNA has been completely removed from total cell RNA, the RNA can be used
CC   as a template for relative quantitive reverse transcriptase-PCR (RT-PCR)
CC   amplification of novel markers of human disease (AAZ30713-Z30719). These
CC   markers are differentially expressed in peripheral leukocytes between
CC   healthy subjects and patients with metastatic cancers (especially those
CC   of the prostate or breast). Detecting levels of such human disease
CC   markers is used for diagnosis (also prognosis and monitoring) of
CC   diseases, including metastatic or organ-confined cancers, and diseases
CC   which also elicit an immune response such as asthma, lupus erythematosus,
CC   rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, autoimmune
CC   thyroiditis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), interstitial cystitis
CC   and prostatitis, but especially metastatic prostatic and breast cancer. A
CC   particular use is differentiating between prostatic cancer and benign
CC   prostatic hypertrophy, and between advanced and localised prostatic
CC   cancer, by multivariate analysis of several different markers. Cancers
CC   can be treated by administering sequences antisense to sequences that
CC   encode human disease markers. The method detects a leukocyte response to
CC   disease rather than products of diseased cells, so is suitable for large-
CC   scale screening of asymptomatic subjects. Disease can be detected at an
CC   early stage, when few, if any, diseased cells are present in the
CC   circulation. Analysis of blood samples eliminates the need for more
CC   invasive methods for obtaining samples
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1461 CCTCAGTCTGGGGGAGC 1477
              |||||| |||||| |||
Db          2 CCTCAGGCTGGGGCAGC 18


RESULT 1159
AAX78886
ID   AAX78886 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAX78886;
XX
DT   08-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human plasminogen PCR primer plg+289.
XX
KW   Tissue factor; human; thrombogenic; substructure; thrombose; tumour;
KW   vasculative malformation; vascular endothelium; plasminogen; PCR primer;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9932143-A1.
XX
PD   01-JUL-1999.
XX
```

```
PF   22-DEC-1998;   98WO-US027498.
XX
PR   23-DEC-1997;   97US-00996744.
XX
PA   (NUVA-) NUVAS LLC.
XX
PI   Houston LL,  Dickinson CD;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-405116/34.
XX
PT   New thrombogenic polypeptides used to, e.g. obliterate vasculative
PT   malformations.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 81; 97pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes novel thrombogenic polypeptides which comprise a
CC   thrombogenic substructure and a context-dependent entity which recognizes
CC   desired biologically susceptible sites, e.g. tumour vascular endothelium.
CC   A novel context-dependent functional entity comprises a substructure with
CC   thrombogenic potential and one or more context-enhancing substructures
CC   having the ability to recognize desired biologically susceptible sites,
CC   where the entity imparts thrombogenic activity when positioned in the
CC   function-forming-context at the biologically susceptible sites, and the
CC   entity has no thrombogenic activity absent a function-forming-context at
CC   the biologically susceptible sites. The context-dependent functional
CC   entities impart thrombogenic activity only at biologically susceptible
CC   sites. They can be used to obliterate vasculative malformations or to
CC   selectively thrombose the vasculature of solid tumours. This sequence
CC   represents a human plasminogen PCR primer used in the method of the
CC   invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        874 CTGGATGACTGTGGGAA 890
              ||||||||||  || |||
Db          4 CTGGATGACTATGTGAA 20


RESULT 1160
AAC69272/c
ID   AAC69272 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAC69272;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ABC1 gene exon 7 fragment corrected sequence, SEQ ID NO:171.
XX
KW   Human ABC1 cholesterol transporter; chromosome 9q31;
KW   ATP-binding cassette; HDL deficiency disorder; high density lipoprotein;
KW   Tangier disease; TD; familial HDL deficiency; FHA; polymorphism;
KW   cardiovascular disease; coronary artery disease; coronary restenosis;
KW   cerebrovascular disease; peripheral vascular disease;
KW   Alzheimer's disease; Niemann-Pick disease; Huntington's disease;
KW   X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy; cancer; gene therapy; genetic diagnosis;
KW   prognosis; prophylaxis; drug screening; transgenic animal; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200055318-A2.
XX
PD   21-SEP-2000.
XX
PF   15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-IB000532.
XX
PR   15-MAR-1999;   99US-0124702P.
PR   08-JUN-1999;   99US-0138048P.
PR   17-JUN-1999;   99US-0139600P.
PR   01-SEP-1999;   99US-0151977P.
XX
PA   (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA   (XENO-) XENON BIORESEARCH INC.
XX
PI   Hayden MR,  Wilson AR,  Pimstone SN;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-587528/55.
XX
PT   New ABC1 polypeptide is useful for treating diseases associated with ABC1
PT   biological activity, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease and
PT   cancer.
XX
PS   Example; Fig 11; 229pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the human ABC1 cholesterol transporter protein
CC   (B38082) and to nucleic acid sequences (C69120) which encode it. ABC1 is
CC   a member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC transporter) superfamily of
CC   proteins, and plays a crucial role in cholesterol transport, particularly
CC   intracellular cholesterol trafficking in monocytes and fibroblasts, being
CC   involved in cholesterol efflux from the cell. The gene encoding ABC1 is
CC   located on chromosome 9q31, and mutations in this gene are associated
CC   with two genetic HDL (high density lipoprotein) deficiency disorders,
CC   Tangier disease (TD) and familial HDL deficiency (FHA). These diseases
CC   are distinguishable in that TD is an autosomal recessive disorder, while
CC   FHA is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. Low levels of HDL ("good
CC   cholesterol") in the blood correlate with a high risk of cardiovascular
CC   disease, particularly coronary artery disease, but also cerebrovascular
CC   disease, coronary restenosis, and peripheral vascular disease.
CC   Conversely, a high level of HDL has protective effects against
CC   cardiovascular disease. The invention provides genetic constructs and
CC   transgenic cells and non-human animals comprising human ABC1 nucleic
CC   acids, and methods of gene therapy for the treatment or prevention of
CC   cardiovascular disease comprising the administration of an expression
CC   vector encoding ABC1 or an active fragment thereof. The invention also
CC   encompasses compounds which mimic ABC1 activity, compounds which
CC   stimulate ABC1 expression and methods of screening for such compounds. It
CC   further relates to methods for determining whether a patient has an
CC   increased risk for cardiovascular disease due to polymorphisms in the
CC   ABC1 gene. Human ABC1 proteins and nucleotides can be used to treat or
CC   prevent cardiovascular disease, especially coronary artery disease,
CC   cerebrovascular disease, coronary restenosis or peripheral vascular
CC   disease. They may also be used in the treatment of diseases associated
CC   with ABC1 biological activity, such as Alzheimer's disease, Niemann-Pick
CC   disease, Huntington's disease, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy and cancer.
CC   The invention specifically excludes proteins with the exact amino acid
CC   sequences of GenBank Accession No: CAA10005.1 and X75926, and the nucleic
CC   acid with the exact sequence as GenBank Accession No: AJ012376.1.
CC   Sequences C69269-C69282 represent published and corrected versions of
CC   human ABC1 gene exon fragments
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        375 GGCTTCAGCCACGTCCT 391
              ||||||||||  ||||
Db         17 GGCTTCAGCCAGCTCCT 1


RESULT 1161
AAZ60648/c
ID   AAZ60648 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ60648;
XX
DT   16-MAY-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify kappa3-related opioid receptor cDNA.
XX
KW   Splice variant; kappa3 opioid receptor; muopioid receptor-1; KOR-3;
KW   morphine analgesia; opioid-mediated ingestive response; opioid;
```

KW analgesic; gastrointestinal motility; respiration; immune system;
KW endocrine system; autonomous nervous system; peristalsis regulator;
KW body weight; neuroendocrine disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200004151-A2.
XX
PD 27-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 15-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015977.
XX
PR 16-JUL-1998; 98US-0093002P.
XX
PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI Pasternak G, Pan Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-182421/16.
XX
PT New splice variants of the kappa-opioid receptor, useful in screening for
PT selective analgesics and for regulating morphine analgesia or body
PT weight.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 61pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ60647-48 were used to amplify cDNA fragments of the murine
CC kappa3 opioid receptor (muopioid receptor-1, KOR-3). The specification
CC describes four new exons of the KOR-3 gene, which combine to yield seven
CC new KOR-3 splice variants of human, mouse and rat origin. These splice
CC variants are potential targets for modulating morphine analgesia and
CC opioid-mediated ingestive responses. The KOR-3 polypeptide are used to
CC screen compounds for opioid activity. Such compounds are potential
CC analgesics or more generally agents that affect gastrointestinal
CC motility, respiration or the immune, endocrine or autonomous nervous
CC systems, e.g. regulators of peristalsis. Antagonists, agonists and
CC ligands of KOR-3, as well as DNA vectors expressing KOR-3-encoding
CC nucleic acids, or sequences antisense to KOR-3 nucleic acids, are used to
CC regulate morphine analgesia and body weight. The level of KOR-3 or tissue
CC distribution of KOR-3 can be measured to diagnose KOR-3 related
CC pharmacological abnormalities or neuroendocrine disorders, particularly
CC inherited disorders. Transgenic animals with extra copies of the KOR-3
CC gene, or with endogenous alleles deleted, are used to study loss or gain
CC of function phenotypes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        681 CACAGACAACCTTGTGG 697
              ||||||||  ||||  |||
Db         18 CACAGACATCCTTCTGG 2
```

RESULT 1162
AAZ60652/c
ID AAZ60652 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ60652;
XX
DT 16-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify kappa3-related opioid receptor cDNA.
XX
KW Splice variant; kappa3 opioid receptor; muopioid receptor-1; KOR-3;
KW morphine analgesia; opioid-mediated ingestive response; opioid;
KW analgesic; gastrointestinal motility; respiration; immune system;
KW endocrine system; autonomous nervous system; peristalsis regulator;
KW body weight; neuroendocrine disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200004151-A2.
XX
PD 27-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 15-JUL-1999; 99WO-US015977.
XX
PR 16-JUL-1998; 98US-0093002P.
XX
PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI Pasternak G, Pan Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-182421/16.
XX
PT New splice variants of the kappa-opioid receptor, useful in screening for
PT selective analgesics and for regulating morphine analgesia or body
PT weight.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 30; 61pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ60651-52 were used to amplify cDNA fragments of the murine
CC kappa3 opioid receptor (muopioid receptor-1, KOR-3). The specification
CC describes four new exons of the KOR-3 gene, which combine to yield seven
CC new KOR-3 splice variants of human, mouse and rat origin. These splice
CC variants are potential targets for modulating morphine analgesia and
CC opioid-mediated ingestive responses. The KOR-3 polypeptide are used to
CC screen compounds for opioid activity. Such compounds are potential
CC analgesics or more generally agents that affect gastrointestinal
CC motility, respiration or the immune, endocrine or autonomous nervous
CC systems, e.g. regulators of peristalsis. Antagonists, agonists and
CC ligands of KOR-3, as well as DNA vectors expressing KOR-3-encoding
CC nucleic acids, or sequences antisense to KOR-3 nucleic acids, are used to
CC regulate morphine analgesia and body weight. The level of KOR-3 or tissue
CC distribution of KOR-3 can be measured to diagnose KOR-3 related
CC pharmacological abnormalities or neuroendocrine disorders, particularly
CC inherited disorders. Transgenic animals with extra copies of the KOR-3
CC gene, or with endogenous alleles deleted, are used to study loss or gain
CC of function phenotypes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        681 CACAGACAACCTTGTGG 697
              ||||||||  ||||  |||
Db         18 CACAGACATCCTTCTGG 2
```

RESULT 1163
AAZ77136
ID AAZ77136 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ77136;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11492.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX

```
PF   21-APR-1999;   99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR   21-APR-1998;   98US-0082614P.
PR   23-NOV-1998;   98US-0109732P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Cohen D,  Blumenfeld M,  Chumakov I;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT   Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT   map of the human genome.
XX
PS   Claim 9; Page 2680; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC   AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC   invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC   nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC   primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC   have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC   human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC   which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC   Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC   identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC   agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC   differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC   pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC   N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC   3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC   present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        364 GAGAGTGACCAGGCTTC 380
              ||||||  ||  |||||||
Db          2 GAGAGTTACTAGGCTTC 18


RESULT 1164
AAZ76024
ID   AAZ76024 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ76024;
XX
DT   10-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10380.
XX
KW   Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW   genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW   haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW   amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW   diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD   28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF   21-APR-1999;   99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR   21-APR-1998;   98US-0082614P.
PR   23-NOV-1998;   98US-0109732P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Cohen D,  Blumenfeld M,  Chumakov I;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT   Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT   map of the human genome.
XX
PS   Claim 9; Page 2443; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC   AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC   invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC   nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC   primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC   have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC   human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC   which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC   Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC   identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC   agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC   differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC   pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC   N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC   3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC   present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1445 TGAAACATCCATTCTTC 1461
              ||||||||||| ||| |
Db          5 TGAAACATCCACTCTCC 21


RESULT 1165
AAF95402/c
ID   AAF95402 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF95402;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #163.
XX
KW   Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW   polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW   myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW   pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,T)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1999;   99US-0153357P.
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR   16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA   (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-226749/23.
```

```
XX
PT   Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT   analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT   atherosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example; Page 59; 242pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC   in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC   polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC   genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC   in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC   diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC   disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC   pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC   useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC   correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC   the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGG 242
              ||| |||||||||| |||
Db         21 GAGTGTGGTGGTGATGG 5


RESULT 1166
AAF95850/c
ID   AAF95850 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF95850;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #611.
XX
KW   Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW   polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW   myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW   pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,T)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1999;   99US-0153357P.
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR   16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA   (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT   analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT   atherosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example; Page 90; 242pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC   in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC   polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC   genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC   in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC   diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC   disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC   pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC   useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC   correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC   the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        190 AAGACCAATGGTGCCCC 206
              ||||| |||||||||| |
Db         21 AAGACTAATGGTGCCAC 5


RESULT 1167
AAF97421/c
ID   AAF97421 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF97421;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2182.
XX
KW   Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW   polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW   myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW   pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,G)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1999;   99US-0153357P.
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR   16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA   (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT   analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT   atherosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example; Page 198; 242pp; English.
XX
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```
CC   The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC   in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC   polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC   genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC   in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC   diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC   disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC   pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC   useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC   correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC   the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        392 CGGATGAGGTGCAGTCT 408
              | | |||||||||||||
Db         20 CTGTTGAGGTGCAGTCT 4


RESULT 1168
AAF96964
ID   AAF96964 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF96964;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1725.
XX
KW   Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW   polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW   myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW   pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,C)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1999;   99US-0153357P.
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR   16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA   (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT   analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT   atherosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example; Page 163; 242pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC   in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC   polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC   genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC   in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC   diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC   disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC   pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC   useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC   correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC   the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1031 CTGACTTTGGCCTGGCC 1047
              |||||||||| |||||
Db          1 CTGACTTTGGGTTGGCC 17


RESULT 1169
AAF96582
ID   AAF96582 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF96582;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1343.
XX
KW   Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW   polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW   myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW   pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,A)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1999;   99US-0153357P.
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR   16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA   (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT   analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT   atherosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example; Page 140; 242pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC   in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC   polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC   genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC   in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC   diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC   disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC   pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
```

```
CC   useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC   correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC   the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1268 CTGAGGAGACGTGGCCA 1284
              ||  |||||||||||||
Db          1 CTATGGAGACGTGGCCA 17


RESULT 1170
AAF93032/c
ID   AAF93032 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF93032;
XX
DT   17-MAY-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Partial exon 7 corrected sequence.
XX
KW   High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABC1; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200115676-A2.
XX
PD   08-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-IB001492.
XX
PR   01-SEP-1999;   99US-0151977P.
PR   15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
PR   23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
XX
PA   (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA   (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Hayden MR,  Brooks-Wilson AR,  Pimstone SN,  Clee SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-244356/25.
XX
PT   Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
PT   level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
PT   disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
PT   transcriptional activity.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Fig 4; 317pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
CC   diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
CC   cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
CC   cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
CC   LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABC1 expression or
CC   activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
CC   compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
CC   lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
CC   triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        375 GGCTTCAGCCACGTCCT 391
              ||||||||||  ||||
Db         17 GGCTTCAGCCAGCTCCT 1


RESULT 1171
AAH40230/c
ID   AAH40230 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAH40230;
XX
DT   14-AUG-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3026.
XX
KW   Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW   SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW   Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW   polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW   acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW   inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD   26-APR-2001.
XX
PF   13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
PR   15-OCT-1999;   99US-0160096P.
XX
PA   (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI   Picoult-Newburg L,  Pohl M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT   New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT   absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT   acid sample.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 65; 83pp; English.
XX
CC   Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC   primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC   sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC   includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC   oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC   SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC   The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC   performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC   oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC   identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC   assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC   individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC   caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC   agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC   dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC   osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC   traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC   disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC   diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC   inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC   microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC   paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC   for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        751 CGGGAAGTGTCCCTGCT 767
              | ||||| ||||||||
Db         17 CAGGAAGTTTCCCTGCT 1
```

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RESULT 1172
AAF70928/c
ID   AAF70928 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF70928;
XX
DT   20-APR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   bFGF DNA ligand #61.
XX
KW   Ligand; basic fibroblast growth factor; bFGF; gene therapy; vascular;
KW   atherosclerosis; angioplasty; stability; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   US6177557-B1.
XX
PD   23-JAN-2001.
XX
PF   05-AUG-1996;   96US-00687421.
XX
PR   11-JUN-1990;   90US-00536428.
PR   10-JUN-1991;   91US-00714131.
PR   06-NOV-1992;   92US-00973333.
PR   10-FEB-1994;   94US-00195005.
PR   28-MAR-1994;   94US-00219012.
XX
PA   (NEXS-) NEXSTAR PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Janjic N,  Gold L,  Tasset D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-158583/16.
XX
PT   Novel nucleic acid ligands to basic fibroblast growth factor that are
PT   useful as inhibitors of basic fibroblast growth factors and 2'-amino
PT   modified RNA ligands, exhibit increased in vivo stability.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Col 69-75; 153pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a purified and isolated non-naturally
CC   occurring DNA ligands to basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF). The
CC   ligands are useful as part of gene therapy treatments and for diagnosing
CC   pathogenesis of vascular diseases including initiation and progression of
CC   atherosclerosis, acute coronary syndromes, vein graft disease and
CC   restenosis following coronary angioplasty. The ligands have improved
CC   stability in vivo
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   57.1%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    6;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         84 CCGCGGCTCTGAGGTTGCTCG 104
              |:|:||| :|:| ::| ||||
Db         21 CYGYGGCRYTRAARYTCCTCG 1


RESULT 1173
AAF55160/c
ID   AAF55160 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF55160;
XX
DT   29-MAY-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Probe used to identify human hypocretin (orexin) receptor 1 gene.
XX
KW   Human; hypocretin receptor 1; orexin receptor 1; HCRTR1; chromosome 1;
KW   1p33; central nervous system modulator; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200114555-A1.
XX
PD   01-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   22-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022986.
XX
PR   23-AUG-1999;   99US-00379083.
PR   07-JAN-2000; 2000US-00479128.
XX
PA   (DECO-) DECODE GENETICS EHF.
XX
PI   Olafsdottir BR,  Gulcher J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-211306/21.
XX
PT   Novel isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding hypocretin (orexin)
PT   receptor 1 useful for treating and diagnosing narcolepsy.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 20; 44pp; English.
XX
CC   Probes AAF55160-76 were used to identify a human hypocretin (orexin)
CC   receptor 1 (HCRTR1) gene. The HCRTR1 gene is present on chromosome 1,
CC   location 1p33. It is likely that a mutation in the HCRTR1 gene is
CC   associated with narcolepsy. HCRTR1 is a central nervous system modulator.
CC   The HCRTR1 polypeptide and polynucleotide are useful for diagnosing or
CC   treating narcolepsy in an individual. The HCRTR1 polynucleotide is a
CC   source of probes and primers, and is also used to produce the protein
CC   recombinantly
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1480 ATCCACAAACTTCCTGA 1496
                | || ||||||||||||
Db         17 AGCCTCAAACTTCCTGA 1


RESULT 1174
AAH89038/c
ID   AAH89038 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAH89038;
XX
DT   27-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human polymorphic oligonucleotide AC005336 fragment #5.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphic; SNP; forensic science;
KW   paternity testing; phenotypic trait; genetic mapping; animal breeding;
KW   plant breeding; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,t)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200134840-A2.
XX
PD   17-MAY-2001.
XX
PF   10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030766.
XX
PR   10-NOV-1999;   99US-0164596P.
XX
PA   (GLAX ) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA   (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
```

```
XX
PI   Au K,  Chen J,  Patil N,  Thomas D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-335945/35.
XX
PT   New polymorphic sites derived from the human genome are useful to
PT   determine sites correlating with phenotypic traits, particularly disease,
PT   and also in forensics and paternity testing.
XX
PS   Claim 71; Page 12; 43pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to human oligonucleotides comprising a
CC   single nucleotide polymorphic site (SNP: AAH88797-AAH89219). The present
CC   sequence is one such oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides can be used in
CC   forensics, paternity testing, correlation of polymorphisms with
CC   phenotypic traits, genetic mapping of phenotypic traits and marker
CC   assisted breeding of animals and crop plants
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        198 TGGTGCCCCTGAGCAGA 214
              ||| |||||||||| ||
Db         19 TGGAGCCCCTGAGCTGA 3


RESULT 1175
ABA01349
ID   ABA01349 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABA01349;
XX
DT   03-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   YMDD oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW   Selenoprotein; HIV; Ebola virus; cancer; immune system disorder; ss.
XX
OS   Simian immunodeficiency virus.
XX
PN   US6303295-B1.
XX
PD   16-OCT-2001.
XX
PF   12-JUL-1996;   96US-00679493.
XX
PR   14-JUL-1995;   95US-0001203P.
PR   01-SEP-1995;   95US-0003112P.
XX
PA   (UYGE-) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI   Taylor EW,  Nadimpalli RG,  Ramanathan CS;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-024734/03.
XX
PT   New selenoprotein for use in detecting certain viruses, e.g. human
PT   immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or Ebola, cancer and immune system
PT   disorders.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Col 69-70; 140pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to selenoproteins encoded in the genome of
CC   a virus, where the coding sequence of the selenoprotein is genetically
CC   engineered for expression in a nucleic acid construct. The invention also
CC   discloses a method for identifying selenoprotein coding sequences, for
CC   detecting certain viruses (e.g. HIV or Ebola), cancer and immune system
CC   disorders. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   70.6%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        866 AGCAGTACCTGGATGAC 882
              | |||:|| :|||:|||
Db          5 ACCAGUACAUGGAUGAC 21


RESULT 1176
ABA91520
ID   ABA91520 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABA91520;
XX
DT   23-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   DNA probe for human papilloma virus genotyping.
XX
KW   HPV; genotyping; nucleic acid detection; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN   WO200206531-A2.
XX
PD   24-JAN-2002.
XX
PF   12-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022166.
XX
PR   14-JUL-2000; 2000US-00616761.
PR   30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823647.
XX
PA   (GENE-) APPLIED GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI   Dattagupta N;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-171819/22.
XX
PT   Probes for detecting target nucleotide sequence in sample, has sequence
PT   that forms hairpin structure having a double-stranded segment and single-
PT   stranded loop collectively forming region complementary to target
PT   sequence.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 44; 72pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence comprises a probe for human papillomavirus (HPV)
CC   genotyping that was used in an example of the use of hairpin probes in
CC   nucleic acid hybridisation analysis. The probe sequence is present within
CC   the 5' stem portion of an RNA-DNA probe (see ABA91521) that is capable of
CC   forming a hairpin structure. The DNA portion of the hairpin probe
CC   includes methylphosphonates. The hairpin probe is immobilised onto a
CC   membrane by BSA conjugation and the resulting probe-containing strip is
CC   contacted with HPV genomic DNA. After hybridisation, the strip is treated
CC   with RNase H to digest the portion of the hybridised probe with RNA-DNA
CC   structure. A second hybridisation is then performed using biotin-labelled
CC   probes, which are complementary to the portions of immobilised probe that
CC   become single-stranded after hybridisation and digestion. Biotin in the
CC   hybrid is detected by streptavidin-horseradish peroxidase conjugate
CC   chemiluminescence. This is an example of the use of hairpin probes that
CC   are capable of both intramolecular and intermolecular hybridisation and
CC   in which the nucleotide sequence that is complementary to the target
CC   sequence is located entirely within the double-stranded portion of the
CC   hairpin probe. The use of such probes reduces background hybridisation,
CC   thereby improving specificity
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
              ||  |||||||||||||
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```
Db          4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20

RESULT 1177
ABK65477/c
ID   ABK65477 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABK65477;
XX
DT   02-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human single nucleotide polymorphism #97.
XX
KW   Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
KW   agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;
KW   muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;
KW   familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;
KW   hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberous sclerosis;
KW   hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;
KW   Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW   acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;
KW   infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
KW   systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;
KW   baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002037508-A1.
XX
PD   28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
XX
PR   19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
XX
PA   (CARG/) CARGILL M.
PA   (IREL/) IRELAND J S.
PA   (LAND/) LANDER E S.
XX
PI   Cargill M,  Ireland JS,  Lander ES;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-315108/35.
XX
PT   Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   forensics, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 46; 96pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide
CC   polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids
CC   comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used
CC   in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as
CC   sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan
CC   syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,
CC   familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
CC   spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
CC   haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
CC   syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,
CC   symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a
CC   component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,
CC   inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by
CC   pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid
CC   arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-
CC   independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers
CC   including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus,
CC   kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,
CC   skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,
CC   obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or
CC   receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics
CC   and in paternity testing. ABK65381-ABK65841 represent human single
CC   nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   78.9%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    1;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        767 TCAAGGACCTCAAACACGC 785
              |||| ||  |:||||||||
Db         21 TCAAAGATGTYAAACACGC 3


RESULT 1178
ABS60808/c
ID   ABS60808 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABS60808;
XX
DT   05-NOV-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #445.
XX
KW   Aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
KW   tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
KW   KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KW   angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
KW   polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KW   cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KW   myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KW   aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedaema;
KW   arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
KW   autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
KW   viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KW   Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200261131-A2.
XX
PD   08-AUG-2002.
XX
PF   03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
PR   04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
PR   23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
PR   02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
PA   (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
PA   (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA   (HUIL/) HUI L.
XX
PI   Tsuchihashi Z,  Hui L,  Zerba KE,  Ma-Edmonds M,  Perrone MH;
PI   Swanson BN,  Powell JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
PT   for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT   cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT   autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 883; 977pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC   encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
CC   tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC   1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC   2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC   polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
CC   polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC   nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC   sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC   obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC   nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC   encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
```

```
CC   haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC   ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC   upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC   using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC   comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC   human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC   individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC   nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC   least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC   and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC   preventing various disorders such as angioedaema and diseases which
CC   involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC   disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC   hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC   hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC   artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC   hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC   arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC   obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC   diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC   polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC   against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC   and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC   listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        915 ACTGTTCCTGTTCCAGC 931
              ||||||||||| ||||
Db         19 ACTGTTCCTGTCTCAGC 3


RESULT 1179
ABS60583/c
ID   ABS60583 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABS60583;
XX
DT   05-NOV-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #332.
XX
KW   Aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
KW   tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
KW   KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KW   angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
KW   polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KW   cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KW   myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KW   aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedaema;
KW   arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
KW   autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
KW   viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KW   Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200261131-A2.
XX
PD   08-AUG-2002.
XX
PF   03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
PR   04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
PR   23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
PR   02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
PA   (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
PA   (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA   (HUIL/) HUI L.
XX
PI   Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
PI   Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
PT   for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT   cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT   autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 809; 977pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC   encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
CC   tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC   1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC   2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC   polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
CC   polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC   nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC   sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC   obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC   nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC   encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC   haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC   ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC   upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC   using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC   comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC   human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC   individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC   nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC   least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC   and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC   preventing various disorders such as angioedaema and diseases which
CC   involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC   disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC   hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC   hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC   artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC   hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC   arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC   obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC   diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC   polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC   against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC   and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC   listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        915 ACTGTTCCTGTTCCAGC 931
              ||||||||||| ||||
Db         19 ACTGTTCCTGTCTCAGC 3


RESULT 1180
ABS60582/c
ID   ABS60582 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABS60582;
XX
DT   05-NOV-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human polymorphism associated DNA sequence #331.
XX
KW   Aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; ds; BDKRB1;
```

KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedaema;
KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200261131-A2.
XX
PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
PA (HUIL/) HUI L.
XX
PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-619265/66.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
PT autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 809; 977pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
CC preventing various disorders such as angioedaema and diseases which
CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is included in the sequence
CC listing but is not referred to anywhere else in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 915 ACTGTTCCTGTTCCAGC 931
||||||||||| ||||
Db 19 ACTGTTCCTGTCTCAGC 3

RESULT 1181
AAS99452
ID AAS99452 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAS99452;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-human AILIM monoclonal antibody, sequencing primer #2.
XX
KW Human; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antidiabetic; antipsoriatic;
KW antiallergic; antiulcer; neuroprotective; antithyroid; vasotropic;
KW immunosuppressive; dermatological; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic;
KW activation inducible lymphocyte immunomodulatory molecule; AILIM;
KW monoclonal antibody; allergy; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes mellitus;
KW multiple sclerosis; autoimmune thyroiditis; psoriasis; hepatitis;
KW allergic contact-type dermatitis; chronic inflammatory dermatosis;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; autoimmune disorder; inflammation;
KW graft versus host reaction; immune rejection; intestinal immunity;
KW ulcerative colitis; pneumonia; nephritis; vasculitis; pancreatitis;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200187981-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-JP004035.
XX
PR 18-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00147116.
PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00099508.
XX
PA (NISB) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
XX
PI Tsuji T, Tezuka K, Hori N;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-075313/10.
XX
PT New human monoclonal antibody that binds to activation inducible
PT lymphocyte immunomodulatory molecule, useful for treating rheumatoid
PT arthritis, multiple sclerosis and inflammation.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 247; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel human antibody (I), preferably a human
CC monoclonal antibody which binds to an activation inducible lymphocyte
CC immunomodulatory molecule (AILIM). (I) is useful for modulating signal
CC transduction into a cell mediated by AILIM, for modulating proliferation
CC of AILIM-expressing cells, for modulating production of a cytokine from
CC AILIM-expressing cells, and for inducing antibody-dependent cytotoxicity
CC against AILIM-expressing cells and/or immune cytolysis or apoptosis of
CC AILIM-expressing cells. (I) is useful for treating, preventing or
CC prophylaxis of delayed type allergy. (I) is useful for treating and
CC preventing various diseases associated with AILIM-mediated costimulatory
CC transduction, and for inhibiting the onset and/or advancement of the
CC diseases. (I) is useful for suppression, prevention and/or treatment of

CC rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, autoimmune thyroiditis,
CC allergic contact-type dermatitis, chronic inflammatory dermatosis,
CC systemic lupus erythematosus, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus,
CC psoriasis, autoimmune or allergic disorders, inflammation, graft versus
CC host reaction, graft versus host disease, immune rejection, disorders
CC caused by abnormal intestinal immunity, specifically inflammatory
CC intestinal disorders such as ulcerative colitis, pneumonia, hepatitis,
CC nephritis, vasculitis, and pancreatitis. (I) induces no serious
CC immunorejection due to antigenicity to human, i.e., human anti-mouse
CC antigenicity (HAMA) in a host. AAS99444-AAS99477 represent anti-human
CC AILIM monoclonal antibody coding sequences and PCR primers of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 849 CCTGGACAAGGACCTGA 865
||||||||||| | |||
Db 1 CCTGGACAAGGGCTTGA 17

RESULT 1182
AAD45724
ID AAD45724 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAD45724;
XX
DT 27-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mycobacterium sp. hsp70 operon promoter amplifying primer, Hsp701.
XX
KW Immunogenic; infection; vaccine; mycobacterial disease; tuberculosis;
KW Crohn's disease; gene therapy; antiinflammatory; antibacterial; hsp70;
KW heat shock protein 70; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mycobacterium sp.
XX
PN WO200267982-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 20-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005038.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269801P.
PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294170P.
XX
PA (SEQU-) SEQUELLA INC.
PA (YOUN/) YOUNG D B.
PA (STEW/) STEWART G R.
PA (OGAO/) O'GAORA P C E.
XX
PI Young DB, Stewart GR, O'gaora PCE;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-698637/75.
XX
PT Immunogenic composition of mycobacterial mutants with modified protein
PT production capabilities, useful for vaccinating and treating infections
PT in particular mycobacterial diseases such as tuberculosis and Crohn's
PT disease.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 29; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an immunogenic composition of mycobacterial
CC mutants with modified protein production capabilities. The invention also
CC relates to methods for the treatment and prevention of infectious
CC diseases. The methods and compositions of the invention are useful for
CC vaccinating and treating infections in particular mycobacterial diseases
CC such as tuberculosis and Crohn's disease. The invention is also used in
CC gene therapy. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for amplifying
CC Mycobacterium sp. hsp70 (heat shock protein 70) operon promoter. This
CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1020 GCTCAAGCTGGCTGACT 1036
| |||||||||| ||||
Db 3 GGTCAAGCTGGCGGACT 19

RESULT 1183
ABT06423/c
ID ABT06423 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABT06423;
XX
DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Cyclin 14-3-3 sigma gene PCR primer #7.
XX
KW Human; methylated gene; methylation; breast cancer; marker; WT-1;
KW cell proliferative disorder; TWIST; HOXA5; NES-1; RARbeta; cyclin D2;
KW retinoic acid receptor beta; oestrogen receptor; Wilms' tumour;
KW 14.3.3 sigma; HIN-1; RASSF1A; tumour suppressor gene; hypermethylation;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200259347-A2.
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US002455.
XX
PR 26-JAN-2001; 2001US-00771357.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Sukumar S, Evron E, Dooley WC, Sacchi N, Davidson N, Fackler MJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-599803/64.
XX
PT Diagnosing and/or determining a predisposition to a cellular
PT proliferative disorder of breast tissue, in particular breast cancer, by
PT determining the state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids
PT isolated from the subject.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 44; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of diagnosing a cellular
CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue, which involves determining the
CC state of methylation of one or more nucleic acids isolated from the
CC subject, where the state of methylation of the nucleic acids as compared
CC with a state of methylation from a subject not having the cellular
CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue is indicative of a cellular
CC proliferative disorder of breast tissue in the subject. The nucleic acids
CC may be TWIST, HOXA5, NES-1, retinoic acid receptor beta (RARbeta),
CC oestrogen receptor, cyclin D2, Wilms' tumour gene (WT-1), 14.3.3 sigma,
CC HIN-1 or RASSF1A. The method is useful for diagnosing and/or determining
CC a predisposition to a cellular proliferative disorder, in particular
CC breast cancer including ductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma,
CC colloid carcinoma, tubular carcinoma, medullary carcinoma, metaplastic
CC carcinoma, intraductal carcinoma in situ, lobular carcinoma in situ and
CC papillary carcinoma in situ. The present sequence is a primer used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;

```
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        843 TGAGTACCTGGACAAGG 859
              ||||||||  |||  ||||
Db         19 TGAGTACCGGGAGAAGG 3


RESULT 1184
ABS97470
ID   ABS97470 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABS97470;
XX
DT   23-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human diazepam binding inhibitor (DBI) gene polymorphic sequence #14.
XX
KW   Human; ds; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
KW   cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02E; CYP45002E1; LTF;
KW   adrenergic receptor beta1; ADBR1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR1I2;
KW   aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
KW   cyclooxgenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
KW   epoxide hydroxylase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
KW   glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
KW   HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
KW   NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfotransferase thermolabile; STM;
KW   UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
KW   UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
KW   multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
KW   multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
KW   acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
KW   altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
KW   central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200257410-A2.
XX
PD   25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF   28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
XX
PR   28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
XX
PA   (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
XX
PI   Guida M,  Hall J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-698522/75.
XX
PT   Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
PT   e.g. cytochrome p450 and cathepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
PT   for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
PT   disorder-related traits.
XX
PS   Example 9; Page 115; 714pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
CC   molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
CC   human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
CC   cytochrome P450 02E1 (CYP45002E1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
CC   aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
CC   (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxgenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
CC   inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydroxylase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
CC   protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
CC   transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide -N-methyl
CC   transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
CC   sulfotransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
CC   (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
CC   transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
CC   (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
CC   (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR1I2), or acetylcholine muscarinic
CC   receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
CC   The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
CC   genetic linkage markers for locating and characterising the genes that
CC   are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
CC   identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
CC   traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
CC   expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
CC   and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
CC   polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYPP4501A2, CYP4502E1,
CC   ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR1I2, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
CC   MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
CC   metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYPP4501A2,
CC   AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
CC   susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
CC   used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
CC   susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
CC   nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
CC   immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
CC   protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
CC   haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
CC   peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
CC   polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        704 AGGAGATCAGACTGGAA 720
              ||  ||  ||||||||||
Db          5 AGCAGCTCAGACTGGAA 21


RESULT 1185
ABK53783/c
ID   ABK53783 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ABK53783;
XX
DT   05-JUN-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   DMS:acceptor oxidoreductase, PCR primer #29.
XX
KW   DMS:acceptor oxidoreductase; dimethyl sulphide; sulphoxide;
KW   prochiral organic sulphide; sulphoxide enantiomer; primer;
KW   chiral drug production; optically-active functional drug; ss.
XX
OS   Rhodovulum sulfidophilum.
XX
PN   WO200216570-A1.
XX
PD   28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF   21-AUG-2001; 2001WO-AU001033.
XX
PR   21-AUG-2000; 2000AU-00009559.
XX
PA   (UYQU ) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX
PI   Mcdevitt CA,  Mcewan AG;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-280922/32.
XX
PT   New recombinant dimethyl sulfide:acceptor oxidoreductase or its subunits,
PT   useful for oxidizing prochiral organic sulfides to form sulfoxide
PT   enantiomers for chiral drug synthesis.
XX
PS   Claim 15; Page 46; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a recombinant dimethyl sulphide (DMS):acceptor
CC   oxidoreductase (I) or its subunit selected from recombinant alpha, beta,
CC   delta and gamma subunits. (I) is useful for oxidising prochiral organic
```

CC sulphides to form sulphoxide enantiomers for chiral drug synthesis. (I)
CC is expressed in a transformed bacterium. The enantiomer formed is useful
CC for producing a chiral drug. (I) is useful for synthesis of optically-
CC active functional groups of drug. DNA encoding (I) is useful for
CC producing a strain of DMS:acceptor oxidoreductase- deficient Rhodovulum
CC sulfidophilum, which is useful in whole-cell reaction, where DMS:acceptor
CC oxidoreductase activity is unwanted. ABK53751-ABK53805 represent R.
CC sulfidophilum DMS:acceptor oxidoreductase subunit coding sequences and
CC PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 241 GGCGGCAGTGACCCTGG 257
||||||| ||||| ||
Db 21 GGCGGCAGGGACCCGGG 5

RESULT 1186
ABK94356
ID ABK94356 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABK94356;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Endothelin converting enzyme 1 (ECE-1) SNP detection primer #144.
XX
KW Endothelin; EDN; endothelin converting enzyme; ECE; endothelin receptor;
KW EDNR; signaling system; cardiovascular disease; coronary heart disease;
KW hypertension; atherosclerosis; angiogenesis; fatty acid metabolism;
KW diabetes; familial hypercholesterolaemia; forensic marker;
KW transgenic animal; solid support; cardiovascular regulator; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200224747-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010087.
XX
PR 19-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00120123.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-435060/46.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide of the endothelin/endothelin converting
PT enzyme/receptors of endothelin and endothelin converting enzyme signaling
PT system associated with cardiovascular disease, useful for treating the
PT disease.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 67; 190pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a polynucleotide (I) of the endothelin
CC (EDN)/endothelin converting enzyme (ECE)/receptors of EDN and ECE (EDNR)
CC signaling system which is associated with a cardiovascular disease. (I),
CC the gene encoding EDN, ECE or EDNR (II) or a vector (III) expressing (I)
CC or (II) is useful for producing cells capable of expressing a molecular
CC variant polypeptide which is associated with a cardiovascular disease.
CC (II), (III), the EDN, ECE or EDNR polypeptide, or a cell expressing a
CC molecular variant gene comprising (I) is useful for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a
CC molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE signaling system
CC or its gene product, or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor of the
CC activity of a molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE
CC signaling system or its gene product. The isolated proteins and
CC polynucleotides encoding them are useful for preparation of a
CC pharmaceutical composition for treating a cardiovascular disease such as
CC coronary heart disease, hypertension, atherosclerosis, or related to
CC abnormal angiogenesis or fatty acid metabolism e.g. diabetes and familial
CC hypercholesterolaemia. The gene or a polynucleotide fragment of the
CC EDN/ECE/EDNR signaling system are useful as forensic markers, for
CC creating a transgenic animal and in creation of a solid support
CC comprising polynucleotides, genes, vectors, polypeptides, antibodies or
CC host cells of the invention. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms in DNA encoding
CC cardiovascular regulator proteins of the EDN/ECE/EDNR signaling pathway
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 361 GGGGAGAGTGACCAGGC 377
||| |||| ||||||||
Db 5 GGGCAGAGGGACCAGGC 21

RESULT 1187
ABK94355/c
ID ABK94355 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABK94355;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Endothelin converting enzyme 1 (ECE-1) SNP detection primer #143.
XX
KW Endothelin; EDN; endothelin converting enzyme; ECE; endothelin receptor;
KW EDNR; signaling system; cardiovascular disease; coronary heart disease;
KW hypertension; atherosclerosis; angiogenesis; fatty acid metabolism;
KW diabetes; familial hypercholesterolaemia; forensic marker;
KW transgenic animal; solid support; cardiovascular regulator; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200224747-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-EP010087.
XX
PR 19-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00120123.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Brinkmann U, Hoffmeyer S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-435060/46.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide of the endothelin/endothelin converting
PT enzyme/receptors of endothelin and endothelin converting enzyme signaling
PT system associated with cardiovascular disease, useful for treating the
PT disease.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 67; 190pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a polynucleotide (I) of the endothelin
CC (EDN)/endothelin converting enzyme (ECE)/receptors of EDN and ECE (EDNR)
CC signaling system which is associated with a cardiovascular disease. (I),
CC the gene encoding EDN, ECE or EDNR (II) or a vector (III) expressing (I)
CC or (II) is useful for producing cells capable of expressing a molecular
CC variant polypeptide which is associated with a cardiovascular disease.
CC (II), (III), the EDN, ECE or EDNR polypeptide, or a cell expressing a
CC molecular variant gene comprising (I) is useful for identifying and
CC obtaining a pro-drug or drug capable of modulating the activity of a

CC molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE signaling system
CC or its gene product, or for identifying and obtaining an inhibitor of the
CC activity of a molecular variant of a polypeptide of the EDN/EDNR/ECE
CC signaling system or its gene product. The isolated proteins and
CC polynucleotides encoding them are useful for preparation of a
CC pharmaceutical composition for treating a cardiovascular disease such as
CC coronary heart disease, hypertension, atherosclerosis, or related to
CC abnormal angiogenesis or fatty acid metabolism e.g. diabetes and familial
CC hypercholesterolaemia. The gene or a polynucleotide fragment of the
CC EDN/ECE/EDNR signaling system are useful as forensic markers, for
CC creating a transgenic animal and in creation of a solid support
CC comprising polynucleotides, genes, vectors, polypeptides, antibodies or
CC host cells of the invention. This sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC to identify single nucleotide polymorphisms in DNA encoding
CC cardiovascular regulator proteins of the EDN/ECE/EDNR signaling pathway
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy        361 GGGGAGAGTGACCAGGC 377
              ||| |||| ||||||||
Db         17 GGGCAGAGGGACCAGGC 1
```

RESULT 1188
ABQ80134
ID ABQ80134 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABQ80134;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe DBM0080P, identifies IL4R variant T2531.
XX
KW Human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; type 1; diabetes; allele;
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; myasthenia gravis;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; autoimmune disease;
KW T helper type 1 mediated disease; rheumatoid arthritis; probe;
KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease; systemic sclerosis;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; scleroderma; Grave's disease;
KW Guillain-Barre syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003010335-A2.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007956.
XX
PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306912P.
XX
PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-248086/24.
XX
PT Determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting
PT the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-associated
PT interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic acid sample of the individual.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 32; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in ABQ80119-35 represent probes which were used to
CC identify wild type and variant loci in the human interleukin 4 receptor
CC (IL4R). These probe sequences were used in the method of the invention
CC for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method
CC comprises detecting the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes
CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic
CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates
CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or
CC more single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) within the IL4R gene listed in
CC the specification. The method and the SNP's are useful for determining an
CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The IL4R SNPs are also useful for
CC determining an individuals risk for any autoimmune disease or condition
CC or any T helper type 1 mediated disease, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus
CC erythematosus, psoriasis, scleroderma, Grave's disease, systemic
CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, or Hashimoto's
CC thyroiditis
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1175 TCTTCTATGAGATGGCC 1191
              |||||| ||||||| ||
Db          2 TCTTCTCTGAGATGCCC 18
```

RESULT 1189
ABQ80161
ID ABQ80161 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABQ80161;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe DBM0080P, identifies wild type IL4R SNP #8.
XX
KW Human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; type 1; diabetes; allele;
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; myasthenia gravis;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; autoimmune disease;
KW T helper type 1 mediated disease; rheumatoid arthritis; probe;
KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease; systemic sclerosis;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; scleroderma; Grave's disease;
KW Guillain-Barre syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003010335-A2.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007956.
XX
PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306912P.
XX
PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-248086/24.
XX
PT Determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting
PT the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-associated
PT interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic acid sample of the individual.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 36; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in ABQ80153-69 represent probes which were used to
CC identify wild type and variant loci in the human interleukin 4 receptor
CC (IL4R). These probe sequences were used in the method of the invention
CC for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method
CC comprises detecting the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes
CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic
CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates
CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or

```
CC   more single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) within the IL4R gene listed in
CC   the specification. The method and the SNP's are useful for determining an
CC   individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The IL4R SNP's are also useful for
CC   determining an individual's risk for any autoimmune disease or condition
CC   or any T helper type 1 mediated disease, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus
CC   erythematosus, psoriasis, scleroderma, Grave's disease, systemic
CC   sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, or Hashimoto's
CC   thyroiditis
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1175 TCTTCTATGAGATGGCC 1191
              ||||||  ||||||| ||
Db          2 TCTTCTCTGAGATGCCC 18


RESULT 1190
AAL53951
ID   AAL53951 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAL53951;
XX
DT   18-FEB-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human papillomavirus probe, SEQ ID No 1.
XX
KW   Detecting; point mutation; hybridising; target DNA; duplex; RNase H;
KW   single nucleotide polymorphism; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Human papillomavirus.
XX
PN   US2002142308-A1.
XX
PD   03-OCT-2002.
XX
PF   30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823634.
XX
PR   30-MAR-2001; 2001US-00823634.
XX
PA   (DATT/) DATTAGUPTA N.
PA   (TSEN/) TSENG T.
XX
PI   Dattagupta N,  Tseng T;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-102506/09.
XX
PT   Detecting point mutation in DNA strand, by hybridizing target DNA strand
PT   having mutation with test DNA strand to form duplex, contacting the
PT   duplex with RNase H and determining the cleavage of test strand by RNase
PT   H.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 12; 26pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a point mutation in
CC   a DNA strand. The novel method comprises hybridising a target DNA strand
CC   containing or suspected of containing a point mutation with a test
CC   nucleic acid strand complementary to the DNA strand to form a target DNA
CC   strand/test nucleic acid strand duplex, contacting the duplex with an
CC   RNase H, and determining whether the ribonucleotide residues within the
CC   nucleotide sequence are cleaved by RNase H. The method is useful for
CC   detecting a point mutation in a DNA strand, where the point mutation to
CC   be detected is a single nucleotide polymorphism, preferably a
CC   polymorphism in a genome, e.g., a viral, bacterial, eukaryotic, mammalian
CC   or human genome. The method is useful to detect any nucleic acids from
CC   any species of organisms such as Acintobacter, Bacillus, Candida,
CC   Enterococcus, Haemophilus, Mycobacterium and Streptococcus, and viruses.
CC   This polynucleotide sequence represents a probe relating to the mutation
CC   detecting method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1677 CCCCAACTACATCTTCC 1693
              ||  |||||||||||||
Db          4 CCGTAACTACATCTTCC 20


RESULT 1191
ADC51528/c
ID   ADC51528 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADC51528;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Potential matrix metalloprotease-2 activation related primer seq id 13.
XX
KW   vasotropic; cytostatic; potential matrix metalloprotease-2; proMMP-2;
KW   membrane type matrix metalloproteases; MT-MMP; neovascularisation;
KW   cancer; human; claudin 1; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP2003000249-A.
XX
PD   07-JAN-2003.
XX
PF   10-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00140296.
XX
PR   10-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00140296.
XX
PA   (FUJY ) FUJI PHARM IND CO LTD.
PA   (KANA-) KANAZAWA DAIGAKUCHO.
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-472918/45.
XX
PT   Activation of potential matrix metalloprotease-2 (proMMP-2) with claudins
PT   via membrane type matrix metalloproteases (MT-MMPs).
XX
PS   Example 3; SEQ ID NO 31; 49pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention describes the activation of potential matrix
CC   metalloprotease-2 (proMMP-2) with claudins via membrane type matrix
CC   metalloproteases (MT-MMP). Activated proMMP-2 is useful for treatment of
CC   neovascularisation and cancer. This sequence represents a potential
CC   matrix metalloprotease-2 activation associated primer. Note: This
CC   sequence is given in the specifcation as seq id 13.
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.8;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   88.2%;  Pred. No. 9e+02;
  Matches   15;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        453 CACTGAGGACATCAACA 469
              ||| |||||||||  |||
Db         18 CACGGAGGACATCCACA 2


RESULT 1192
ADC72204/c
ID   ADC72204 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   ADC72204;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human stearyl coenzyme A desaturase 4 siRNA Desat3-antisense.
```

XX
KW p53 pathway modulating agent; stearyl coenzyme A desaturase; SCD;
KW p53 gene; cancer; signal integrator; DNA damage; hypoxia;
KW nucleotide deprivation; oncogene activation; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW defective p53 function; angiogenic; apoptotic;
KW cell proliferative disorder; human; small interfering RNA; siRNA; ss;
KW Desat3-antisense.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003074662-A2.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006087.
XX
PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361196P.
XX
PA (EXEL-) EXELIXIS INC.
XX
PI Belvin M, Francis-Lang H, Friedman L, Plowman GD, Heuer TS;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-748276/70.
XX
PT Identifying a candidate p53 pathway-modulating agent as therapeutic
PT targets for disorders related to defective p53 function e.g. cancer by
PT contacting an assay system having SCD polypeptide or nucleic acid, with a
PT test agent.
XX
PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 30; 44pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel method of identifying candidate p53
CC pathway modulating agent which comprises contacting an assay system
CC comprising stearyl coenzyme A desaturase (SCD) polypeptide or nucleic
CC acid, or their functionally active fragment or derivative, with a test
CC agent under conditions where, but for the presence of the test agent, the
CC system provides a reference activity. The p53 gene is mutated in over 50
CC different types of human cancers and is believed to be the most commonly
CC mutated gene in human cancer. The human p53 protein normally functions as
CC a central integrator of signals including DNA damage, hypoxia, nucleotide
CC deprivation and oncogene activation. Modulators of p53 may have
CC cytostatic activity or be useful in gene therapy. The methods of the
CC invention are useful for identifying modulators of the p53 pathway as
CC therapeutic targets for disorders associated with defective p53 function,
CC such as angiogenic, apoptotic or cell proliferative disorders, for
CC example cancer. The modulators are useful as research reagents,
CC diagnostics and therapeutics. The present sequence (Desat3-antisense) is
CC that of a human Stearoyl-CoA desaturase 4 sequence (see) small
CC interfering RNA (siRNA) used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 2; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1637 GGCAGCGGCTGGAGGGATGCC 1657
::|| || ||||||| ||| |
Db 21 RRCATCGTCTGGAGGAATGTC 1

RESULT 1193
AAL41783
ID AAL41783 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAL41783;
XX
DT 25-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MC2R gene ASO primer SEQ ID NO: 32.
XX
KW Human; melanocortin 2 receptor (adrenocorticotrophic hormone); MC2R;
KW primer; haplotype; familial glucocorticoid deficiency; FGD; cancer;
KW chromosome 18q11.2; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200202821-A1.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021064.
XX
PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000US-0215330P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Kazemi A, Koshy B, Lee HH, Sausker EA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-171650/22.
XX
PT Melanocortin 2 receptor (MC2R) gene polymorphic variants, useful e.g. in
PT studying the expression and function of MC2R and screening candidate
PT drugs for treating familial glucocorticoid deficiency and cancer.
XX
PS Claim 16; Page 14; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the gene, protein and cDNA sequences of
CC the human melanocortin 2 receptor (adrenocorticotrophic hormone) (MC2R).
CC Also identified are a number of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)
CC found within the sequences. The sequences can be used to find the
CC haplotype of the MC2R gene in an individual and to identify drugs for the
CC treatment of cancer and familial glucocorticoid deficiency. The present
CC sequence is an allele specific primer for the gene of the invention,
CC which is found on chromosome 18q11.2
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 292 CGTTCTGCACGGGG 305
||||||||||||:
Db 1 CGTTCTGCACGGGK 14

RESULT 1194
AAQ06909
ID AAQ06909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ06909;
XX
DT 09-JAN-2003 (revised)
DT 05-MAR-1991 (first entry)
XX
DE MMy4B nucleotide constituent of gag gene of HIV-1 Bru, -Mal or -Eli, HIV-
DE 2 ROD and SIV-MAC.
XX
KW HIV-1; HIV-2; SIV; AIDS; anti-sense nucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus.
OS Simian immunodeficiency virus.
XX
PN EP403333-A.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1990.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1990; 90EP-00401520.
XX
PR 20-SEP-1989; 89FR-00012371.
XX
PA (INSP) INST PASTEUR.
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE RE.
XX
PI Moncany M, Montagnier L;

```
XX
DR   WPI; 1990-378039/51.
XX
PT   New nucleotide sequences derived from genome of HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV -
PT   useful as primers for amplification of immuno-deficiency viruses in
PT   diagnosis and for raising antibodies in treatment of HIV infections.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Page 18; 24pp; French.
XX
CC   This nucleotide sequence is found in posn. 1388-1369 of HIV-1 Bru, 1421-
CC   1403 of HIV-1 Mal, 1388-1369 of HIV-Eli, 1706-1687 of HIV-2 ROD and 1670-
CC   1651 of SIV-MAC. It is the anti-sense strand of a primer pair used to
CC   amplify these HIV-1, HIV-2 and SIV viral sequences, esp. in conjunction
CC   with in vitro diagnosis of in- fection. It is useful for treating viral
CC   diseases, eg. AIDS. See also AAQ06905-08 and AAQ06910-54. (Updated on 09-
CC   JAN-2003 to add missing OS field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   72.2%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1703 CTCTGCCTACCTGCCTGA 1720
              ||:||| |: ||||:|||
Db          1 CTYTGCATRGCTGCYTGA 18


RESULT 1195
AAQ13687
ID   AAQ13687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ13687;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   26-NOV-1991  (first entry)
XX
DE   N-ras gene codon 12 nucleotide variation detection step primer.
XX
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9113075-A.
XX
PD   05-SEP-1991.
XX
PF   16-FEB-1990;   90US-00482005.
XX
PR   16-FEB-1990;   90US-00482005.
XX
PA   (ORIN ) ORION YHTYMAE OY.
XX
PI   Soderlund H,  Syvanen AC;
XX
DR   WPI; 1991-281407/38.
XX
PT   Detection of specific nucleotide variations - by primer extension using a
PT   detection step primer immediately adjacent the variable nucleotide.
XX
PS   Claim 29; Page 61; 67pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequence is that of a detection step primer for use in the
CC   identification of a mutation (G -> A) in the second nucleotide of codon
CC   12 of the N-ras gene. It corresponds to nucleotides 15 to 34 on the N-ras
CC   gene and was synthesised on an Applied Biosystems 381A DNA synthesiser.
CC   It allows the accurate determn. of changes in the N-ras gene with such
CC   efficiency and ease that large numbers of samples can be screened. See
CC   also AAQ13677-Q13689. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        229 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCAG 248
              | ||||||||||| |  ||||
Db          1 ACTGGTGGTGGTTGGAGCAG 20


RESULT 1196
AAQ22643/c
ID   AAQ22643 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ22643;
XX
DT   08-JUL-1992  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligonucleotide #15 targetted to ICAM-1 3'-UTR (1952-1971).
XX
KW   Intercellular adhesion molecule-1; inhibitor; phosphorothioate bond;
KW   triple helix; 3' untranslated region; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9203139-A.
XX
PD   05-MAR-1992.
XX
PF   23-JUL-1991;   91WO-US005209.
XX
PR   14-AUG-1990;   90US-00567286.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Mirabelli CK,  Mira;
XX
DR   WPI; 1992-096579/12.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotides hybridisable to cell adhesion modulators - for
PT   treatment and diagnosis of e.g. allograft rejection, cancer, AIDS etc.
PT   and diagnosis of intercellular adhesion dysfunction.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 43; 75pp; English.
XX
CC   This antisense oligonucleotide was designed to hybridise to the 3'-UTR of
CC   human ICAM-1 mRNA. It was synthesised in the phosphorothioate form as
CC   none of the phosphodiester form-antisense oligonucleotides which were
CC   initially tested demonstrated inhibitory activity. Oligonucleotide #15
CC   was found to be the most active of 16 potentially inhibitory anti-sense
CC   sequences. Its anti-sense activity was not shared by other
CC   oligonucleotides which hybridise to 3'-untranslated sequences. See e.g.
CC   AAQ22644
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1197
AAQ66488/c
ID   AAQ66488 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ66488;
XX
DT   28-FEB-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   K-ras codon 12 MTO-PCR set 1 primer #1.
XX
```

```
KW   Polymerase chain reaction; primer; PCR; amplify; oncogene; K-ras; mutant;
KW   detection; sputum; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP06167492-A.
XX
PD   14-JUN-1994.
XX
PF   30-NOV-1992;   92JP-00345280.
XX
PR   30-NOV-1992;   92JP-00345280.
XX
PA   (SAKA ) OTSUKA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-230933/28.
XX
PT   Detection of variant oncogene by PCR amplification - using the mutation
PT   site as the complementary base to the 3' end of a PCR primer.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Fig 1; 6pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The sequences given in AAQ66488-90 are primers which were used in the
CC   method of the invention for the detection of a mutant oncogene. The
CC   method allows the detection and measuring a mutant oncogene contained in
CC   a sputum sample. PCR is performed by utilising the mutation position of
CC   the objective mutant oncogene as the complementary base to the 3'
CC   terminal at base of the PCR primer, and by using a mixture of three
CC   primers which are different from teh the normal sequence at the 3'
CC   terminus. Another primer is used to hold the mutant oncogene together so
CC   that the mutant oncogene can be amplified position specifically and
CC   detected. The oncogene is pref. the K-ras gene and the mutation to be
CC   detected is pref. either codon 12, 13 or 61. This method allows detection
CC   of a mutation which is present only in trace amounts in the test sample
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1311 GACATACAACTACCCCAAGT 1330
              ||  | |||||||| |||||
Db         20 GAGCTCCAACTACCACAAGT 1

RESULT 1198
AAQ44522/c
ID   AAQ44522 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ44522;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   26-SEP-1994  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligonucleotide which targets human ICAM-1 3'-UTR.
XX
KW   Human intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1; cell adhesion; modulation;
KW   inflammation; psoriasis; malignant melanoma; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; therapy; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    1. .20
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /note= "in phosphorothioate form"
XX
PN   WO9405333-A1.
XX
PD   17-MAR-1994.
XX
PF   27-AUG-1993;   93WO-US008101.
XX
PR   02-SEP-1992;   92US-00939855.
PR   21-JAN-1993;   93US-00007997.
PR   17-MAY-1993;   93US-00063167.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennet CF,  Mirabelli CK;
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-100869/12.
XX
PT   Oligo:nucleotide modulation of cell adhesion - used in the treatment of
PT   e.g. psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease or malignant melanoma.
XX
PS   Claim 15; Page 51; 101pp; English.
XX
CC   Antisense oligonucleotides which target human ICAM-1 were synthesised in
CC   both the phosphodiester and phosphorothioate forms. The oligonucleotides
CC   are useful to treat diseases which are modulated by changes in
CC   intercellular adhesion molecules. This sequence corresponds to
CC   nucleotides 1952-1971 of the 3'- untranslated region of the human ICAM-1
CC   coding sequence. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
             ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db        20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1199
AAQ67992/c
ID   AAQ67992 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ67992;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   02-JAN-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Sequence of PCR primer for modified HBV core antigen core delta 8.
XX
KW   Core antigen; recombinant replicable vaccinia virus; hepatitis;
KW   prevention; therapy; epitope; hepatitis B virus; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9412617-A1.
XX
PD   09-JUN-1994.
XX
PF   24-NOV-1993;   93WO-US011474.
XX
PR   25-NOV-1992;   92US-00982211.
XX
PA   (ITBI-) INT BIOTECHNOLOGY LAB INC.
XX
PI   Souw PTS,  Okeefe RW,  Lewis T,  Bernstine EG;
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-200247/24.
XX
PT   Prevention and treatment of hepatitis - using recombinant replicable
PT   vaccinia viruses contg. hepatitis B virus surface and core antigen
PT   nucleotide sequences.
XX
PS   Example; Page 84; 252pp; English.
XX
CC   HBV core antigen (Ag) encoding sequences were subcloned and engineered so
CC   as to be transcriptionally controlled by a vaccinia or vaccinia-like
CC   promoter. A deleted version of the core gene, referred to as core delta
```

```
CC   8, in which 8 AAs are deleted, was used. A construct was made consisting
CC   of HBV MS antigen expressed from the modified p7.5 promoter and core
CC   delta 8 expressed from the p7.5 promoter. One primer used was AAQ67992
CC   which hybridises from bases -230 to -211 relative to the ATG of core
CC   delta 8, upstream of the p7.5 promoter, and creases a HindIII site. A
CC   second primer (AAQ67993) hybridises to the opposite strand from bases
CC   +563 to +546 and generates a HindIII site. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC   correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        512 ACCTGGAGAAGCTGACCCTC 531
              || | |||||||| |||| |
Db         20 ACATCGAGAAGCTTACCCAC 1


RESULT 1200
AAQ71023/c
ID   AAQ71023 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ71023;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   19-APR-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer for the mu-subtype opioid receptor.
XX
KW   Rattus; Mu-subtype opioid receptor; MSOR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   EP612845-A2.
XX
PD   31-AUG-1994.
XX
PF   09-FEB-1994;   94EP-00101968.
XX
PR   26-FEB-1993;   93US-00026140.
XX
PA   (AMCY ) AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
XX
PI   Eppler CM,  Shieh H,  Zysk JR,  Corbett MJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-265963/33.
XX
PT   Pure mu-type opioid receptor protein - and nucleic acid coding for it.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 9; 39pp; English.
XX
CC   AAQ71022 and AAQ71023 are primers for the DNA sequence (AAQ79199) that
CC   codes for the rat mu-subtype opioid receptor (AAR65188). (Updated on 25-
CC   MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        849 CCTGGACAAGGACCTGAAGC 868
              ||||||| || || | ||||
Db         20 CCTGGACGAGAACTTCAAGC 1


RESULT 1201
AAQ71501/c
ID   AAQ71501 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ71501;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   02-MAY-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Probe for identifying Brucella species.
XX
KW   omp2; consensus; Brucella; identification; diagnosis; infection; biovar;
KW   cattle; disease; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US5348857-A.
XX
PD   20-SEP-1994.
XX
PF   06-NOV-1992;   92US-00972791.
XX
PR   22-MAY-1990;   90US-00527017.
XX
PA   (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS A & M.
XX
PI   Ficht TA,  Adams LG;
XX
DR   WPI; 1994-302203/37.
XX
PT   Identification of Brucella species or biovars - by amplification of the
PT   Brucella omp2 gene locus and hybridisation with DNA probes.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Col 41; 50pp; English.
XX
CC   Rapid detection of Brucella may be achieved by amplifying the omp2 gene
CC   locus of Brucella (which shows genetic variation correlating with
CC   established species designations) and hybridising the amplified sequence
CC   with a panel of DNA probes to identify a species of biovar of Brucella.
CC   The amplified sequence is preferably a sequence between nucleotides 2470
CC   and 3346 of the consensus sequence described in AAQ71479. The method is
CC   used for the detection of Brucella infection in animals, particularly
CC   humans and cattle. This probe specifically hybridises to sequences from
CC   Brucella abortus biovar 1, Brucella abortus biovar 5, Brucella
CC   melitensis, Brucella neotomae and Brucella ovis which are amplified by
CC   the primers described in AAQ71496 and AAQ71497. The use of an array of
CC   probes (See AAQ71498-509) allows specific identification of the species
CC   of Brucella. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        177 CCGAGGCATAGACAAGACCA 196
              ||||| ||||| ||| | ||
Db         20 CCGAGTCATAGGCAACAACA 1


RESULT 1202
AAQ91248
ID   AAQ91248 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ91248;
XX
DT   10-JUL-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   EAA5 receptor PCR primer 7-6.
XX
KW   Glutamate receptor; EAA5 receptor; excitatory amino acid; CNS receptor;
KW   RNA editing; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9517508-A2.
XX
PD   29-JUN-1995.
```

XX
PF 21-DEC-1994; 94WO-CA000705.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1993; 93US-00172188.
XX
PA (ALLX) ALLELIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS INC.
XX
PI Kamboj R, Nutt S;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-240670/31.
XX
PT Identification of human CNS receptor ligand - and identification of
PT agents that modulate editing of human CNS receptors.
XX
PS Example 9; Page 35; 59pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers (AAQ91246-50) were used to amplify human glutamate receptor
CC EAA5 genomic DNA and cDNA. Examination of the PCR products showed that
CC the cDNA sequence differed from the genomic sequence at 2 places in the
CC transmembrane domain-coding region, resulting in S310A and R532Q
CC substitutions. These variations were attributed to RNA editing involving
CC T to G and G and A substitutions. Similar RNA editing was found for EAA3
CC (see also AAQ91231) and EAA4 (see also AAQ91232) genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1211 CGGGCTCCACGGTGGAGGAA 1230
|.|||||| ||||| ||||
Db 1 CTGGCTCCGAGGTGGTGGAA 20

RESULT 1203
AAT01753/c
ID AAT01753 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT01753;
XX
DT 18-DEC-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Peptide Nucleic acid oligomer targetting ICAM-1 3'-UTR.
XX
KW peptide nucleic acid; PNA; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1;
KW endothelial leukocyte; ELAM-1; vascular; VCAM-1; antiinflammatory;
KW anticancer; antimetastatic; anti-AIDS; anti-rhinoviral; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
FT subunits are composed of amide units, so that the
FT oligomer consists of the nucleobases attached covalently
FT to a polyamide backbone"
XX
PN WO9504749-A1.
XX
PD 16-FEB-1995.
XX
PF 05-AUG-1994; 94WO-US009026.
XX
PR 05-AUG-1993; 93US-00102650.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Mirabelli CK;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-090842/12.
XX
PT New peptide nucleic acid oligomers hybridising to adhesion molecule genes
PT - are stable anti:sense cpds. of high affinity, partic. for treating
PT inflammation, viral infection, cancer etc.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 35; 57pp; English.
XX
CC New oligomers are claimed which (A) have at least one peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) subunit and (B) have a sequence hybridisable to AUG region,
CC coding region, 5'-untranslated region or 3'-untranslated region of ICAM-1
CC or ELAM-1, or hybridisable to AUG region, coding region, 5'- untranslated
CC region, exon/intron junction region or 3'-untranslated region of VCAM-1.
CC The PNAs can be used to target RNA and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to
CC produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. Hence they may be used
CC therapeutically for modulating cellular adhesion and thus as
CC antimetastatic agents, anticancer agents, antirhinoviral agents, anti-
CC AIDS agents and antiinflammatory agents. They may also be useful as
CC diagnostics, e.g. as probes for specific mRNAs. PNA oligomers have high
CC affinity for complementary single stranded DNA. They are also able to
CC form triple helices in which a first PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA
CC and a second PNA strand binds with the resulting double helix or with the
CC first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no significant charge and are water
CC soluble, which facilitates cellular uptake. Further, since they contain
CC amides of non-biological amino acids, they are biostable and resistant to
CC enzymatic degradation by proteases. The present sequence targets human
CC intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) 3' untranslated region
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1204
AAQ99937/c
ID AAQ99937 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ99937;
XX
DT 07-MAY-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE P16-specific mouse MTS1E1-beta cDNA reverse primer.
XX
KW Multiple tumour suppressor; E1-alpha; diagnosis; cancer; leukaemia;
KW astrocytoma; glioblastoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; melanoma; glioma;
KW gene therapy; chronic; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9525429-A1.
XX
PD 28-SEP-1995.
XX
PF 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214581.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215088.
PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Kamb A;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-344401/44.
XX
PT Wild-type multiple tumour suppressor (MTS) gene and mutant sequences -
PT useful in diagnosis, prognosis and therapy of human cancer, e.g. melanoma

```
PT   or leukaemia.
XX
PS   Example 12; Page 71; 156pp; English.
XX
CC   The cDNA sequences encoding several multiple tumour suppressor (MTS)
CC   polypeptides have been isolated and sequenced, using various sequencing
CC   and amplification primers. AAQ99936-40 are oligonucleotides used to
CC   amplify cDNA encoding mouse MTS1E1-beta to allow comparison of the human
CC   and murine sequences. MTS polypeptide-encoding cDNAs and mutants of these
CC   are useful for the diagnosis or prognosis of human cancer. Germ-line
CC   mutations of MTS cDNAs can be used for diagnosing predisposition to
CC   melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma,
CC   Hodgkin's lymphoma, CLL and cancers of the pancreas, thyroid, ovary,
CC   uterus, testis, kidney, stomach and rectum. The wild-type gene is useful
CC   for gene therapy and MTS polypeptides may also be used for protein
CC   replacement therapy. Also the polypeptides or cells contg. an altered MTS
CC   gene are useful for screening for potential cancer therapeutics
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1205
AAQ81115/c
ID   AAQ81115 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ81115;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   28-SEP-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Peptide nucleic acid.
XX
KW   Peptide nucleic acid; gene therapy; transcription arrest; diagnosis;
KW   prophylaxis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "covalently bound Lys-NH2 group"
XX
PN   WO9501370-A1.
XX
PD   12-JAN-1995.
XX
PF   28-JUN-1994;   94WO-US007319.
XX
PR   02-JUL-1993;   93US-00088658.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Buchardt O,  Egholm M,  Nielsen PE,  Berg RH,  Ecker DJ;
PI   Mollegaard NE;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-060949/08.
XX
PT   Use of oligonucleotide analogues, partic. peptide nucleic acids - for
PT   binding to ssDNA, dsDNA or RNA for use in therapy, diagnosis and
PT   prophylaxis.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 28; 139pp; English.
XX
CC   AAQ81115 is a peptide nucleic acid (PNA), which binds a target sequence.
CC   The binding of the PNA prevents the transcription of the target sequence
CC   by RNA polymerase. The ability of the PNA to arrest transcription makes
CC   it useful in gene therapy, and in diagnostic and prophylatic methods.
CC   (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1206
AAQ81119/c
ID   AAQ81119 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ81119;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   28-SEP-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Peptide nucleic acid.
XX
KW   Peptide nucleic acid; gene therapy; transcription arrest; diagnosis;
KW   prophylaxis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "amidated"
XX
PN   WO9501370-A1.
XX
PD   12-JAN-1995.
XX
PF   28-JUN-1994;   94WO-US007319.
XX
PR   02-JUL-1993;   93US-00088658.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Buchardt O,  Egholm M,  Nielsen PE,  Berg RH,  Ecker DJ;
PI   Mollegaard NE;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-060949/08.
XX
PT   Use of oligonucleotide analogues, partic. peptide nucleic acids - for
PT   binding to ssDNA, dsDNA or RNA for use in therapy, diagnosis and
PT   prophylaxis.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 28; 139pp; English.
XX
CC   AAQ81119 is a peptide nucleic acid (PNA), which binds a target sequence.
CC   The binding of the PNA prevents the transcription of the target sequence
CC   by RNA polymerase. The ability of the PNA to arrest transcription makes
CC   it useful in gene therapy, and in diagnostic and prophylatic methods.
CC   (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1
```

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RESULT 1207
AAQ80945/c
ID   AAQ80945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ80945;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   24-AUG-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer to generate a random probe for screening complex genome.
XX
KW   sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
KW   cosmid library; Giardia lamblia; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9429486-A1.
XX
PD   22-DEC-1994.
XX
PF   15-JUN-1994;   94WO-US006810.
XX
PR   15-JUN-1993;   93US-00078471.
PR   07-SEP-1993;   93US-00117952.
XX
PA   (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI   Evans GA,  Smith MW;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
PT   Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
PT   sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
PT   spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 43; 128pp; English.
XX
CC   A probe of approximately 1 kb recognising beta-giardin genomic DNA was
CC   generated by PCR with the oligonucleotides AAQ80942 and AAQ80943. A
CC   random probe was generated as a 1.5 kb product with the primers AAQ80944
CC   and AAQ80945. The probes were used in the identification of cosmids from
CC   the beta-giardin genomic region in a Giardia lamblia 20-genome equivalent
CC   cosmid library. This was part of a novel method for sequence-sampled
CC   mapping of complex genomes. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCAGT 249
              | ||||||||||| | | |||
Db         20 GAGGTGGTGGTGTCAGGAGT 1


RESULT 1208
AAT00729/c
ID   AAT00729 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT00729;
XX
DT   08-MAY-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Multiple tumour suppressor 1 gene P16 specific reverse PCR primer.
XX
KW   Multiple tumour suppressor; MTS1; cancer; diagnosis; assay;
KW   predisposition; melanoma; leukaemia; lymphoma; prognosis; pancreas;
KW   breast; thyroid; P16 specific; reverse PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9525813-A1.
XX
PD   28-SEP-1995.
XX
PF   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003537.
XX
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00214582.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215086.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215087.
PR   14-APR-1994;   94US-00227369.
PR   01-JUN-1994;   94US-00251938.
XX
PA   (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Skolnick MH,  Cannon-Albright LA,  Kamb A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-344626/44.
XX
PT   Detecting polymorphism associated with cancer pre:disposition - also DNA,
PT   vectors and host cells e.g. for gene or protein replacement therapy and
PT   drug screening.
XX
PS   Example 12; Page 71; 148pp; English.
XX
CC   An individual can be diagnosed as having a predisposition to cancer by
CC   detecting an alteration in the wild type multiple tumour suppressor (MTS)
CC   gene, using gene probes which hybridise to the MTS1 gene (amplified using
CC   the PCR primers AAT00729-31). The above assay can also be used in the
CC   diagnosis and prognosis of melanoma, lymphoma, leukaemia and pancreas,
CC   breast and thyroid cancers, etc
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1209
AAQ88741/c
ID   AAQ88741 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ88741;
XX
DT   27-FEB-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ICAM modified antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   antisense; analogue; non-terminal pyrimidine; phosphorothioate; backbone;
KW   treatment; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; HSV; herpes simplex virus;
KW   cancer; integrin; cell adhesion receptor; infection; diagnosis;
KW   nuclease resistance; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP653439-A2.
XX
PD   17-MAY-1995.
XX
PF   07-NOV-1994;   94EP-00117513.
XX
PR   12-NOV-1993;   93DE-04338704.
XX
PA   (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX
PI   Peyman A,  Uhlmann E,  Mag M,  Kretzschmar G,  Helsberg M,  Winkler I;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-180677/24.
```

```
XX
PT   New anti:sense oligo:nucleotide analogues - with modified non-terminal
PT   pyrimidine nucleotide units, useful for treating viral infections,
PT   cancer, etc.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Page 31; 36pp; German.
XX
CC   The antisense oligonucleotide (ON) shown is a derivative of an equivalent
CC   wild type Human ICAM ON, in which at least one, esp. 2-10, non-terminal
CC   pyrimidine nucleotide(s) is/are modified. The modification may be: (a)
CC   replacement of a phosphodiester linkage by: a phosphoro-thioate (PS), -
CC   dithioate, -aramidate; borano-, alkyl-, aralkyl-phosphate; 2,2,2-
CC   trichloro-1,1dimethyl-, alkyl- or aryl- phosphonate linkage; or (3'-
CC   thio)formacetal, methylhydroxylamine, oxime, methylenedimethylhdrazo,
CC   dimethylene sulphone or silyl linkage; (b) replacement of a sugar
CC   phosphate backbone by a 'morphholinonucleoside' oligomer; (c) replacement
CC   of beta-D-2-deoxyribose by another sugar or carbocyclic, open-chain or
CC   bicyclic sugar analogue; or (c) replacement of the natural nucleoside
CC   base by an analogue, e.g. 5-hydroxymethyl-uridine. The 5' and/or 3'
CC   terminus may also be modified with a lipophilic gp., eg. a farnesyl. The
CC   modifications increase nuclease resistance and thus improve stability and
CC   activity
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1210
AAT41336/c
ID   AAT41336 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT41336;
XX
DT   04-DEC-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene signature HUMGS00995-derived anti-sense primer.
XX
KW   Gene signature; messenger RNA; mRNA; relative abundance; frequency;
KW   human; cloning; mapping; non-biased library; diagnosis; detection;
KW   cell typing; abnormal cell function; primer; PCR; amplification;
KW   polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9514772-A1.
XX
PD   01-JUN-1995.
XX
PF   11-NOV-1994;   94WO-JP001916.
XX
PR   12-NOV-1993;   93JP-00355504.
XX
PA   (MATS/) MATSUBARA K.
PA   (OKUB/) OKUBO K.
XX
PI   Matsubara K,  Okubo K;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-206931/27.
XX
PT   Single-stranded DNA for identifying gene signatures - isolated from 3'-
PT   directed human cDNA library that reflects relative abundance of corresp.
PT   mRNA in specific human tissues.
XX
PS   Example 7; Fig 10; 2245pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   Primers T41001-T41382 are derived from novel human gene signature (GS)
CC   sequences which did not match with sequences deposited in Genbank release
CC   76. The GS sequences (T19001-T26837) were obtained from 3'-directed cDNA
CC   libraries prepared from various human tissues; synthesis of cDNA was
CC   initiated from the 3'-end of mRNA by using poly(T) as the sole primer.
CC   Each library is constructed so as to reflect accurately the relative
CC   abundance of different mRNAs in the particular tissue from which it was
CC   derived. The appearance frequency of a given GS in a cDNA library can be
CC   determined (esp. using primers and probes derived from the GS sequences)
CC   as a means of diagnosing abnormal cell function or for recognising
CC   different cell types. The primers T41335-6 amplify clone pm0268 which
CC   comprises the GS HUMGS000995 (T19995). This amplification reaction gave a
CC   prod. indistinguisable from the same PCR using mouse or Chinese hamster
CC   ovary DNA as a template
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        339 GGACTTGAAGATGGGGTCTG 358
              ||  |  ||||||||||||
Db         20 GGTATAAAAGATGGGGTCTG 1


RESULT 1211
AAQ99517/c
ID   AAQ99517 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ99517;
XX
DT   28-FEB-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Fas ligand phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide A69.
XX
KW   Fas ligand; Tumour Necrosis factor family; apoptosis; cell death;
KW   Fas cell surface antigen; human; Fas-L; phosphorothioate;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9513293-A1.
XX
PD   18-MAY-1995.
XX
PF   10-NOV-1994;   94WO-JP001899.
XX
PR   10-NOV-1993;   93JP-00305975.
PR   13-DEC-1993;   93JP-00342526.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94JP-00074344.
PR   08-JUL-1994;   94JP-00180955.
PR   07-SEP-1994;   94JP-00239363.
PR   18-OCT-1994;   94JP-00278378.
XX
PA   (MOCH ) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
PA   (OSAB-) OSAKA BIOSCIENCE INST.
XX
PI   Nagata S,  Suda T,  Takahashi T,  Nakamura N;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-194031/25.
XX
PT   Peptide which binds to Fas antigen, and antibody reactive with it - for
PT   treatment and diagnosis of viral or auto:immune diseases.
XX
PS   Example 20; Page 111; 300pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A sense oligonucleotide S50 (AAQ99516) corresp. to nucleotides 50-69 in
CC   the human Fas ligand coding sequence given in AAT03498 was synthesised
CC   with phosphorothioate linkages. The complementary, antisense
CC   oligonucleotide A69 (AAQ99517) was also synthesised. The effects on Fas
CC   ligand-mediated apoptosis of A69 and S50 were analysed
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        483 ACCAGCTGACATCCGGCTGC 502
              ||||||||  ||| | || ||
Db         20 ACCAGCTGCCATGCAGCAGC 1


RESULT 1212
AAQ99516
ID   AAQ99516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ99516;
XX
DT   28-FEB-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Fas ligand phosphorothioate sense oligonucleotide S50.
XX
KW   Fas ligand; Tumour Necrosis factor family; apoptosis; cell death;
KW   Fas cell surface antigen; human; Fas-L; phosphorothioate;
KW   sense oligonucleotide; inhibition; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9513293-A1.
XX
PD   18-MAY-1995.
XX
PF   10-NOV-1994;   94WO-JP001899.
XX
PR   10-NOV-1993;   93JP-00305975.
PR   13-DEC-1993;   93JP-00342526.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94JP-00074344.
PR   08-JUL-1994;   94JP-00180955.
PR   07-SEP-1994;   94JP-00239363.
PR   18-OCT-1994;   94JP-00278378.
XX
PA   (MOCH ) MOCHIDA PHARM CO LTD.
PA   (OSAB-) OSAKA BIOSCIENCE INST.
XX
PI   Nagata S,  Suda T,  Takahashi T,  Nakamura N;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-194031/25.
XX
PT   Peptide which binds to Fas antigen, and antibody reactive with it - for
PT   treatment and diagnosis of viral or auto:immune diseases.
XX
PS   Example 20; Page 111; 300pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A sense oligonucleotide S50 (AAQ99516) corresp. to nucleotides 50-69 in
CC   the human Fas ligand coding sequence given in AAT03498 was synthesised
CC   with phosphorothioate linkages. The complementary, antisense
CC   oligonucleotide A69 (AAQ99517) was also synthesised. The effects on Fas
CC   ligand-mediated apoptosis of A69 and S50 were analysed
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        483 ACCAGCTGACATCCGGCTGC 502
              ||||||||  ||| | || ||
Db          1 ACCAGCTGCCATGCAGCAGC 20


RESULT 1213
AAT44449/c
ID   AAT44449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT44449;
XX
DT   27-JAN-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligonucleotide against ICAM gene.
XX
KW   8-azapurine; modification; stronger complex; inhibition;
KW   intracellular adhesion molecule; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   EP680969-A2.
XX
PD   08-NOV-1995.
XX
PF   26-APR-1995;   95EP-00106230.
XX
PR   02-MAY-1994;   94DE-04415370.
XX
PA   (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX
PI   Seela F,  Lampe S;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-375165/49.
XX
PT   New oligo:nucleotide(s) contg. 8-aza:purine base - useful as therapeutic
PT   and diagnostic agents with more stable hybridisation to target nucleic
PT   acid.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 44; 51pp; German.
XX
CC   AAT44425-54 are antisense oligonucleotides which have at least one 8-
CC   azapurine base. The presence of an 8-azapurine base results in
CC   significantly stronger complexing when hybridising to target nucleic
CC   acids. The present sequence is against the intracellular adhesion
CC   molecule (ICAM) gene
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              |||||  ||  |||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1214
AAT44250/c
ID   AAT44250 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT44250;
XX
DT   22-JUL-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   ICAM antisense component of capped oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; guanosine; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM;
KW   nuclease resistance; stability; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   DE19502912-A1.
XX
PD   01-AUG-1996.
XX
PF   31-JAN-1995;   95DE-01002912.
XX
PR   31-JAN-1995;   95DE-01002912.
XX
PA   (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX
PI   Peyman A,  Uhlmann E;
```

```
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-355223/36.
XX
PT   Oligo:nucleotide(s) with series of G residues at at least one end have
PT   increased stability against nuclease and cell penetration, - are partic.
PT   anti:sense sequences for treating and diagnosing cancer, viral diseases
PT   etc.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 13; 15pp; German.
XX
CC   Ten- to 40-mer oligonucleotides which have a cap of 1-10 (esp. 4) G
CC   residues on at least one end are provided; if caps are present at both
CC   ends, they can be of the same or different lengths. A cap sequence
CC   increases nuclease resistance of the oligonucleotide and also increases
CC   cell penetration. The present sequence is that of a preferred
CC   oligonucleotide, directed against an intercellular adhesion molecule
CC   sequence, which can be capped for use in anticancer therapy
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1215
AAX33922/c
ID   AAX33922 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX33922;
XX
DT   30-JUN-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   ICAM expression inhibitor.
XX
KW   Gene expression inhibitor; probe; nucleic acid detection; growth factor;
KW   viral infection; therapy; HSV-1; cancer; restenosis; integrin;
KW   cell-cell adhesion receptor; ICAM; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   AU9648028-A.
XX
PD   26-SEP-1996.
XX
PF   12-MAR-1996;   96AU-00048028.
XX
PR   13-MAR-1995;   95DE-01008923.
PR   24-NOV-1995;   95DE-01043865.
XX
PA   (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX
PI   Peyman A,  Uhlmann E,  Breipohl G,  Wallmeier H;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-455932/46.
XX
PT   New phosphono:mono:ester oligo:nucleotide analogues - inhibitors of gene
PT   expression for treating viral infections, cancer, restenosis, etc.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 42; 129pp; English.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an inhibitor of ICAM, and is an example of an
CC   oligonucleotide analogue of the invention. The oligonucleotide analogues
CC   of the invention are used as inhibitors of gene expression (antisense
CC   oligonucleotides, ribozymes, sense oligonucleotides and triplex-forming
CC   oligonucleotides), as probes for the detection of nucleic acids, and as
CC   auxiliaries in molecular biology. As gene expression inhibitors they may
CC   be used for treating viral infections (especially where the virus is HSV-
CC   1, HSV-2, an influenza virus, VSV, hepatitis B or papilloma virus),
CC   cancer, restenosis, medical conditions mediated by integrins or cell-cell
CC   adhesion receptors, and medical conditions induced by growth factors
CC   (especially TNF-alpha)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1216
AAT15587/c
ID   AAT15587 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT15587;
XX
DT   07-NOV-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer for Min mutant allele 280 bp PCR product amplification.
XX
KW   primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; detection; Min;
KW   multiple intestinal neoplasia; cancer; colon; SV40 large T gene;
KW   transgenic mouse; immortalised cell line; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9600285-A1.
XX
PD   04-JAN-1996.
XX
PF   07-JUN-1995;   95WO-US007255.
XX
PR   24-JUN-1994;   94AU-00006471.
XX
PA   (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI   Whitehead RH,  Joseph JL;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-068869/07.
XX
PT   Transgenic animals contg. an immortalising gene and intestinal neoplasia-
PT   associated gene - useful in studies of e.g. carcino-genesis, that may be
PT   induced by e.g. viruses, various gene or mutagens.
XX
PS   Example 4; Page 17; 50pp; English.
XX
CC   The F1 Min/Immortomouse and conditionally immortalised cell lines derived
CC   from this mouse, carrying the Multiple Intestinal Neoplasia (Min) gene,
CC   which predisposes to colon cancer, and a temperature sensitive mutant of
CC   the SV40 large T gene which allows growth at certain temperatures, are
CC   useful in studies of aberrations of growth and differentiation, including
CC   carcinogenesis that may be induced, e.g. by viruses, various genes or
CC   mutagens. PCR analysis was carried out to detect the presence of the SV40
CC   large T gene and the Min mutant allele. Mouse DNA was prepd. from tail
CC   tissue of mice greater than 2 weeks of age. AAT15586-87 which were used
CC   to test for the presence of the Min mutant allele, produced a 280 bp PCR
CC   product
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1309 AAGACATACAACTACCCCAA 1328
              || |||||||||| | | ||
Db         20 AACACATACAACTTCACTAA 1
```

```
RESULT 1217
AAT30227/c
ID   AAT30227 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT30227;
XX
DT   20-JAN-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 1939.
XX
KW   Antisense oligonucleotide; human; intracellular adhesion molecule-1;
KW   ICAM-1; endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1; E-selectin;
KW   vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VCAM-1; white blood cell; brequinar;
KW   vascular endothelium; allograft rejection; immunosuppression; rapamycin;
KW   anti-lymphocyte serum; monoclonal antibody; cardiac allograft; therapy;
KW   renal allograft rejection; donor-specific transplant tolerance; LFA-1;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "phosphorothicate backbone"
XX
PN   WO9615780-A1.
XX
PD   30-MAY-1996.
XX
PF   22-NOV-1995;   95WO-US015536.
XX
PR   23-NOV-1994;   94US-00344155.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA   (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Stepkowski SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-268321/27.
XX
PT   Oligo:nucleotide targetted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding ICAM-1,
PT   ELAM-1 or VCAM-1 - useful for treating or preventing allo:graft
PT   rejection.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 49; 92pp; English.
XX
CC   AAT30211-T30233, AAT33058-T33112 and AAT36667-T36684 represent antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the invention. These sequences target regions of the
CC   coding sequences for human intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1),
CC   endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1, also known as E-
CC   selectin), or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1). This sequence
CC   targets the 3' untranslated region (nucleotides 1952-1971) of ICAM-1.
CC   ICAM-1, ELAM-1, and VCAM-1 represent three of the five cell adhesion
CC   molecules involved in the adherence of white blood cells to vascular
CC   endothelium. These sequences can be used in a composition for treating
CC   allograft rejection. The composition contains one of these sequences in
CC   combination with an immunosuppressive agent. The immunosuppressive agent
CC   used in the compositions is brequinar, rapamycin, anti-lymphocyte serum,
CC   a monoclonal antibody against LFA-1 or an antisense oligonucleotide. The
CC   compositions can be used for treating or preventing allograft rejection,
CC   such as cardiac or renal allograft rejection. By using these
CC   compositions, allograft survival times are extended, and donor-specific
CC   transplant tolerance is induced
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1218
AAX24204/c
ID   AAX24204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX24204;
XX
DT   01-JUL-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Phosphonomonoester oligonucleotide analogue 21.
XX
KW   Phosphonomonoester analogue; inhibitor; antisense; cancer; restenosis;
KW   ribozyme; diagnostic agent; detection; treatment; disease; virus;
KW   integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; TNF-alpha; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   DE19508923-A1.
XX
PD   19-SEP-1996.
XX
PF   13-MAR-1995;   95DE-01008923.
XX
PR   13-MAR-1995;   95DE-01008923.
XX
PA   (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX
PI   Anuschirwan P,  Uhlmann E,  Breipohl G,  Wallmeier H;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-425893/43.
XX
PT   New oligo:nucleotide analogues contg. phospho:mono:ester bridges - for
PT   therapeutic inhibition of gene expression, e.g. in cancer or viral
PT   infection, with good specificity and in vivo stability.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 23; 36pp; German.
XX
CC   This invention describes novel phosphonomonoester oligonucleotide
CC   analogues which act as inhibitors of gene expression (as sense/antisense,
CC   ribozyme or triplex-forming molecules), useful as diagnostic agents (i.e.
CC   probes for detecting nucleic acid) or for treatment of diseases caused by
CC   viruses, influenced by integrins or cell-cell adhesion receptors, induced
CC   by factors such as TNF-alpha, or cancer or restenosis. The products of
CC   the invention satisfy the requirements of good in-vivo stability; ability
CC   to cross cellular and nuclear membranes, and specific binding to target
CC   nucleic acid better than known oligonucleotides
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1219
AAT27491/c
ID   AAT27491 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT27491;
XX
DT   04-JUL-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human c-raf kinase coding region antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   Antisense; anti-proliferative; tumour; cancer; raf; oncogene;
KW   phosphorothioate; 2' sugar modification; psoriasis; restenosis; ss.
```

XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9532987-A1.
XX
PD 07-DEC-1995.
XX
PF 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Boggs RT;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-030518/03.
XX
PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) targetted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -
PT capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of
PT hyper:proliferative disorders.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 15; 65pp; English.
XX
CC AAT27481-T27507 are human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used
CC for the inhibition of raf expression. The oligonucleotides (ONs) are
CC targeted to either coding region, start or stop signals or 5' or 3'
CC untranslated region (UTR) mRNA encoding human c-raf. The ONs may be
CC phosphorothioate linked and may contain modifications at the 2' position
CC of the sugar moiety. ONs are pref. complementary to either 3' or 5' UTRs,
CC phosphorothioate linked and contain 2'-O-alkyl sugar modifications. The
CC ONs are used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions
CC associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1186 ATGGCCACAGGCCGTCCCCT 1205
              |||||  ||||||  ||  |||
Db         20 ATGGCTCCAGGCCTTCACCT 1
```

RESULT 1220
AAT61877/c
ID AAT61877 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT61877;
XX
DT 07-JUN-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human potassium channel gene subregion E antisense primer.
XX
KW ATP-sensitive potassium channel protein; beta-IR; diabetes; pancreas;
KW beta-cell; diagnosis; gene therapy; primer; PCR;
KW polymerase chain reaction; single strand conformation polymorphism; SSCP;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP764721-A1.
XX
PD 26-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1996; 96EP-00114885.
XX
PR 18-SEP-1995; 95JP-00264943.
XX
PA (UYCH-) UNIV CHIBA SUSUMU SEINO INOHANA SHUKUSHA.
PA (JCRP-) JCR PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI Seino S, Inagaki N;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-181836/17.
XX
PT Human and mouse pancreatic ATP sensitive potassium channel proteins - for
PT diagnosis, therapy and research into potassium channel related diseases,
PT e.g. diabetes.
XX
PS Example 3; Fig 6; 16pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers (AAT61868-79) were designed to amplify subregions A-F of the
CC human pancreatic ATP sensitive potassium channel beta-IR gene (see also
CC AAT61866). The antisense primer (AAT61877) for subregion E (249 bp)
CC corresponds to nucleotides 999-1019 of the gene. Cy5-labelled primers
CC were used in the PCR-SSCP analysis of genomic DNA collected from 20
CC healthy Japanese subjects
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        885 TGGGAACATCATCAACATGC 904
              |||  ||||  ||||||  |||
Db         20 TGGCAACACCATCAAAGTGC 1
```

RESULT 1221
AAT48972/c
ID AAT48972 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT48972;
XX
DT 18-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Complementary human MRP oligonucleotide 3(3B)MRP.
XX
KW Human multidrug resistance-1; MDR-1; inhibition; aptameric;
KW human multidrug resistance-associated protein; antisense; cytotoxic;
KW chemotherapeutic; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Backbone selected from: phosphorothioate;
FT dithioate; methylphosphonate; phosphodiester; morpholino
FT backbone; polyamide backbone; and any combination of
FT these backbone types; the backbone may be modified to
FT incorporate a ribozyme structure, or a pendant group"
XX
PN WO9640715-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009388.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487141.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
PI Smith LJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-052217/05.
XX
PT Oligo-nucleotide(s) able to inhibit multi:drug resistant phenotype -
PT either by anti:sense or aptameric effects, useful for enhancing cytotoxic
PT effects of chemotherapeutic agents on multi:drug resistant cancer cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 74pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a novel oligonucleotide 3(3B)MRP that

```
CC   specifically hybridises in a human cell with a complementary sequence of
CC   human multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) gene. Hybridisation
CC   causes inhibition of expression of the multidrug resistance phenotype by
CC   the cell, due to the oligonucleotide having an aptameric inhibitory
CC   effect as well as an antisense inhibitory effect. The oligonucleotide is
CC   administered to cancer patients to prevent development of the multidrug
CC   resistant phenotype. When co- administered with chemotherapeutic agents,
CC   the oligonucleotide is useful for potentiating elimination of multidrug
CC   resistant tumour cells from bone marrow or peripheral stem cell grafts.
CC   Also, the oligonucleotide can be used as an immunosuppressive agent
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        733 GCACCCTGCACCGCCATCCG 752
              ||| |   ||||||||||||
Db         20 GCAGCAGCCACCGCCATCCG 1


RESULT 1222
AAT72304/c
ID   AAT72304 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT72304;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   10-SEP-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   P16 promoter specific reverse primer.
XX
KW   Primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; P16; promoter; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US5624819-A.
XX
PD   29-APR-1997.
XX
PF   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00474177.
XX
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00214582.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215086.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215087.
PR   14-APR-1994;   94US-00227369.
PR   01-JUN-1994;   94US-00251938.
PR   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003537.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
PA   (UTAH ) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
XX
PI   Cannon-Albright LA,  Kamb A,  Skolnick MH;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-258217/23.
XX
PT   Human mutant multiple tumour suppressor gene sequences - for production
PT   of recombinant mutant polypeptide(s).
XX
PS   Example 12; Col 83-84; 72pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is primer for the PCR amplification of the P16
CC   promoter. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1223
AAT98014
ID   AAT98014 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT98014;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   08-SEP-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human or simian immunodeficiency virus detection primer MMy4B.
XX
KW   Primer; PCR; amplification; gag; vpr; pol; vpu; HIV-1; HIV-2; SIV; nef2;
KW   vif2; vpx; detection; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Human immunodeficiency virus.
OS   Simian immunodeficiency virus.
XX
PN   EP806484-A2.
XX
PD   12-NOV-1997.
XX
PF   05-JUN-1990;   97EP-00110543.
XX
PR   02-JUN-1989;   89FR-00007354.
PR   20-SEP-1989;   89FR-00012371.
PR   05-JUN-1990;   90EP-00401520.
XX
PA   (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
PA   (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI   Moncany M,  Montagnier L;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-538622/50.
XX
PT   Oligo-nucleotide primers for amplifying retroviral nucleic acids -
PT   comprising conserved sequences of human immunodeficiency virus and simian
PT   immunodeficiency virus genes.
XX
PS   Claim 4; Page 18; 23pp; French.
XX
CC   The oligonucleotides AAT98010-T98059 are useful as primers for nucleic
CC   acid amplification of conserved sequences of the gag, vpr, pol or vpu
CC   genes of the HIV-1 strains Bru, Mal, Eli, HIV-2 ROD or simian
CC   immunodeficiency virus (SIV) MAC or the nef2, vif2 or vpx genes of HIV-2
CC   ROD and SIV MAC. This primer is targetted to sequences in the gag gene of
CC   the viral strains. The sequence are therefore used to detect HIV-1, HIV-2
CC   or SIV infections. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated
CC   on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   72.2%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    3;  Mismatches    2;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1703 CTCTGCCTACCTGCCTGA 1720
              ||:||| |: ||||:|||
Db          1 CTYTGCATRGCTGCYTGA 18


RESULT 1224
AAT47409/c
ID   AAT47409 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT47409;
XX
DT   10-SEP-1997  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer #35 for cystic fibrosis transmembrane regulator gene.
```

```
XX
KW   PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; bacteriophage; M13mp18;
KW   cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene; multiplex PCR;
KW   chimeric primer; genetic screening; mutation detection; CFTR;
KW   Wilms Tumour gene; beta-thalassaemia gene; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9641012-A1.
XX
PD   19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF   06-JUN-1996;   96WO-US009637.
XX
PR   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00474450.
XX
PA   (GENZ ) GENZYME CORP.
XX
PI   Shuber AP;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-052372/05.
XX
PT   Universal primer used for multiplex DNA amplification - allows
PT   simultaneous amplification of multiple DNA target sequences for high
PT   through-put genetic screening.
XX
PS   Example 3; Fig 1b; 38pp; English.
XX
CC   AAT47375-T47409 represent amplification primers for the cystic fibrosis
CC   transmembrane regulator (CFTR) gene. These sequences can be used as half
CC   of the chimeric primer of the invention. The primers are used for
CC   amplification of a target DNA sequence, and can be used in a multiplex
CC   PCR amplification. The primers have the sequence 5'-XY-3', where X is a
CC   sequence that does not hybridise to the target sequence (such as AAT47344
CC   -T47374), and Y is a sequence contained within or flanking the target
CC   sequence (such as this sequence). During early cycles of amplification,
CC   products are synthesised that contain the chimeric primers on either end.
CC   The primers then serve as high stringency recognition sequences for
CC   subsequent rounds of amplification. As a result, the annealing efficiency
CC   of different primers and their targets in a multiplex amplification
CC   reaction is normalised, thereby reducing preferential amplification of
CC   certain targets. The chimeric primer comprise a 5' universal domain and a
CC   3' target-specific domain. They are used for the simultaneous PCR
CC   amplification of multiple DNA targets in a sample. The primer containing
CC   AAT47344 is particularly useful in high-throughput genetic screening for
CC   detecting the presence of multiple defined targets e.g. to detect
CC   mutations in genes like the CFTR, the Wilms Tumour, and the beta-
CC   thalassaemia genes
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1223 TGGAGGAACAGCTACACTTC 1242
              ||||| ||||| |||  |||
Db         20 TGGAGCAACAGGTACTTTTC 1


RESULT 1225
AAT94038
ID   AAT94038 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAT94038;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   01-APR-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Forward PCR primer used to amplify a 241 bp fragmnet of cMOAT cDNA.
XX
KW   Canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter protein;
KW   cMOAT protein; ATP-binding cassette transporter family; ABC transporter;
KW   hepatobiliary excretion; multidrug resistance-associated protein;
KW   cMOAT protein activity; multidrug resistance-related protein; MDR-1;
KW   Dubin-Johnson disease; Rotor disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9731111-A2.
XX
PD   28-AUG-1997.
XX
PF   21-FEB-1997;   97WO-NL000079.
XX
PR   22-FEB-1996;   96EP-00200460.
XX
PA   (INTR-) INTROGENE BV.
PA   (MEDI-) ACAD MEDISCH CENT AMSTERDAM.
PA   (HETN-) HET NEDERLANDS KANKER INST.
XX
PI   Oude Elferink RPJ,  Paulusma CC,  Bosma PJ,  Borst P,  Evers R;
PI   Kool M;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-435163/40.
XX
PT   DNA encoding human and rat canalicular multispecific organic anion
PT   transporter proteins - useful for diagnosis and treatment of Dubin-
PT   Johnson disease and Rotor disease.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 29; 106pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAT94038-39 were used to amplify a 241 bpo fragment of
CC   canalicular multispecific organic anion transporter (cMOAT) protein cDNA.
CC   The PCR product was cloned, and subsequently used in a RNAse protection
CC   assay. CMOAT is a new member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC)
CC   transporter family. The ATP dependent cMOAT transporter system mediates
CC   hepatobiliary excretion in the liver. cMOAT may be a liver-specific
CC   homologue of multidrug resistance-associated protein. The nucleic acids
CC   are used to provide cells with cMOAT protein activity. cMOAT protein
CC   activity in cells can be enhanced by increasing the level of glutathione,
CC   glucuronide and/or sulphate. Antisense constructs, especially derived
CC   from another multidrug resistance (MDR)-related protein, e.g. MDR-1, to
CC   the nucleic acids and vectors can be used to decrease the level of cMOAT
CC   in a cell. The nucleic acids and proteins can be used especially in
CC   diagnosis of Dubin-Johnson disease, Rotor disease or another disease
CC   involving cMOAT. The cMOAT gene may also be used as a selectable marker
CC   gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1239 CTTCATCTTCCGTATCTTAG 1258
              || | ||||| | |||||||
Db          1 CTGCCTCTTCAGAATCTTAG 20


RESULT 1226
AAV53844/c
ID   AAV53844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV53844;
XX
DT   04-DEC-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Nucleotide sequence of P16 specific reverse PCR primer.
XX
KW   Multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; human; cancer; hybridisation;
KW   somatic mutation; gene therapy; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
```

```
PN   US5801236-A.
XX
PD   01-SEP-1998.
XX
PF   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00480810.
XX
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00214582.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215086.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215087.
PR   14-APR-1994;   94US-00227369.
PR   01-JUN-1994;   94US-00251938.
PR   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003316.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Kamb A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-494842/42.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids based on multiple tumour suppressor, MTS, sequences -
PT   useful as hybridisation probes, primers and recombinant production of MTS
PT   in the diagnosis and treatment of cancers related to MTS mutation(s).
XX
PS   Example 12; Col 85-86; 73pp; English.
XX
CC   This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used for amplification in
CC   the method of the invention involving the use of the multiple tumour
CC   suppressor (MTS) gene, to diagnose and treat cancer. The MTS gene is
CC   useful in the diagnosis and prognosis of human cancer, e.g. by standard
CC   nucleic hybridisation techniques, of patient samples. The mutated
CC   sequences are those that are present in somatic mutations of the gene in
CC   cancers. The vectors can be used for gene therapy strategies to replace
CC   function of mutated protein in patients. These can also be used to
CC   construct protein mimetics, also for therapeutic strategies. In addition
CC   the expression constructs can also be used for recombinant production of
CC   MTS. Recombinant MTS can be used to screen for drugs to be used for
CC   cancer therapy, and the protein itself may also be used to restore MTS
CC   function in a cell
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1227
AAV47686/c
ID   AAV47686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV47686;
XX
DT   20-NOV-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Unmethylated CpG dinucleotide 2001.
XX
KW   Unmethylated CpG dinucleotide; immune response; bacterial meningitis;
KW   natural killer cell activation; NK cell; Th2 response; neonatal sepsis;
KW   pulmonary disorder; asthma; environmentally induced airway disease;
KW   bacterial infection; endotoxaemia; therapy; cystic fibrosis;
KW   inflammatory bowel disease; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9837919-A1.
XX
PD   03-SEP-1998.
XX
PF   25-FEB-1998;   98WO-US003678.
XX
PR   28-FEB-1997;   97US-0039405P.
XX
PA   (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
PI   Schwartz DA,  Krieg AM;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-480941/41.
XX
PT   Use of nucleic acids containing an unmethylated CpG - for treating a
PT   subject having or at risk of having an acute decrement in air flow or
PT   inhibiting an inflammatory response.
XX
PS   Claim 35; Page 27; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   This sequence represents an unmethylated CpG dinucleotide, and can be
CC   used in the method of the invention. The method is for treating a subject
CC   having, or at risk of having an acute decrement in air flow, comprising
CC   administering a nucleic acid sequence containing at least one
CC   unmethylated CpG. The nucleic acids containing an unmethylated CpG
CC   dinucleotide affect an immune response in a subject by activating natural
CC   killer cells (NK) or redirecting a subject's immune response from a Th2
CC   to a Th1 response by inducing monocytic and other cells to produce Th1
CC   cytokines. They can be used to treat pulmonary disorders having an
CC   immunologic component, such as asthma or environmentally induced airway
CC   disease. They can also be used to treat diseases associated with Gram-
CC   positive bacterial infections or endotoxaemia including bacterial
CC   meningitis, neonatal sepsis, cystic fibrosis, inflammatory bowel disease
CC   and liver cirrhosis, Gram-negative pneumonia, Gram-negative abdominal
CC   abscess, haemorrhagic shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation, or
CC   an inflammatory response to lipopolysaccharide
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        555 CCTCAGCCGCCGCCTCCGTC 574
              || | ||||||||| ||| |
Db         20 CCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 1


RESULT 1228
AAV60732/c
ID   AAV60732 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV60732;
XX
DT   08-DEC-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer #2 for human CDK2 codons 1-149.
XX
KW   PCR primer; amplification; yeast; UAS; upstream activating sequence;
KW   transcription terminator; cell cycle; Upstream Activation Sequence; UAS;
KW   promoter; phosphorylation; cyclin; cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; vector;
KW   cyclin kinase inhibitor; CKI; growth; wound healing; cancer therapy; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9816660-A1.
XX
PD   23-APR-1998.
XX
PF   16-OCT-1997;   97WO-US018608.
XX
PR   16-OCT-1996;   96US-0029127P.
PR   27-NOV-1996;   96US-0031968P.
XX
PA   (BITT-) BITTECH INC.
XX
PI   Bitter GA;
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XX
DR   WPI; 1998-251302/22.
XX
PT   Screening for agents that effect cell cycle regulatory proteins - using a
PT   cell line that expresses a reporter gene in response to regulation
PT   through phosphorylation by a cyclin/CDK system.
XX
PS   Example 4; Page 70; 93pp; English.
XX
CC   Primers AAV60731-V60732 were used to PCR amplify codons 1-149 of the
CC   human cyclin-dependent kinase 2 (hCDK2) gene. The amplified product was
CC   used to generate a fusion protein comprising part of the hCDK2 sequence
CC   linked to codons 154-302 of the yeast PHO85 gene. The fusion protein is
CC   used to screen for compounds that affect mammalian cell cycle regulatory
CC   proteins. The method comprises administering a compound to a cell line,
CC   which contains a reporter gene linked to an Upstream Activation Sequence
CC   (UAS) and a promoter, where the UAS binds a transcription control factor
CC   (TCF) which is regulated through cyclin/cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK)
CC   phosphorylation. Also included in the construct is an effector gene
CC   providing a gene product to permit normal cyclin/CDK regulation of the
CC   TCF. Expression of the reporter gene is then analysed in the cell line,
CC   thereby determining whether the compound affects the normal regulation.
CC   The method can be used to identify inhibitors and activators of mammalian
CC   cell cycle regulatory proteins, especially inhibitors and activators of
CC   cyclins, CDKs, cyclin/CDK complexes, cyclin kinase inhibitors (CKIs), and
CC   cyclin/CDK/CKI complexes. The identified agents can be used for
CC   stimulating growth of cells (as in wound healing), or regulating
CC   excessive cell growth and division (as in cancer therapy)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1031 CTGACTTTGGCCTGGCCCGA 1050
              | |||||||| || ||| ||
Db         20 CAGACTTTGGACTAGCCAGA 1


RESULT 1229
AAV69958/c
ID   AAV69958 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV69958;
XX
DT   04-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human c-fos protein antisense oligonucleotide #20.
XX
KW   Human; c-fos; c-jun; activating protein 1; AP-1; diagnosis; metastasis;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; regulation;
KW   malignant tumour; cell cycle expression; hyperproliferative disease; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN   WO9846272-A1.
XX
PD   22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF   14-APR-1998;   98WO-US007386.
XX
PR   14-APR-1997;   97US-00837201.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dean NM,  Mckay R,  Miraglia L,  Baker B;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-609906/51.
XX
PT   Antisense oligonucleotides regulating Activating Protein 1 subunits -
PT   hybridise with c-fos and c-jun mRNA, used for regulating metastasis, cell
PT   cycle expression and hyperproliferative disease.
XX
PS   Claim 5; Page 74; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   AAV69949 to AAV69977 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are
CC   specifically hybridisable with a region of a nucleic acid encoding human
CC   c-Fos protein. The antisense compound regulates the expression of the c-
CC   Fos protein. The present invention also describes antisense
CC   oligonucleotides which regulate the c-Jun protein. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides are used for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases or
CC   disorders associated with Activating Protein 1 expression, of which c-Fos
CC   and c-Jun are subunits. The antisense oligonucleotides are used in
CC   compositions as c-Fos and/or c-Jun together with a carrier and a
CC   chemotherapeutic agent. They are used to regulate the expression of c-Fos
CC   or c-Jun in cells or tissues, preferably by inhibiting metastasis. They
CC   also regulate cell cycle expression and can be used to treat an animal
CC   with, or being prone to, a hyperproliferative disease
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        725 AAGAGGGGGCACCCTGCACC 744
              ||| || |||| || |||||
Db         20 AAGGGGAGGCAGCCGGCACC 1


RESULT 1230
AAV11263/c
ID   AAV11263 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV11263;
XX
DT   15-JUL-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human MTS1 and MTS1E1-beta PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   MTS1; MTS1E1-beta; multiple tumour suppressor; diagnosis; cancer;
KW   germ-line mutation; familial melanoma locus; MLM; predisposition; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US5739027-A.
XX
PD   14-APR-1998.
XX
PF   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00487033.
XX
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00214582.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215086.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215087.
PR   14-APR-1994;   94US-00227369.
PR   01-JUN-1994;   94US-00251938.
PR   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003316.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Kamb A;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-250421/22.
XX
PT   DNA specific for Multiple Tumour Suppressor 1E1-beta gene - are useful
PT   for the diagnosis of cancers related to MTS1E1-beta mutation(s) and their
PT   treatment.
XX
```

PS Example 12; Col 85-86; 72pp; English.
XX
CC Primers AAV11260-V11266 are used in the isolation of the human multiple
CC tumour suppression proteins, MTS1 and MTS1E1-beta. The MTS gene locus is
CC also referred to as the familial melanoma (MLM) gene locus, located on
CC human chromosome 9p21. Germ line mutations in MTS genes can be used in
CC the diagnosis of predisposition to cancers, e.g. melanoma, leukaemia,
CC astrocytoma, glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, CLL,
CC and cancers of the pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary, uterus, testis,
CC kidney, stomach and rectum
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
|| |||| |||||| | |||
Db 20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1

RESULT 1231
AAZ18169
ID AAZ18169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18169;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PTK 19 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
DR P-PSDB; AAY14704.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 46; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1024 AAGCTGGCTGACTTTGGCCT 1043
||||| | |||||||| ||
Db 1 AAGCTCGGGGACTTTGGGCT 20

RESULT 1232
AAZ18167
ID AAZ18167 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ18167;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PTK 18 gene specific primer.
XX
KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI Vider B;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
DR P-PSDB; AAY14702.
XX
PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 46; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used

```
CC   in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC   gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC   protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC   superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1024 AAGCTGGCTGACTTTGGCCT 1043
              ||||| |  |||||||| ||
Db          1 AAGCTCGGGGACTTTGGGCT 20


RESULT 1233
AAZ18165
ID   AAZ18165 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ18165;
XX
DT   11-OCT-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PTK 17 gene specific primer.
XX
KW   Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterisation; homeobox gene;
KW   genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KW   kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KW   primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9934016-A2.
XX
PD   08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF   28-DEC-1998;   98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR   29-DEC-1997;   97IL-00122793.
PR   16-OCT-1998;   98IL-00126627.
XX
PA   (GENE-) GENENA LTD.
XX
PI   Vider B;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-419113/35.
DR   P-PSDB; AAY14700.
XX
PT   Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
PT   expression in a selected gene family.
XX
PS   Claim 4; Page 46; 102pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterising
CC   cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC   and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC   cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC   of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC   proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC   characterising cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC   genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC   transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC   an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC   effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC   obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC   property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC   (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC   gene family. Sequences AAZ17803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC   in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC   gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC   protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC   superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1024 AAGCTGGCTGACTTTGGCCT 1043
              ||||| |  |||||||| ||
Db          1 AAGCTCGGGGACTTTGGGCT 20


RESULT 1234
AAZ20188/c
ID   AAZ20188 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ20188;
XX
DT   05-JAN-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Pregnancy associated glycoprotein (PAG) reverse primer B.
XX
KW   PAG; pregnancy associated glycoprotein; cattle; diagnosis; PCR; primer;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Bos taurus.
XX
PN   WO9947934-A2.
XX
PD   23-SEP-1999.
XX
PF   19-MAR-1999;   99WO-US006038.
XX
PR   20-MAR-1998;   98US-0078783P.
PR   28-OCT-1998;   98US-0106188P.
XX
PA   (UMOR ) UNIV MISSOURI.
XX
PI   Roberts RM,  Green JA,  Xie S;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-601132/51.
XX
PT   New bovine polypeptides useful for early diagnosis of pregnancy.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 52; 136pp; English.
XX
CC   This reverse primer was used with a forward primer (see AAZ20187) in the
CC   PCR amplification of a poorly conserved 407 bp fragment of bovine
CC   pregnancy associated glycoprotein (PAG) PAG1, 5, 6 and 7 cDNA (see
CC   AAZ20191, AAZ20164, AAZ20165, AAZ20166). Another primer pair (see
CC   AAZ20185-86) was used to amplify a poorly conserved 536 bp fragment of
CC   bovine PAG2, 4, 8, 9 or 11 cDNA (see AAZ20162, AAZ20163, AAZ20179,
CC   AAZ20167, AAZ20181). The amplified fragments were used as probes in
CC   experiments to demonstrate that certain PAGs, including bovine PAG4, 5, 7
CC   and 9 (see AAY20163-67), are expressed in trophoblast binucleate cells
CC   and in the syncytium formed between trophectoderm and uterine epithelium.
CC   Such PAGs are useful in immunoassays of the invention for the early
CC   diagnosis of pregnancy
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        667 GGCAAAAGCAAGCTCACAGA 686
              ||||||| || ||||| | |
Db         20 GGCAAAAACAGGCTCAGAAA 1


RESULT 1235
```

```
AAZ11521/c
ID   AAZ11521 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ11521;
XX
DT   05-NOV-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human c-raf kinase antisense oligo ISIS # 5149.
XX
KW   Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;
KW   cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; c-raf kinase; antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US5952229-A.
XX
PD   14-SEP-1999.
XX
PF   26-NOV-1996;   96US-00756806.
XX
PR   31-MAY-1994;   94US-00250856.
PR   31-MAY-1995;   95WO-US007111.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Boggs RT,  Monia BP;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-527018/44.
XX
PT   Oligonucleotides targeted to human raf mRNA useful for treating and
PT   diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and inhibiting raf expression.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Col 9; 29pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA
CC   encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing
CC   abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer,
CC   psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression.
CC   Sequences AAZ11511-537 and AAZ11565-573 represent antisense
CC   oligonucleotides for human c-raf kinase
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1186 ATGGCCACAGGCCGTCCCCT 1205
              |||||  ||||||  || |||
Db         20 ATGGCTCCAGGCCTTCACCT 1


RESULT 1236
AAZ07001/c
ID   AAZ07001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ07001;
XX
DT   15-NOV-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GABA B receptor subunit HG20 PCR primer ngflt7-.
XX
KW   Gamma-amino-butyric acid B receptor subunit; HG20; GABABR1a; depression;
KW   epilepsy; neuropsychiatric disorder; dementia; muscular contraction;
KW   central nervous system disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9940114-A1.
XX
PD   12-AUG-1999.
XX
PF   03-FEB-1999;   99WO-US002361.
XX
PR   05-FEB-1998;   98US-0073767P.
XX
PA   (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
PA   (MERI ) MERCK FROSST CANADA INC.
PA   (UYTE-) UNIV TEXAS HEALTH SCI CENT SAN ANTONI.
PA   (USSH ) US NAT INST OF HEALTH.
XX
PI   Liu Q,  Mcdonald T,  Bonnert TP,  Ng GYK,  Kolakowski LF,  Clark J;
PI   Bonner TI;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-527300/44.
XX
PT   New DNA encoding human and murine receptor subunits, useful for
PT   identifying agonists and antagonists for treatment of depression,
PT   epilepsy and neuropsychiatric disorders.
XX
PS   Example 22; Page 85; 128pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes two gamma-amino-butyric acid (GABA) B
CC   receptor (GABABR) subunits designated HG20 and GABABR1a. Cells expressing
CC   the new receptor subunits are useful for identifying GABABR agonists and
CC   antagonists. HG20 proteins and their antagonists are useful for
CC   inhibiting HG20 or GABABR function, useful for treating depression,
CC   epilepsy, neuropsychiatric disorders, dementias, muscular contractions,
CC   and central nervous system disorders. The present sequence represents a
CC   PCR primer for human HG20, which is used in the exemplification of the
CC   present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        901 ATGCACAACGTGAAACTGTT 920
              | |||||  |  |||||||||
Db         20 AGGCACAGCTGGAAACTGTT 1


RESULT 1237
AAX58122
ID   AAX58122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX58122;
XX
DT   21-JUL-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human iPFK-2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   Human; iPFK-2; cancer malignancy diagnostic assay; inflammatory disease;
KW   inducible phosphofructokinase-2; tumour; malignant cancer; diagnosis;
KW   therapy; cancer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9923108-A1.
XX
PD   14-MAY-1999.
XX
PF   30-OCT-1998;   98WO-US023155.
XX
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-00961578.
XX
PA   (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
PA   (CHES/) CHESNEY J A.
PA   (MITC/) MITCHELL R A.
XX
PI   Bucala RJ;
```

XX
DR WPI; 1999-313301/26.
XX
PT Cancer malignancy diagnostic assay useful for diagnosis of malignant
PT cancer and, in treatment of cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 13; 41pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a human iPFK-2 antisense oligonucleotide. The
CC invention relates to a cancer malignancy diagnostic assay for determining
CC the presence of inducible phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) specific
CC sequences in a sample of a body or tumour fluid or tissue. The assay
CC comprises obtaining a sample of a body or tumour fluid or tissue and
CC performing a sequence identity assay to look for the presence of iPFK-2
CC specific sequences. The method is useful for diagnosis of malignant
CC cancer by detecting the presence of iPFK-2 specific sequences. Antisense
CC iPFK-2 oligonucleotides are useful for treatment of cancer and
CC inflammatory disease. Antagonists of iPFK-2, such as an iPFK-2 enzyme
CC inhibitor or anti-iPFK-2 antibody are also useful for treatment of cancer
CC and inflammatory disease
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
|||||_|||||||_|_|||
Db 1 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGGCT 20

RESULT 1238
AAX58144/c
ID AAX58144 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX58144;
XX
DT 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human iPFK-2 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Human; iPFK-2; cancer malignancy diagnostic assay; inflammatory disease;
KW inducible phosphofructokinase-2; tumour; malignant cancer; diagnosis;
KW therapy; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9923108-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAY-1999.
XX
PF 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-US023155.
XX
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.
XX
PA (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
PA (CHES/) CHESNEY J A.
PA (MITC/) MITCHELL R A.
XX
PI Bucala RJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-313301/26.
XX
PT Cancer malignancy diagnostic assay useful for diagnosis of malignant
PT cancer and, in treatment of cancer and inflammatory disease.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 10; 41pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a human iPFK-2 antisense oligonucleotide. The
CC invention relates to a cancer malignancy diagnostic assay for determining
CC the presence of inducible phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) specific
CC sequences in a sample of a body or tumour fluid or tissue. The assay
CC comprises obtaining a sample of a body or tumour fluid or tissue and
CC performing a sequence identity assay to look for the presence of iPFK-2
CC specific sequences. The method is useful for diagnosis of malignant
CC cancer by detecting the presence of iPFK-2 specific sequences. Antisense
CC iPFK-2 oligonucleotides are useful for treatment of cancer and
CC inflammatory disease. Antagonists of iPFK-2, such as an iPFK-2 enzyme
CC inhibitor or anti-iPFK-2 antibody are also useful for treatment of cancer
CC and inflammatory disease
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
|||||_|||||||_|_|||
Db 20 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGGCT 1

RESULT 1239
AAV74243/c
ID AAV74243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV74243;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE CpG-N motif O-ODN 2001 DNA.
XX
KW CpG-N motif; immunostimulation; antigen; CpG-S motif; immunisation; ODN;
KW viral antigen; bacterial antigen; parasite; therapeutic; growth factor;
KW toxin; tumour suppressor; cytokine; apoptotic protein; interferon;
KW hormone; clotting factor; ligand; receptor; oligodeoxynucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9852581-A1.
XX
PD 26-NOV-1998.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010408.
XX
PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047209P.
PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047233P.
XX
PA (OTTA-) OTTAWA CIVIC HOSPITAL LOEB RES INST.
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (QIAG-) QIAGEN GMBH.
XX
PI Davis HL, Krieg AM, Schorr J, Wu T;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-059712/05.
XX
PT Use of neutralising CpG and stimulating CpG motifs in DNA vectors - for
PT enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen or enhancing the
PT expression of a therapeutic polypeptide.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 64; 109pp; English.
XX
CC AAV74237-V74253 are oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) primers used to describe a
CC method for enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen encoded
CC by nucleic acid contained in a nucleic acid construct. The method
CC involves determining the CpG-N and CpG-S motifs present in the construct,
CC removing neutralising CpG (CpG-N) motifs and optionally inserting
CC stimulatory CpG (CpG-S) motifs in the construct, thereby producing a
CC nucleic acid construct having enhanced immunostimulatory efficacy. The
CC method can be used for immunisation against viral antigens, e.g. from
CC hepatitis B virus (HBV), bacterial antigens or an antigen derived from a
CC parasite. They can also be used for expression of a therapeutic
CC polypeptide, e.g. growth factors, toxins, tumour suppressors, cytokines,

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CC   apoptotic proteins, interferons, hormones, clotting factors, ligands and
CC   receptors. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        555 CCTCAGCCGCCGCCTCCGTC 574
              || | |||||||||| ||| |
Db         20 CCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 1


RESULT 1240
AAV74294/c
ID   AAV74294 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV74294;
XX
DT   29-MAR-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   ICAM-1 antisense oligonucleotide primer #2.
XX
KW   ICAM-1; intercellular adhesion molecule-1; antisense; primer; prevention;
KW   perfusion injury; transplantation; pre-operative treatment; donor; organ;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   DE19745666-A1.
XX
PD   14-JAN-1999.
XX
PF   17-OCT-1997;   97DE-01045666.
XX
PR   07-JUL-1997;   97DE-01028923.
XX
PA   (DELB-) DELBRUECK CENT MOLEKULARE MEDIZIN MAX.
XX
PI   Haller H;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-082662/08.
XX
PT   Use of antisense oligonucleotide against ICAM-1 - for preventing
PT   perfusion injury during transplantation of e.g. kidney, heart, lung or
PT   pancreas.
XX
PS   Claim 4; Page 2; 4pp; German.
XX
CC   AAV74293-V74297 are antisense oligonucleotide primers used against the
CC   intercellular adhesion molecule ICAM-1 for preventing perfusion injury
CC   during transplantation. The oligonucleotides are used for pre-operative
CC   treatment of the transplant donor or for pre-treatment of the donor organ
CC   (preferably kidney, heart, lung or pancreas) before transplantation
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  |||||||  ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1241
AAV70608/c
ID   AAV70608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAV70608;
XX
DT   20-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   03-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to isolate murine MST1E1-beta gene.
XX
KW   Human; multiple tumour suppressor 1 gene; MTS1; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   US5843756-A.
XX
PD   01-DEC-1998.
XX
PF   28-JUL-1995;   95US-00508735.
XX
PR   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003316.
PR   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00487033.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Jiang P,  Kamb A,  Stone S;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-044585/04.
XX
PT   Mouse multiple tumour suppressor gene segment - useful for primer design.
XX
PS   Example 13; Col 53; 80pp; English.
XX
CC   Oligonucleotides AAV70607-11 were used to isolate nucleic acid encoding a
CC   murine multiple tumour suppressor 1E1-beta (MTS1E1-beta) protein. Primers
CC   designed from the gene can be used to design primers to detect
CC   abnormalities i.e. polymorphisms which may predispose towards
CC   malignancies such as melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, lymphoma, glioma,
CC   as well as tumours of e.g. the breast, thyroid, pancreas, uterus and
CC   kidneys. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.) (Updated on 20-MAR
CC   -2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1242
AAZ02575
ID   AAZ02575 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ02575;
XX
DT   07-OCT-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW   Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW   paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW   nongonococcal uretritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW   bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN   WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   27-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001939.
XX
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```
PR   28-NOV-1997;   97FR-00015041.
PR   17-DEC-1997;   97FR-00016034.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107077P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 1536; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC   (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC   encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC   against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC   be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC   responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC   conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC   conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal uretritis,
CC   epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC   pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC   The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC   diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1387 CTCCTCACCAAGCTGTTGCA 1406
                ||||  || ||||||||  ||
Db          1 CTCCGAACAAAGCTGTTCCA 20


RESULT 1243
AAZ01495
ID   AAZ01495 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ01495;
XX
DT   07-OCT-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW   Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW   paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW   nongonococcal uretritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW   bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN   WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   27-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR   28-NOV-1997;   97FR-00015041.
PR   17-DEC-1997;   97FR-00016034.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107077P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 1447; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC   (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC   encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC   against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC   be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC   responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC   conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC   conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal uretritis,
CC   epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC   pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC   The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC   diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         87 CGGCTCTGAGGTTGCTCGCG 106
                | ||| |||||||| || ||
Db          1 CTGCTTTGAGGTTGATCTCG 20


RESULT 1244
AAZ05818/c
ID   AAZ05818 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ05818;
XX
DT   07-OCT-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW   Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW   paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW   nongonococcal uretritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW   bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN   WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   27-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR   28-NOV-1997;   97FR-00015041.
PR   17-DEC-1997;   97FR-00016034.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107077P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 1802; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC   (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC   encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC   against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC   be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC   responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC   conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC   conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal uretritis,
```

```
CC   epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC   pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC   The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC   diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1636 AGGCAGCGGCTGGAGGGATG 1655
              ||| || ||| |||| ||||
Db         20 AGGGAGAGGCGGGAGTGATG 1

RESULT 1245
AAZ02583/c
ID   AAZ02583 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ02583;
XX
DT   07-OCT-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
KW   Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KW   paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihepatitis;
KW   nongonococcal uretritis; epidymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KW   bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN   WO9928475-A2.
XX
PD   10-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   27-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001939.
XX
PR   28-NOV-1997;   97FR-00015041.
PR   17-DEC-1997;   97FR-00016034.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107077P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 1536; 1755pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC   (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC   encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC   against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC   be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC   responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC   conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC   conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal uretritis,
CC   epidymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihepatitis, bartholinitis;
CC   pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC   The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
CC   diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        283 GGGGAACTTCGTTCTGCACG 302
              ||||| ||||||| ||   ||
Db         20 GGGGATCTTCGTTTTGTTCG 1

RESULT 1246
AAX00531/c
ID   AAX00531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX00531;
XX
DT   30-MAR-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#1939 targeted to ICAM-1.
XX
KW   Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;
KW   interaction; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT                   linkages"
XX
PN   US5856103-A.
XX
PD   05-JAN-1999.
XX
PF   03-MAR-1997;   97US-00808474.
XX
PR   07-OCT-1994;   94US-00320507.
XX
PA   (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS.
XX
PI   Clark CL,  Gray DM;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-105098/09.
XX
PT   Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
PT   comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PT   acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
PT   neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
PT   multiplying.
XX
PS   Example 1; Col 21-22; 72pp; English.
XX
CC   This oligonucleotide represents an antisense oligonucleotides (ASO)
CC   targeted to a region in the intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1 gene
CC   which is generated by a method of selectively ranking nucleic acid
CC   molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The method comprises: (a)
CC   determining the fraction of each of a set of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic
CC   acid base pair types in a target sequence zone RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic
CC   acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair
CC   fractions into formulas to determine the fractions of each of a series of
CC   13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types to provide determined
CC   fractions; and (c) multiplying the fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour
CC   nucleic acid base pair types by a stability ranking to the nucleic acid
CC   antisense sequence; where the results are ordered to produce a ranking.
CC   The process is used to rank nucleic acid sequences based on the stability
CC   of nucleic acid oligomer binding interactions to select sequence zones
CC   for antisense targeting
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              |||||  ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1
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```
RESULT 1247
AAX21345
ID   AAX21345 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX21345;
XX
DT   21-MAY-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer #2 for amplifying apolipoprotein E gene.
XX
KW   Primer; PCR; amplification; apolipoprotein E; human; brain; diagnosis;
KW   Alzheimer's disease; mutation; gene expression; polymorphism; promoter;
KW   allele; heterozygote; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9901574-A1.
XX
PD   14-JAN-1999.
XX
PF   30-JUN-1998;   98WO-FR001394.
XX
PR   01-JUL-1997;   97FR-00008284.
XX
PA   (INSP ) INST PASTEUR LILLE.
PA   (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI   Chartier-Harlin M,  Lambert J,  Amouyel P;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-106073/09.
XX
PT   Diagnosing Alzheimer's disease - by detecting mutations in the regulatory
PT   region of the apo E gene, or levels of apo E allele expression.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 18; 48pp; French.
XX
CC   Primers AAX21344-X21345 were used to PCR amplify a 375 bp fragment of the
CC   apolipoprotein E gene. The invention relates to the diagnosis of
CC   Alzheimer's disease (AD) by detecting one or more mutations, in the
CC   genomic region that regulates expression of the apolipoprotein E (apo E),
CC   that results in: (a) altered gene expression relative to a control
CC   population, or (b) altered relative expression of the alleles of apo E.
CC   Alternatively AD is detected by determining the levels of epsilon-2, -3
CC   or -4 alleles or mutations in the Th1/E47cs sequence (a polymorphism in
CC   the promoter region). The T allele of Th1/E47cs is associated with
CC   increased risk of AD (independently of the effect of the epsilon 4
CC   allele) and increases the risk associated with epsilon 4 in epsilon
CC   4/epsilon 3 heterozygotes
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        699 ACTCAAGGAGATCAGACTGG 718
              ||||||||| ||||||  |
Db          1 ACTCAAGGATCCCAGACTTG 20


RESULT 1248
AAZ10728/c
ID   AAZ10728 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ10728;
XX
DT   23-NOV-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Forward PCR primer used to amplify exon 9 of human HKNG1.
XX
KW   HKNG1; Hong Kong new gene 1; bipolar affective disorder; BAD;
KW   neuropsychiatric disorder; early-onset autosomal dominant myopia;
KW   schizophrenia; splice variant; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9947535-A1.
XX
PD   23-SEP-1999.
XX
PF   16-MAR-1999;   99WO-US005606.
XX
PR   16-MAR-1998;   98US-0078044P.
PR   05-JUN-1998;   98US-0088312P.
PR   28-OCT-1998;   98US-0106056P.
PR   22-JAN-1999;   99US-00236134.
XX
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
PA   (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI   Chen H,  Freimer NB;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-562047/47.
XX
PT   New HKNG1 polynucleotides useful in diagnosis and treatment of
PT   neuropsychiatric disorders, e.g. bipolar affective disorders and
PT   schizophrenia.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 57; 205pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAZ10708-33 were used to amplify exons 1 to 11 of human HKNG1
CC   (Hong Kong new gene 1). HKNG1 is a gene associated with bipolar affective
CC   disorder (BAD). HKGN1 polynucleotides are useful to identify compounds
CC   modulating HKNG1 gene expression or HKNG1 polypeptide expression/
CC   activity. Compounds inhibiting or enhancing HKNG1 gene expression or
CC   activity in individuals can then be administered therapeutically to treat
CC   HKNG1-mediated disorders, especially neuropsychiatric disorders e.g. BAD,
CC   schizophrenia, or HKNG1-mediated myopia disorders, such as early-onset
CC   autosomal dominant myopia. The polynucleotides can be used in gene
CC   therapy techniques to treat such disorders. They are also useful in
CC   diagnosis to identify individuals having, or at risk of developing, HKNG1
CC   -mediated disorders due to mutations in the HKNG1 gene. Such mutations
CC   especially result in the production of a protein with a different
CC   sequence to the human full-length HKNG1 polypeptide or splice variant
CC   sequences, especially the substitution of a lysine for a glutamic acid at
CC   residue 202 or 184. The polynucleotides are also useful in gene mapping,
CC   to produce probes or primers to identify similar sequences (e.g. mutants
CC   or sequences from different species) and to produce transgenic animals
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        156 GTCAATGACACTCCGAGGTG 175
              ||| |||| |||  ||||||
Db         20 GTCCATGAAACTTGGAGGTG 1


RESULT 1249
AAX56166/c
ID   AAX56166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX56166;
XX
DT   15-JUL-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human alpha-7 nicotinic receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:13.
XX
KW   Human; alpha-7 nicotinic receptor; neuronal; hybridisation; probe;
KW   alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; schizophrenia;
```

KW small cell lung carcinoma; breast cancer; nicotine-dependent illness;
KW epilepsy; juvenile myoclonic epilepsy; Prader-Willi syndrome;
KW Angelman's syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9920757-A2.
XX
PD 29-APR-1999.
XX
PF 15-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021762.
XX
PR 23-OCT-1997; 97US-00956518.
XX
PA (LEON/) LEONARD S.
PA (FREE/) FREEDMAN R.
XX
PI Leonard S, Freedman R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-288306/24.
XX
PT Human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor and related
PT polynucleotides.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 63; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an isolated nucleotide sequence (I)
CC encoding at least a portion of the human alpha-7 neuronal nicotinic
CC acetylcholine receptor (alpha7-hnAChR). Also described are: (1) a peptide
CC encoded by (I); (2) a vector comprising (I); (3) a host cell transformed
CC with a vector of (2); (4) a polynucleotide comprising at least 15
CC nucleotides which hybridises under stringent conditions to at least a
CC portion of (I); (5) a method for detection of a polynucleotide encoding
CC alpha 7-hnAChR in a biological sample; and (6) a method for amplification
CC of nucleic acid from a sample suspected of containing nucleic acid
CC encoding alpha 7-hnAChR. The primers and probes from the present
CC invention can be used on brain tissue and blood samples of humans
CC suspected of suffering from schizophrenia, small cell lung carcinoma,
CC breast cancer and nicotine-dependent illness. This is particularly useful
CC for diagnosis of schizophrenia. Other illnesses that can be
CC studied/diagnosed are epilepsy (e.g. juvenile myoclonic epilepsy) and
CC Prader-Willi and Angelman's syndromes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 218 GCCTGGATGAGAGTGGTGGT 237
| ||| ||| |||||||||
Db 20 GTCTGTATGGTAGTGGTGGT 1

RESULT 1250
AAX09078/c
ID AAX09078 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX09078;
XX
DT 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antisense oligonucleotide; ASO;
KW inhibition; expresssion; treatment; disease; disorder; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9901139-A1.
XX
PD 14-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 02-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013711.
XX
PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051705P.
XX
PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI Tu G, Israel Y;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-105767/09.
XX
PT Generation of antisense oligonucleotides - by specifically targeting a
PT GGGA motif found in mRNA sequences.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 37; 55pp; English.
XX
CC Antisense oligonucleotides (ASO) for inhibiting a tumour necrosis factor-
CC alpha (TNF-alpha) gene in an animal, preferably a human, comprise 12-50
CC nucleotides, 90% of which are complementary to a region of mRNA
CC containing a GGGA sequence motif. The ASO is used to inhibit expression
CC of a gene in an animal and for treating the animal when afflicted with a
CC disease or disorder characterised by the presence of an mRNA from a gene
CC containing a GGGA motif. The ASO are specifically targeted to a GGGA
CC sequence motif found in mRNA from a gene. A study of known ASO has shown
CC that at least half of the most efficacious ASO's contain one or more TCCC
CC motifs. This ASO comprises a TCCC motif followed by a cytosine residue
CC and corresponds to a region of the human ICAM-1 3' untranslated region
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1251
AAX95935
ID AAX95935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX95935;
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffais R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.

```
XX
PS   Page 1787; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        953 GCCACCGGCAGAAGGTGCTA 972
              || | ||||||| | |||||
Db          1 GCTATCGGCAGATGATGCTA 20


RESULT 1252
AAX92771/c
ID   AAX92771 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX92771;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1537; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        405 GTCTCCAGTGAGAGTGCGTA 424
              |||||| ||||| |||| |
Db         20 GTCTCCTATGAGATTGCGGA 1


RESULT 1253
AAX94323/c
ID   AAX94323 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX94323;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1661; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1684 TACATCTTCCCTGCTTACTC 1703
              ||| |||||||| | | |||
Db         20 TACTTCTTCCCTCCCTTCTC 1


RESULT 1254
AAX94068/c
```

```
ID   AAX94068 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX94068;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1641; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        154 CTGTCAATGACACTCCGAGG 173
              |||| | | |||| ||||||
Db         20 CTGTGATTTACACACCGAGG 1


RESULT 1255
AAX96741
ID   AAX96741 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX96741;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1849; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        761 CCCTGCTCAAGGACCTCAAA 780
              | ||||||||| || ||| |
Db          1 CGCTGCTCAAGAACATCAGA 20


RESULT 1256
AAX96621/c
ID   AAX96621 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX96621;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
```

```
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1840; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        542 TCTTTGACAAGCCCCTCAGC 561
              | |||| |||||||| || |
Db         20 TATTTGTCAAGCCCCACACC 1


RESULT 1257
AAX95259
ID   AAX95259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAX95259;
XX
DT   13-SEP-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW   Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW   sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW   neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX
PN   WO9927105-A2.
XX
PD   03-JUN-1999.
XX
PF   20-NOV-1998;   98WO-IB001890.
XX
PR   21-NOV-1997;   97FR-00014673.
PR   04-NOV-1998;   98US-0107078P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Griffais R;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
PT   Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PS   Page 1734; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC   and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC   (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC   pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC   heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC   nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC   frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
CC   in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC   nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC   especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC   epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy          9 GCGTAAAGGATGGACAGGAA 28
              |||| |||||  |||||||
Db          1 GCGTTCAGGATCTACAGGAA 20


RESULT 1258
AAA08858
ID   AAA08858 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA08858;
XX
DT   01-AUG-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   3' RACE nested primer for murine DKR-3 cDNA synthesis.
XX
KW   DKR-3; human rig-like 7-1 mRNA; chicken lens fiber protein; clfest 4;
KW   dkk-1; dickkopf-1; antagonist; wnt-8 signaling; morphogenesis; primer;
KW   growth factor; cytostatic; sonic hedgehog; tissue differentiation; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO200018914-A2.
XX
PD   06-APR-2000.
XX
PF   17-SEP-1999;   99WO-US021647.
XX
PR   25-SEP-1998;   98US-00161241.
XX
PA   (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI   Bass MB,  Sullivan JK,  Theill LE,  Wang D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-293153/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid molecule encoding a biologically active DKR polypeptide,
PT   useful in treatment of cancer, e.g. mammary tumors and stem cell tumors.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 53; 143pp; English.
XX
CC   AAA08849-60 are oligonucleotide primers and adaptors used in cloning the
CC   murine DKR-3 gene (AAA08838). The murine DKR-3 open reading frame has
CC   homology to human rig-like 7-1 mRNA and to chicken lens fiber protein
CC   clfest 4 gene. DKR-1 is a human ortholog of dkk-1 (dickkopf-1), a novel
CC   gene identified in Xenopus and mouse, purportedly an antagonist of wnt-8
CC   signaling. DKR-2, -3 and -4 are each related to DKR-1 by their cysteine
CC   pattern. Dkk-1 is also involved in morphogenesis in the developing
CC   embryo, and therefore a growth factor, by inference DKR polypeptides are
CC   also growth factors. The DKR polypeptides are useful for treating cancer,
CC   e.g. mammary tumors, stem cell tumors, or other cancers in which the wnt
CC   and/or sonic hedgehog (shh) signal transduction pathways are activated.
CC   They can also be used to enhance tissue differentiation, such as bone
CC   formation and hematopoietic cell formation
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1633 AGCAGGCAGCGGCTGGAGGG 1652
              | || |||||||||| | |||
```

```
Db          1 AACATGCAGCGGCTCGGGGG 20


RESULT 1259
AAA95656/c
ID   AAA95656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA95656;
XX
DT   14-FEB-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse P16 gene primer #1.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; human; multiple tumour suppressor 2; MTS2; diagnostic;
KW   cancer; gene therapy; protein replacement therapy; ss; mouse.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   US6090578-A.
XX
PD   18-JUL-2000.
XX
PF   08-DEC-1997;   97US-00986515.
XX
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00214582.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215086.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215087.
PR   14-APR-1994;   94US-00227369.
PR   01-JUN-1994;   94US-00251938.
PR   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003316.
PR   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00480810.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Kamb A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-514036/46.
XX
PT   Novel protein composition useful in protein replacement therapy for
PT   diagnosing and treating cancer comprises a specific weight percent of
PT   human multiple tumor suppressor 1 polypeptide.
XX
PS   Example 12; Col 51; 72pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the isolation of the gene encoding the human
CC   multiple tumour suppressor 1 (MTS1) (AAA95633). The MTS1 protein has a
CC   cytostatic activity and is used in protein replacement therapy. This
CC   sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the mouse p16 gene (a homologue
CC   of the MTS1 gene). MTS1 is useful in diagnosing human cancers such as
CC   (ocular) melanoma, leukemia, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma,
CC   Hodgkin's lymphoma, multiple myeloma, sarcoma, myosarcoma,
CC   cholangiocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, CLL, and cancers of
CC   pancreas, breast, stomach, brain, prostate, bladder, thyroid, ovary,
CC   uterus, testis, kidney, colon and rectum. The MTS1 gene and protein is
CC   useful in gene therapy, protein replacement therapy and protein mimetic
CC   studies
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1260
AAZ57446/c
ID   AAZ57446 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ57446;
XX
DT   10-APR-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5.
XX
KW   Phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; triester oligonucleotide;
KW   bioreversible phosphate blocking group; therapeutic; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .18
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN   WO9964434-A1.
XX
PD   16-DEC-1999.
XX
PF   10-JUN-1999;   99WO-US013141.
XX
PR   11-JUN-1998;   98US-00095822.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Manoharan M,  Guzaev A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-116518/10.
XX
PT   Oligonucleotide bioreversible phosphate esters used as, e.g. research
PT   agents.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 35; 61pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes oligonucleotides containing bioreversible
CC   phosphate ester groups and their mimetics. The oligonucleotides are of
CC   value in therapeutics, diagnostics, and as research reagents. The
CC   compound from the present invention may be used in control of hereditary,
CC   metabolic, and/or cellular processes in any organism utilising DNA-RNA
CC   transcription and/or RNA-protein translation. These organisms include
CC   prokaryotic and eukaryotic unicellular and multicellular organisms;
CC   including bacteria, yeasts, protozoa, algae, and all plants and higher
CC   animal forms, including warm blooded animals, particularly humans; also
CC   organelle sub-cellular translation and transcription processes. The new
CC   synthetic process provides pro-oligonucleotides, i.e., oligonucleotides
CC   blocked at phosphate groups by bioreversible groups which can be cleaved
CC   by intracellular and intercellular enzymes to generate an active
CC   oligonucleotide, as for prodrugs and drugs. By careful selection of
CC   protecting groups, deprotection of nucleobases and partial deprotection
CC   of phosphate linkages can be achieved in the reaction sequence. Suggested
CC   specific groups include S-pivaloylmercaptoethyl (SPME) and
CC   cyanoethylcarbonyl (CEOC) groups. Spacer molecules include diglycolyl
CC   (COCH_2OCH_2CO) and its analogue with a catechol biresidue replacing the
CC   oxygen atom (1,2-phenylenedioxy-diacetic acid). The present sequence
CC   represents a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide used in the exemplification
CC   of the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              |||||  ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1261
AAA60155/c
ID   AAA60155 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA60155;
```

```
XX
DT   17-OCT-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PPARbeta gene reverse PCR primer.
XX
KW   Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor; angiogenesis inhibition;
KW   neovascularisation; tumour growth; metastasis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   psoriasis; atherosclerosis; diabetes; retinopathy; PPAR; Human;
KW   retrolental fibroplasia; age-related macular degeneration;
KW   neovascular glaucoma; hemangioma; thyroid hyperplasia; Grave's disease;
KW   inflammatiobesity; transplantation; transcription factor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200030628-A2.
XX
PD   02-JUN-2000.
XX
PF   18-NOV-1999;   99WO-US027612.
XX
PR   20-NOV-1998;   98US-0109328P.
PR   20-JAN-1999;   99US-0116530P.
XX
PA   (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI   Gerritsen ME,  Xin XE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-411807/35.
XX
PT   Inhibiting angiogenesis comprises administration of PPAR gamma ligands
PT   for treating tumors, neovascularization and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 31; 52pp; English.
XX
CC   Peroxisome proliferators are agents that induce peroxisomal
CC   proliferation. Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPARs) are
CC   members of the steroid receptor superfamily, and are ligand-activated
CC   transcription factors. There are three mammalian subtypes of PPAR, alpha,
CC   beta (also known as delta) and gamma. The present invention relates to
CC   inhibiting angiogenesis by contacting PPAR gamma with a PPAR gamma
CC   ligand. This method may be used to treat tumours, and diseases
CC   characterised by excessive neovascularisation e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC   psoriasis, atherosclerosis, diabetes, retinopathy, retrolental
CC   fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration,
CC   hemangiomas, thyroid hyperplasias, Grave's disease, tissue
CC   transplantation, chronic inflammation, lung inflammation, endometriosis
CC   and obesity. The present sequence is a PCR primer for human PPARbeta
CC   gene. The resulting PCR product was used in the analysis of PPARbeta
CC   activity
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        128 ATCGGATGAAGAAGATCAAA 147
              | ||||| ||||||| | ||
Db         20 AGCGGATCAAGAAGACCGAA 1


RESULT 1262
AAA59793
ID   AAA59793 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA59793;
XX
DT   06-OCT-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer for p38 nucleotide sequence amplification.
XX
KW   Endocrine disruptor; dioxins; organic halocarbon; phenol; agrochemical;
KW   phthalate esters; aromatic hydrocarbon; organotin compound; oestrogen;
KW   mylex; toxaphene; aldicarb; kepones; kinase signal transduction;
KW   nuclear receptor transcriptional coupling; gonad differentiation;
KW   intermediate filament marker; cell cycle; growth; regulation; oncogene;
KW   tumour suppressor; apoptosis; DNA damage response; cell adhesion;
KW   motility; angiogenesis regulation; invasion regulation; growth factor;
KW   cytokine; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200026404-A1.
XX
PD   11-MAY-2000.
XX
PF   28-OCT-1999;   99WO-JP005964.
XX
PR   30-OCT-1998;   98JP-00310285.
XX
PA   (TAKI ) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI   Kondo A,  Sagawa H,  Mineno J,  Kimizuka F,  Kato I;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-365642/31.
XX
PT   mRNA from cells exposed to an endocrine disruptor is hybridized with a
PT   DNA array of gene fragments for detection of genes whose expression is
PT   altered by the endocrine disruptor.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 63; 81pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   A method for detecting genes whose expression is altered by an endocrine
CC   disruptor is new and comprises isolation of mRNA from cells, tissue or
CC   organism which have come into contact with the endocrine disruptor, and
CC   hybridising it with a DNA array containing immobilized gene fragments
CC   from genes which may be affected by the endocrine disruptor. The results
CC   of the hybridisation are then compared with a comparison sample to
CC   establish which genes have altered expression. The method is used to
CC   detect genes whose expression is altered by endocrine disruptors such as
CC   dioxins, organic halocarbons, phenols, phthalate esters, aromatic
CC   hydrocarbons, agrochemicals, organotin compounds, oestrogens, mylex,
CC   toxaphene, aldicarb and kepones. The types of genes whose expression may
CC   be altered by these disruptors include those involved in nuclear receptor
CC   transcriptional coupling, kinase type signal transduction, gonad
CC   differentiation, receptor type kinases, intermediate filament markers,
CC   cell cycle and growth regulation, oncogenes and tumour suppression,
CC   apoptosis, DNA damage response, repair and recombination, receptors, cell
CC   fate and development regulators, cell adhesion, motility and invasion,
CC   angiogenesis regulation, invasion regulation, cell-cell interaction, Rho
CC   family small GTPase regulation and growth factors and cytokines.
CC   Sequences AAA59772-A59833 represent primers used to amplify the
CC   nucleotide sequences of genes which may be affected by an endocrine
CC   disruptor
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1236 ACACTTCATCTTCCGTATCT 1255
              | | |||||||||| | ||||
Db          1 AAAGTTCATCTTCGGCATCT 20


RESULT 1263
AAZ48795/c
ID   AAZ48795 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ48795;
XX
DT   21-MAR-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer for mouse beta coding sequence.
XX
```

KW MTS; human; polymorphism detection; cancer predisposition; astrocytoma;
KW Multiple Tumour Suppressor gene; melanoma; leukaemia; glioblastoma;
KW lymphoma; glioma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; chronic lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW therapy; MTS1E1beta; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5989815-A.
XX
PD 23-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 29-APR-1997; 97US-00848251.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003537.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474083.
XX
PA (UTAH) UNIV UTAH RES FOUND.
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Skolnick MH, Cannon-Albright LA, Kamb A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-070785/06.
XX
PT Diagnosing a polymorphism associated with a predisposition for cancer.
XX
PS Example 12; Col 50; 74pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence is a PCR primer for DNA encoding mouse beta, protein which
CC is homologous to the human MTS1E1beta protein. The invention relates to a
CC method for diagnosing a polymorphism associated with a predisposition to
CC cancer by detecting a germ-line alteration of a wild-type Multiple Tumour
CC Suppressor (MTS) gene or its expression products in a human sample. The
CC method comprises detecting a germ-line alteration of a wild-type MTS gene
CC or its expression products in a human sample, the alteration indicating a
CC predisposition to at least one of the cancers. The cancer is selected
CC from melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL), and cancers of
CC the pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary, uterus, testis, kidney, stomach and
CC rectum. The method may be used as the basis for developing very important
CC diagnostic tests capable of predicting the predisposition to cancer. The
CC MTS gene is involved in the progression of multiple tumour types and may
CC provide means for a general anti-cancer therapy by virtue of its ability
CC to suppress tumour growth
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
|| |||| |||||| | |||
Db 20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1

RESULT 1264
AAZ39994/c
ID AAZ39994 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ39994;
XX
DT 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for human MTS1E1beta 1 coding sequence.
XX
KW Multiple tumour suppressor; MTS2; human; diagnosis; Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KW cancer predisposition; melanoma; leukaemia; lymphoma; glioma; MTS1E1beta;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5994095-A.
XX
PD 30-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486047.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Kamb A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-038259/03.
XX
PT Multiple tumor suppressor cDNA, useful for diagnosing or determining a
PT predisposition to cancer.
XX
PS Example 12; Col 50; 72pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human multiple tumour
CC suppressor 1E1beta (MTS1E1beta) coding sequence. The invention relates to
CC the human MTS2 DNA and protein sequences. The DNA sequences are useful
CC for diagnosing or determining a predisposition to cancers e.g. melanoma,
CC leukaemia, lymphoma, glioma, Hodgkin's lymphoma and cancers of the
CC pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary, kidney, uterus and stomach
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
|| |||| |||||| | |||
Db 20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1

RESULT 1265
AAZ98298
ID AAZ98298 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ98298;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Plasmodium DBL family conserved motif isolating primer UNIEBP5A.
XX
KW DBL gene; Duffy-binding like gene; ebl-1; Duffy Antigen Binding Protein;
KW DABP; Sialic Acid Binding Protein; SABP; malaria; vaccine; immunisation;
KW protozoacide; eba-175; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Plasmodium sp.
XX
PN US5993827-A.
XX
PD 30-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00487826.
XX
PR 10-SEP-1993; 93US-00119677.
XX
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Sim KL, Chitnis C, Peterson DS, Su X, Wellems TE, Miller LH;

XX
DR WPI; 2000-194198/17.
XX
PT Isolated protein binding domains from Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium
PT falciparum erythrocyte binding proteins useful for vaccinating against
PT malaria.
XX
PS Example; Fig 3; 93pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to ebl-1 polypeptides that are encoded by the DBL
CC (Duffy-binding like) gene family. The ebl-1 proteins are substantially
CC identical to the Duffy Antigen Binding Protein (DABP) and Sialic Acid
CC Binding Protein (SABP), which are soluble proteins that appear in the
CC culture supernatant after erythrocytes infected with malaria release
CC merozoites. Immunochemical studies indicate that DABP and SABP are the
CC respective ligands for Plasmodium vivax and Plasmodium falciparum Duffy
CC and sialic acid receptors on erythrocytes. The ebl-1 polypeptides may be
CC used to vaccinate against malaria, especially caused by P. falciparum.
CC Immunization with the polypeptide provides effective protection against
CC malaria. Sequences AAZ98297-304 represent primers used for isolating
CC sequences encoding the conserved motifs of the DBL family
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 55.6%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1630 CCCAGCAGGCAGCGGCTG 1647
||::|::|:|||| |:|:
Db 1 CCSMGSMGSCAGCAGYTS 18

RESULT 1266
AAZ48638/c
ID AAZ48638 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48638;
XX
DT 07-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE ICAM-1 antisense inhibitor, ISIS-1939.
XX
KW Antisense inhibitor; oligonucleotide delivery agent; erythema multiforme;
KW expression modulator; cellular adhesion protein; malignant melanoma;
KW cellular proliferation modification; toxic epidermal necrolysis;
KW psoriasis; lichen planus; carcinoma; Paget's disease; Kaposi's sarcoma;
KW pulmonary fibrosis; Lyme disease; infection; therapy; ICAM-1; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9960167-A1.
XX
PD 25-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011142.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1998; 98US-00082336.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mehta R, Hardee GE, Cook PD, Ecker DJ, Tsai YJ, Templin MV;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-062467/05.
XX
PT New oligonucleotide compositions for topical delivery, used for the
PT delivery of bioactive agents for, e.g. modulating expression of a
PT cellular adhesion protein.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 47; 94pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of ICAM-1. The invention
CC relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprises an oligonucleotide (ON)
CC admixed with a topical delivery agent. The compositions can be used for
CC the delivery of a ribozyme, an external guide sequence, an antisense ON,
CC an antisense peptide nucleic acid, an aptamer or a molecular decoy. The
CC ONs can be used to modulate expression of a cellular adhesion protein or
CC modulate a rate of cellular proliferation. The compositions can also be
CC used to treat psoriasis. They can also be used to treat e.g. lichen
CC planus, toxic epidermal necrolysis, erythema multiforme, basal cell
CC carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, Paget's disease,
CC Kaposi's sarcoma, pulmonary fibrosis, Lyme disease and viral, fungal and
CC bacterial infections of the skin. They can be used to treat humans and
CC primates, avians including chickens and turkeys, domestic household,
CC sport or farm animals including rats, mice, rabbits and guinea pigs,
CC fish, reptiles and zoo animals. The compositions and methods may also be
CC used to examine the function of various proteins and genes in vitro in
CC cultured or preserved dermal tissues and in animals
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1267
AAA39378/c
ID AAA39378 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA39378;
XX
DT 12-SEP-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse P16 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:29.
XX
KW Human; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; somatic mutation; cancer;
KW diagnosis; germ line mutation; gene therapy; cytostatic; melanoma;
KW leukaemia; astrocytoma; glioblastoma; lymphoma; glioma;
KW Hodgkin's lymphoma; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6060301-A.
XX
PD 09-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 14-JUL-1998; 98US-00115252.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480810.
PR 08-DEC-1997; 97US-00986147.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Kamb A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-349676/30.
XX
PT New vector useful for gene therapy of cancer associated with mutation in
PT tumor suppressor gene, comprises DNA sequence of multiple tumor
PT suppressor gene.
XX
PS Example 12; Col 51; 71pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a vector (I) comprising an isolated DNA
CC sequence of a multiple tumour suppressor (MTS) gene having a

```
CC   polynucleotide sequence of the human MTS1E1-beta. (I) is useful for
CC   introducing wild-type MTS function to a cancerous or pre-cancerous cell
CC   which carries diminished or mutant MTS alleles for suppressing neoplastic
CC   growth of the recipient cells. (I) is also useful for increasing the
CC   level of expression of MTS gene even in tumour cells in which the mutant
CC   gene is expressed at a normal level but the gene product is not fully
CC   functional. A host cell transformed with (I) is useful as a model system
CC   to study cancer remission and drug treatment which promotes such
CC   remission. The present invention relates to somatic mutations and germ
CC   line mutations in the MTS gene and their use in the diagnosis and
CC   prognosis of human cancer e.g. melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma,
CC   glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, and cancers of the
CC   pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary, uterus, testis, kidney, stomach and
CC   rectum. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an example
CC   from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1268
AAC61834
ID   AAC61834 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC61834;
XX
DT   06-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligonucleotide directed against human Fas ligand gene.
XX
KW   Human; Fas; Apo-1; antisense compound; Fas ligand; Fap-1; hepatitis;
KW   Fas associated protein 1; protein tyrosine phosphatase; cancer;
KW   autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; lymphoma; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethoxy residues"
XX
PN   WO200061150-A1.
XX
PD   19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF   10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009540.
XX
PR   12-APR-1999;   99US-00290640.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Dean NM,  Marcusson EG;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-628395/60.
XX
PT   Antisense oligonucleotides for treating hepatitis and colon, liver or
PT   lung cancer are inhibitors of Fas, Fas ligand or Fas associated protein 1
PT   (Fap-1) expression.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 49; 116pp; English.
XX
CC   AAC61821-39 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
CC   against nucleic acids encoding human Fas ligand. The specification
CC   describes antisense compounds which are targeted to the 5'-untranslated
CC   region, translational start site, translational termination region or 3'-
CC   untranslated region of nucleic acid molecules encoding Fas, Fas ligand
CC   (FasL), or Fap-1 (Fas associated protein 1, protein tyrosine
CC   phosphatase). The antisense compounds are used to inhibit the expression
CC   of Fas, FasL or Fap-1 in cells or tissues. They are used to treat
CC   autoimmune or inflammatory diseases such as hepatitis. They can also be
CC   used to treat cancer, especially colon, liver or lung cancer or lymphoma
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1659 CACCCCTCACAGGGCAGCCC 1678
              | | | ||||| ||||||||
Db          1 CCCTCTTCACATGGCAGCCC 20


RESULT 1269
AAZ77261/c
ID   AAZ77261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ77261;
XX
DT   10-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11617.
XX
KW   Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW   genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW   haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW   amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW   diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD   28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF   21-APR-1999;   99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR   21-APR-1998;   98US-0082614P.
PR   23-NOV-1998;   98US-0109732P.
XX
PA   (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI   Cohen D,  Blumenfeld M,  Chumakov I;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT   Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT   map of the human genome.
XX
PS   Claim 9; Page 2707; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC   AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC   invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC   nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC   primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC   have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC   human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC   which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC   Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC   identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC   agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC   differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
```

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CC   pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC   N.B. The SEQ ID NOs 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC   3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC   present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1237 CACTTCATCTTCCGTATCTT 1256
              | || | |||||| ||||||
Db         20 CTCTCCCTCTTCCATATCTT 1


RESULT 1270
AAS14488
ID   AAS14488 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS14488;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer #13 in invention relating to von Willebrand factor.
XX
KW   Von Willebrand factor; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   KR99066382-A.
XX
PD   16-AUG-1999.
XX
PF   24-JAN-1998;   98KR-00002265.
XX
PR   24-JAN-1998;   98KR-00002265.
XX
PA   (GREC ) KOREA GREEN CROSS CORP.
XX
PI   Kim HC,  Kim JS,  Byun TH,  Lee JS,  Oh HG,  Lee JM,  Kim BJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-547436/50.
XX
PT   Method for purifying factor VIII using chimera antibody to von Willebrand
PT   factor.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 4; 12pp; Korean.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to von Willebrand factor. The present
CC   sequence represents a primer used in the methods of the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   65.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   13;  Conservative    4;  Mismatches    3;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       140 AGATCAAACGGCAGCTGTCA 159
             || |::|:| ||||: ||||
Db         1 AGGTSMARCTGCAGSAGTCA 20


RESULT 1271
AAA09667/c
ID   AAA09667 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA09667;
XX
DT   30-JAN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human SHP-1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 31.
XX
KW   Human; SHP-1; Src homology region 2-domain phosphatase; phosphorothioate;
KW   cytosolic tyrosine phosphatase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
KW   leukaemia; inflammation; infection; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6121047-A.
XX
PD   19-SEP-2000.
XX
PF   21-JUL-1999;   99US-00358685.
XX
PR   21-JUL-1999;   99US-00358685.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-593714/56.
XX
PT   Novel antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of human
PT   SHP-1, especially for treating a disease or condition associated with SHP
PT   -1 expression, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Col 41; 33pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides which modulate the
CC   expression of human SHP-1 (Src homology region 2-domain phosphatase) a
CC   cytosolic tyrosine phosphatase. The invention includes antisense
CC   molecules AAA09644-A09683 which have modified phosphorothioate
CC   internucleoside linkages which target various regions of the SHP-1 gene.
CC   The oligonucleotides inhibit the expression of human SHP-1 in cells or
CC   tissues, and may be used to treat diseases or conditions associated with
CC   SHP-1 expression e.g. cancers, specifically leukaemia
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       210 GCAGATAGGCCTGGATGAGA 229
             || | ||||||  |||||||
Db        20 GCTGCTAGGCCCTGATGAGA 1


RESULT 1272
AAA63936/c
ID   AAA63936 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA63936;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer for murine cDNA encoding an AGP-3 polypeptide.
XX
KW   AGP-3; tumour necrosis factor ligand; TNF ligand; Crohn's disease;
KW   type II transmembrane protein; B cell stimulatory factor;
KW   inflammatory disorder; immune disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW   lupus and graft versus host disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO200047740-A2.
XX
PD   17-AUG-2000.
XX
PF   11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003653.
XX
PR   12-FEB-1999;   99US-0119906P.
PR   18-NOV-1999;   99US-0166271P.
XX
PA   (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
```

```
XX
PI   Boyle WJ,  Hsu H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-558217/51.
XX
PT   Novel polypeptides comprising tumor necrosis factor ligand family
PT   proteins, useful for treating inflammatory and immune disorders, e.g.
PT   rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 36; 71pp; English.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAA63936-37 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a murine AGP-3
CC   polypeptide. AGP-3 is a tumour necrosis factor (TNF) ligand family
CC   member. AGP-3 is a type II transmembrane protein, and is a potent B cell
CC   stimulatory factor. Expression of AGP-3 correlates to increases in the
CC   number of B cells and immunoglobulins produced. AGP-3 proteins,
CC   antibodies, and nucleic acids may be used to treat inflammatory and
CC   immune disorders, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, lupus and
CC   graft versus host disease. The nucleic acids may be used to regulate the
CC   expression of an AGP-3 related protein. The AGP-3 proteins, antibodies
CC   and nucleic ands are also useful for the detection of AGP-3 agonists,
CC   antagonists and characterizing interactions with AGP-3 related proteins
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        916 CTGTTCCTGTTCCAGCTGCT 935
              ||||||||||  | || |||
Db         20 CTGTTCCTGTGGCCGCGGCT 1


RESULT 1273
AAZ49337/c
ID   AAZ49337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ49337;
XX
DT   14-MAR-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   ICAM-1 targetted phosphorothioate oligonucleotide ISIS 1939.
XX
KW   ICAM-1; cellular adhesion; expression; modulation; antisense;
KW   non-parenteral; delivery; uptake; administration; emulsion;
KW   ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW   cellular proliferation; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN   WO9960012-A1.
XX
PD   25-NOV-1999.
XX
PF   20-MAY-1999;   99WO-US011394.
XX
PR   21-MAY-1998;   98US-00082624.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Teng C,  Cook PD,  Tillman L,  Hardee GE,  Ecker DJ,  Manoharan M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-072428/06.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotide compositions used for the non-parenteral delivery of
PT   e.g. antisense oligos, ribozymes, peptide nucleic acids, molecular
PT   decoys, external guide sequences or aptamers.
XX
PS   Claim 80; Page 37; 133pp; English.
XX
CC   Sequences AAZ49336-Z49343 and AAZ49390 represent antisense
CC   oligonucleotides designed to modulate cellular adhesion. The invention
CC   relates to new compositions for the non-parenteral delivery of
CC   oligonucleotides comprising at least one oligonucleotide in an emulsion.
CC   Oligonucleotides delivered via the compositions of the invention can be
CC   used to modulate expression of a cellular adhesion protein, modulate a
CC   rate of cellular proliferation, or have biological activity against
CC   eukaryotic pathogens or retroviruses. They can be used for treating
CC   conditions including e.g., ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease,
CC   inflammatory bowel disease or undue cellular proliferation. The
CC   compositions can enhance the local and systemic uptake and delivery of
CC   nucleic acids via non-parenteral routes of administration (e.g., via the
CC   alimentary canal, skin, eyes, pulmonary tract, urethra or vagina)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              |||||  ||  |||||||  ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1274
AAZ44889/c
ID   AAZ44889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAZ44889;
XX
DT   27-APR-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human K-ras PCR primer R6.
XX
KW   Detection; primer extension; point mutation; pathogenicity; therapy;
KW   cancer; genetic disease; K-ras; human; PCR primer; mutation; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6013431-A.
XX
PD   11-JAN-2000.
XX
PF   02-DEC-1993;   93US-00162376.
XX
PR   16-FEB-1990;   90US-00482005.
PR   15-FEB-1991;   91US-00656575.
XX
PA   (MOLE-) MOLECULAR TOOL INC.
XX
PI   Syvanen A,  Soederlund HE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-146544/13.
XX
PT   Identifying the nucleotide at specific position in a target sequence for
PT   detecting disease-related point mutations involves extending a primer
PT   that binds adjacent to the specific site to incorporate a labeled
PT   deoxynucleotide.
XX
PS   Example 7; Col 17-18; 14pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel method for determining the identity of a
CC   specific nucleotide at one or more defined sites in a target nucleic acid
CC   polymer involves formation of a detectable primer extension product if
CC   the specific nucleotide is present at the defined site in the target
CC   nucleic acid. The method is specifically used to detect point mutations
CC   which are associated with altered pathogenicity or resistance to therapy
```

CC in a microorganism, particularly human immune deficiency virus or with
CC cancer or a genetic disease (or susceptibility to it) in humans, but more
CC generally can be used to detect mutations in RNA or DNA from animals,
CC plants or microorganisms. By selecting a primer that binds adjacent to
CC the specific site, variations at this site can be detected following
CC incorporation of only a single dNTP. The method requires only a few,
CC simple manipulations, making is suitable for routine use, and allows
CC quantification of the proportion of mutated cells in a mixed population,
CC down to 0.5% of this population. The method is easily automated. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to detect a mutation in the human K
CC -ras gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1311 GACATACAACTACCCCAAGT 1330
|| | |||||||| |||||
Db 20 GAGCTCCAACTACCACAAGT 1

RESULT 1275
AAZ89211/c
ID AAZ89211 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ89211;
XX
DT 09-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase forward PCR primer.
XX
KW Human; expression profile; Three Prime End Amplification; TPEA;
KW glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200008208-A2.
XX
PD 17-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 05-AUG-1999; 99WO-GB002579.
XX
PR 05-AUG-1998; 98GB-00017055.
XX
PA (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
XX
PI Freeman TC, Richardson PJ, Dixon AK;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-224033/19.
XX
PT Reverse transcription of mRNA species used for expression profiling of
PT single cells by employing a first heeled primer to provide first strand
PT cDNA species and then a second heeled primer population to generate
PT second strand cDNAs.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 29; 50pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel process (M1) of reverse transcribing
CC mRNA species present in a sample from an organism by: (a) reverse
CC transcribing the mRNA species using a first heeled primer, to provide a
CC first strand cDNA species; and (b) synthesizing second cDNA species using
CC a second heeled primer population, the nucleotide sequences of the non-
CC heel portions of the second heeled primers being such that the reverse
CC transcribed first strand cDNA species are capable of hybridizing to at
CC least one second primer. The processes can be used for expression
CC profiling of single cells. The polynucleotide comprising an oligo d(T)
CC sequence and a heel sequence 5' can be used for the reverse transcription
CC of mRNA species in a sample. The polynucleotide primer population of
CC claim (4) can be used for the synthesis of second strand cDNA from a
CC population of first strand cDNA species. Single cell cDNA libraries can
CC be made for subsequent detailed analysis of gene expression and the
CC discovery of novel genes. Small samples can be used and allow the
CC utilization of the large amount of sequence data available for further
CC understanding of disease processes and the cellular physiology of complex
CC issues. The invention provides a rapid, robust and reproducible procedure
CC called Three Prime End Amplification (TPEA), optionally with PCR (TPEA-
CC PCR). Prior art methods for the analysis of gene expression within single
CC cells or small tissue samples are limiting. Whilst in situ hybridization
CC techniques provide detailed information about the cellular expression
CC pattern of a gene in intact tissue the technique is laborious and unable
CC to analyze multiple transcripts in a single preparation. The methods
CC presented in the disclosure provide a more straightforward, reproducible
CC and reliable cDNA amplification procedure for small mRNA samples where
CC expression profiling can be conducted. The amplification technique can be
CC carried out in a single tube with a need for only limited manual
CC intervention and large numbers of samples can be analyzed. There is a
CC bias towards more uniform length cDNA molecules ensuring that even
CC relatively low abundance mRNA species are transcribed and optionally
CC amplified at the same level of efficiency as more abundant mRNA species.
CC AAZ89191-Z89253 represent the primers described in the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 621 TAAGCTGGACAAACTGGGCG 640
| |||| |||||| ||| ||
Db 20 TGAGCTTGACAAAGTGGTCG 1

RESULT 1276
AAA11188/c
ID AAA11188 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA11188;
XX
DT 11-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse multiple tumour suppressor 1 E1beta p16-specific reverse primer.
XX
KW Variant; human; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; mutation; melanoma;
KW cancer; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6037462-A.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2000.
XX
PF 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120130.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00480810.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Kamb A;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-269915/23.
XX
PT New mutants of the human multiple tumor suppressor gene, useful as
PT diagnostic markers of cancer, contain specific base alterations or
PT deletions.
XX
PS Example 12; Col 50; 72pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to variants (AAA11196-A11206) of the human multiple
CC tumour suppressor 1 (MTS1) gene (AAA11165). The variants have the
CC following changes relative to this sequence: A at any of positions 265,
CC 442, 330 and 329; T at any of positions 172, 238, 341 and 148 and
CC deletions of nucleotides 290-294, 172-179 or 128-129. The variants are
CC somatic mutations of MST1, indicative of predisposition to melanoma and
CC many other cancers, so detecting them is useful for diagnosis, prognosis
CC and monitoring of cancer (including prenatal analysis). Cells and animals
CC that express the variants are useful as model systems for identifying
CC potential anticancer agents. This sequence represents a primer used to
CC screen for the mouse MTS1 E1beta sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
|| |||| |||||| | |||
Db 20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1

RESULT 1277
AAZ48909/c
ID AAZ48909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ48909;
XX
DT 29-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM-1 antisense inhibitor, ISIS #1939.
XX
KW Antisense inhibitor; human; ICAM-1; intercellular adhesion molecule-1;
KW vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; hyperproliferative disorder; VCAM-1;
KW endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1; skin condition;
KW cancer; viral infection; tumour; diapedesis; graft versus host disease;
KW arthritis; infection; autoimmune disorder; multiple sclerosis; stroke;
KW juvenile diabetes mellitus; arthritis; myasthenia gravis; therapy;
KW pemphigus vulgaris; systemic lupus erythematosus; acute myocarditis;
KW cardiovascular disorder; dilated cardiomyopathy; ischaemic heart disease;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9961462-A1.
XX
PD 02-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 26-MAY-1999; 99WO-US011548.
XX
PR 27-MAY-1998; 98US-00085759.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Mirabelli CK, Baker BF;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-072600/06.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides, used for treating e.g. inflammatory
PT conditions, psoriasis, graft rejection, cancers, infections,
PT cardiovascular disorders or autoimmune disorders.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 176; 199pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides are targeted to a nucleic acid encoding a
CC cellular adhesion molecule (CAM) and is capable of modulating the
CC expression of the CAM. They particularly inhibit intercellular adhesion
CC molecule-1 (ICAM-1), vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1), or
CC endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1). The antisense
CC oligonucleotides can be used to modulate CAM activity in mediating
CC cell:cell interactions and subsequent cellular and biological responses,
CC e.g. T cell activation, leukocyte transmigration and inflammation. The
CC antisense sequences can be used for modulating the synthesis of a CAM.
CC They can be used for treating an animal suspected of having or being
CC prone to a disease or condition associated with a CAM. Oligonucleotides
CC targeted to ICAM-1 can be used for treating an inflammatory disease or
CC condition e.g. inflammatory bowel disease such as Crohn's disease,
CC colitis or ulcerative colitis, a condition of the skin, e.g. psoriasis or
CC cytotoxic dermatitis, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, cancer,
CC pneumonia, multiple sclerosis or a viral infection. The ICAM-1 sequences
CC can also be used for reducing corticosteroid use in a patient or for
CC reducing cyclosporine use in a patient. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC used for detection and diagnosis. They can also be used for treating e.g.
CC hyperproliferative disorders, tumours, diapedesis, graft versus host
CC disease, arthritis, infections, autoimmune disorders, e.g. autoimmune
CC thyroid disorders, autoimmune forms of arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC some forms of juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, pemphigus
CC vulgaris, systemic lupus erythematosus, cardiovascular disorders,
CC myocardial ischaemia/reperfusion injury, dilated cardiomyopathy, acute
CC myocarditis, ischaemic heart disease or stroke
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1278
AAC68206
ID AAC68206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC68206;
XX
DT 19-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene typing PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; gene typing; infectious disease;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammation; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CA2299675-A1.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 10-MAR-2000; 2000CA-02299675.
XX
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0124113P.
XX
PA (UYMA-) UNIV MANITOBA.
XX
PI Luo M, Brunham RC, Pan Y, Brunham K;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679930/67.
XX
PT Typing polymorphic genes, useful to assess the association of alleles
PT with diseases and in disease diagnosis, uses a taxonomy based sequence
PT analysis in which a typing tree based on distinguishing sequences is
PT constructed.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 64; 125pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a novel method for typing genes,
CC particularly human leukocyte antigen (HLA) coding sequences. The method
CC uses DNA sequences and a taxonomy-based sequence analysis method to
CC assign alleles for HLA-DQA1, HLA-DQB1 and HLA-DRB. These alleles have
CC been linked to diseases such as diabetes, IgA deficiency, multiple
CC sclerosis, cancer, clinical and immunological manifestations of HIV

```
CC   infection, coeliac disease, idiopathic nephrotic syndrome, immune
CC   responses to parasite antigens, pemphigus vulgaris, inflammatory bowel
CC   disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allergy and other inflammatory diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1427 TCTCCGCAGAGGATGCCATG 1446
             || |||||||||||  | ||
Db          1 TCCCCGCAGAGGATTTCGTG 20


RESULT 1279
AAC66586
ID   AAC66586 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC66586;
XX
DT   19-FEB-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Gene typing PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 6.
XX
KW   Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; gene typing; infectious disease;
KW   autoimmune disease; inflammation; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   CA2299675-A1.
XX
PD   12-SEP-2000.
XX
PF   10-MAR-2000; 2000CA-02299675.
XX
PR   12-MAR-1999;   99US-0124113P.
XX
PA   (UYMA-) UNIV MANITOBA.
XX
PI   Luo M,  Brunham RC,  Pan Y,  Brunham K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-679930/67.
XX
PT   Typing polymorphic genes, useful to assess the association of alleles
PT   with diseases and in disease diagnosis, uses a taxonomy based sequence
PT   analysis in which a typing tree based on distinguishing sequences is
PT   constructed.
XX
PS   Claim 9; Page 93; 125pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a novel method for typing genes,
CC   particularly human leukocyte antigen (HLA) coding sequences. The method
CC   uses DNA sequences and a taxonomy-based sequence analysis method to
CC   assign alleles for HLA-DQA1, HLA-DQB1 and HLA-DRB. These alleles have
CC   been linked to diseases such as diabetes, IgA deficiency, multiple
CC   sclerosis, cancer, clinical and immunological manifestations of HIV
CC   infection, coeliac disease, idiopathic nephrotic syndrome, immune
CC   responses to parasite antigens, pemphigus vulgaris, inflammatory bowel
CC   disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allergy and other inflammatory diseases
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1427 TCTCCGCAGAGGATGCCATG 1446
             || |||||||||||  | ||
Db          1 TCCCCGCAGAGGATTTCGTG 20


RESULT 1280
AAA94747/c
ID   AAA94747 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA94747;
XX
DT   19-JAN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW   VP22; gene therapy; tumour; psoriasis; eczema; skin cancer; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "All bases are phosphorothioate deoxynucleotides.
FT                    Optionally labelled at 3' end with fluorescein or at 5'
FT                    end with biotin"
XX
PN   WO200053722-A2.
XX
PD   14-SEP-2000.
XX
PF   10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB000897.
XX
PR   10-MAR-1999;   99GB-00005444.
PR   24-DEC-1999;   99GB-00030499.
XX
PA   (PHOG-) PHOGEN LTD.
XX
PI   O'hare PFJ,  Normand NM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-594314/56.
XX
PT   Aggregated composition suitable for phototherapy or prophylaxis of
PT   psoriasis, eczema or skin cancer and for delivering nucleic acids and
PT   proteins into cells, comprises transport protein VP22 and an
PT   oligonucleotide.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 11; 28pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an aggregated composition comprising a
CC   polypeptide having the transport function of herpesviral transport
CC   protein VP22. The aggregates can be useful for delivery of
CC   oligonucleotides and proteins into cells. The present sequence is one
CC   such oligonucleotide which may be delivered into cells using the method
CC   of the present invention. The aggregated composition is useful for
CC   preparing a medicament for therapy or prophylaxis of a disease and for
CC   delivering molecules to cells in vitro. The aggregates are delivered to
CC   target cells such as tumour cells in vivo and are useful for treating
CC   psoriasis, eczema or skin cancer
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  |||||||  ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1281
AAA73499/c
ID   AAA73499 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA73499;
XX
DT   28-NOV-2000  (first entry)
XX
```

DE Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #11 (Isis #5149).
XX
KW Human; c-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
KW signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;
KW psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;
KW restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;
KW endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6090626-A.
XX
PD 18-JUL-2000.
XX
PF 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Boggs RT, Monia BP;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-531424/48.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell
PT proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel
PT restenosis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 9; 31pp; English.
XX
CC c-raf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to
CC play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation
CC control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This
CC sequence is targeted to human c-raf gene, resulting in c-raf expression
CC inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-
CC associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,
CC hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,
CC atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels
CC e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present
CC sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue
CC graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1186 ATGGCCACAGGCCGTCCCCT 1205
||||| |||||| || |||
Db 20 ATGGCTCCAGGCCTTCACCT 1

RESULT 1282
AAC60947/c
ID AAC60947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC60947;
XX
DT 13-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Interleukin 1 receptor antagonist short tandem repeat primer SEQ ID NO:7.
XX
KW Short tandem repeat; primer; STR; susceptibility; HIV; infection; AIDS;
KW detection; polymorphism; interleukin 10 promoter; IL-10;
KW chromosome position 2q12; interleukin 1 receptor antagonist; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061811-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 06-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009355.
XX
PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-0128521P.
XX
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Smith MW, Shin HD, O'brien SJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687051/67.
XX
PT Predicting susceptibility to HIV infection or progression useful for
PT selection of therapeutic treatment for persons infected with HIV virus,
PT comprises detecting polymorphism in human interleukin-10 promoter.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 11; 40pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for predicting susceptibility to
CC HIV infection or HIV progression in a subject. The method involves
CC detecting a polymorphism in a human interleukin-10 (IL-10) promoter,
CC where the presence of the polymorphism indicates susceptibility to HIV
CC infection or HIV progression. The method provides prognostic information
CC to persons infected with HIV virus and is useful to help select
CC treatments (such as administration of IL-10 or gene therapy with IL-10).
CC The presence of polymorphism is useful as predictor that very aggressive
CC treatment could substantially eradicate the virus from the infected
CC person. The method is useful for the generation of normograms or other
CC predictive algorithms that can be used, in association with allele
CC status, to prognose probable survival or years to development of AIDS
CC following HIV seroconversion. It indicates that increased expression of
CC the IL-10 gene helps to reduce HIV-1 infection and pathogenic progression
CC and enables a variety of new therapeutic interventions in the treatment
CC of HIV disease. The present sequence represents a short tandem repeat
CC (STR) primer which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1442 CCATGAAACATCCATTCTTC 1461
||||| |||||||| | ||
Db 20 CCATGCAACATCCAATGATC 1

RESULT 1283
AAC83137
ID AAC83137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC83137;
XX
DT 23-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Cell cycle regulatory gene related oligonucleotide SEQ ID 48.
XX
KW Cell cycle regulation; corn; transgenic plant; cyclin; maize; soybean;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase; sunflower; sorghum; canola; wheat; alfalfa;
KW cotton; rice; barley; millet; ss.
XX
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN WO200065040-A2.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 13-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009975.
XX
PR 22-APR-1999; 99US-0130849P.
XX
PA (PION-) PIONEER HI-BRED INT INC.

XX
PI Helentjaris TG, Habben JE, Sun Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687333/67.
XX
PT Nucleic acids useful for producing transgenic plants, preferably maize,
PT with increased cell cycle gene activity, preferably activity of cyclin
PT and/or cyclin-dependent kinase.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 118; 122pp; English.
XX
CC Polynucleotide sequences AAC83101 - AAC83113 encode proteins AAB35794 -
CC AAB35806 which are involved in regulating the cell cycle. The protein and
CC DNA sequences have been isolated from Zea mays (corn), and the invention
CC also includes oligonucleotides AAC83114 - AAC83139 which are related to
CC the cell cycle polynucleotides. The cell cycle polynucleotide sequences
CC are useful for producing transgenic plants such as maize, soybean,
CC sunflower, sorghum, canola, wheat, alfalfa, cotton, rice, barley and
CC millet with increased levels of cell cycle gene activity, such as
CC activity of cyclin and cyclin-dependent kinases. The DNA sequences are
CC also useful as probes for detecting deficiencies in the level of mRNA in
CC screening for desired transgenic plants, for detecting mutations in the
CC gene, for monitoring upregulation of expression or changes in enzyme
CC activity in screening assays of compounds, for detecting any number of
CC allelic variants, orthologs or paralogs of the gene, and site-directed
CC mutagenesis in eukaryotic cells. The DNA sequences are also useful for
CC recombinant expression of the encoded polypeptides and as immunogens for
CC preparing and screening antibodies. A transgenic plant comprising an
CC expression cassette including a cell cycle regulatory gene is useful for
CC assaying enzyme agonists and antagonists, and as immunogens or antigens
CC to obtain antibodies. The antibodies are useful in assaying expression
CC levels of cell cycle regulatory proteins, for identifying and isolating
CC nucleic acids from expression libraries, for identifying homologues of
CC polypeptides from other species, and for purification of the proteins
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        279 TCCTGGGGAACTTCGTTCTG 298
              ||  |||||| || ||||||
Db          1 TCAAGGGGAAATTGGTTCTG 20
```

RESULT 1284
AAC79550/c
ID AAC79550 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC79550;
XX
DT 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine p38beta antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 75.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; p38 mitogen activated protein kinase; MAPK;
KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive; cardiant; heart disease;
KW antiinflammatory; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; apoptosis;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200059919-A1.
XX
PD 12-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 04-APR-2000; 2000WO-US008794.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-00286904.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Nero PS, Mckay R, Popoff I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-664982/64.
XX
PT Antisense compound targeted to p38 mitogen activated protein kinase
PT inhibits protein kinase and is useful for diagnosing and treating
PT inflammatory, autoimmune and heart disease.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 54; 90pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to antisense compounds 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to the 5'-untranslated region, translational start site,
CC translational termination region or 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic
CC acid encoding a p38 mitogen activated protein kinase (MAPK), where the
CC antisense oligonucleotides inhibit the expression of MAPK. Sequences
CC AAC79480 and AAC79501 represent human p38alpha MAPK and p38beta MAPK cDNA
CC sequences. AAC79481 - AAC79500 and AAC79553 - AAC79570 represent human
CC p38alpha antisense oligonucleotides, while AAC79502 - AAC79521 and
CC AAC79571 - AAC79580 represent human p38beta antisense oligonucleotides.
CC Also included in the invention are a p38alpha cDNA sequence AAC79523 and
CC antisense oligonucleotides AAC79523 - AAC79536 isolated from rat tissue.
CC Murine p38beta MAPK cDNA is represented in AAC79537 and antisense
CC oligonucleotides targeting the sequence are given in AAC79538 - AAC79552.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
CC immunosuppressive; cardiant and antiinflammatory activity. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of p38 MAPK in
CC cells or tissues. The oligonucleotides are used for treating an animal
CC with diseases such as inflammatory or autoimmune diseases e.g. rheumatoid
CC arthritis, or heart disease. The oligonucleotides are also useful for
CC inhibiting inflammation or apoptosis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGCTG 1172
              ||||| |||  ||||| |||
Db         20 GACATCTGGTCTGTGGCCTG 1
```

RESULT 1285
AAA97969
ID AAA97969 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA97969;
XX
DT 15-SEP-2003 (revised)
DT 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE B. brevis NRPS gene A domain PCR primer SEQ ID No: 10.
XX
KW NPRS; non-ribosomal peptide synthetase; adenylation domain; A domain;
KW PCR primer; antibiotic; immunosuppressant; cytostatic; antiviral;
KW antihelminthic; fungicidal; ss.
XX
OS Brevibacillus brevis.
XX
PN WO200052152-A1.
XX
PD 08-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2000; 2000WO-EP001652.
XX
PR 03-MAR-1999; 99DE-01009146.
XX
PA (MARA/) MARAHIEL M A.
PA (STAC/) STACHELHAUS T.
PA (MOOT/) MOOTZ H.
PA (KONZ/) KONZ D.
XX
PI Marahiel MA, Stachelhaus T, Mootz H, Konz D;

```
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-572182/53.
XX
PT   Non-ribosomal synthesis of peptides, e.g. antibiotics or
PT   immunosuppressants, using non-ribosomal peptide synthase with targeted
PT   modifications in adenylation domains.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 39; 52pp; German.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel method for the targeted non-ribosomal
CC   synthesis of peptides (I) of required structure, comprising altering one
CC   or more A (adenylation) domain-encoding DNA segments (II) that encodes a
CC   non-ribosomal peptide synthetase so that the expression product of the
CC   altered (II) can produce (I), is new. Alterations in the A-domains are
CC   made according to a non-ribosomal code reproduced in the specification.
CC   The method is used to synthesize (I) with antibiotic, immunosuppressant,
CC   cytostatic, antiviral, antihelminthic, fungicidal or surface-active
CC   properties, and to alter specificity and/or activity of known
CC   biologically active compounds, e.g. to improve their solubility by
CC   replacing hydrophobic amino acids with hydrophilic ones, or vice versa.
CC   AAA97960-A97995 represent PCR primers used to illustrate the method of
CC   the invention. (Updated on 15-SEP-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1515 ACTAAAGGAGATTCAGCTAC 1534
              |||| || ||  ||||||||
Db          1 ACTACAGCAGGCTCAGCTAC 20


RESULT 1286
AAF76673/c
ID   AAF76673 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF76673;
XX
DT   16-MAY-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Bone resorption modulation method related sequence SEQ ID NO: 1.
XX
KW   Bone resorption modulation; leptin; osteoporosis; Paget's disease;
KW   osteoclastogenesis; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   AU200048971-A.
XX
PD   08-FEB-2001.
XX
PF   01-AUG-2000; 2000AU-00048971.
XX
PR   03-AUG-1999;   99AU-00001999.
XX
PA   (UYME ) UNIV MELBOURNE.
XX
PI   Nicholson GC;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-235416/25.
XX
PT   Modulating bone resorption in human or animal for treating osteoporosis
PT   or Paget's disease, comprises administering leptin, its derivative,
PT   homologue, analog, chemical equivalent, antagonist or agonist.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 23; 40pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method of modulating bone resorption
CC   comprising administering leptin or a derivative under conditions suitable
CC   for the modulation of osteoclastogenesis. This is useful in the treatment
CC   of osteoporosis and Paget's disease. No further information about this
CC   sequence is given in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        122 CCATGGATCGGATGAAGAAG 141
              || |||||| |||| || ||
Db         20 CCTTGGATCTGATGCAGTAG 1


RESULT 1287
AAD14761
ID   AAD14761 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD14761;
XX
DT   01-NOV-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha antisense oligo ISIS #116602.
XX
KW   Human; glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha; antidiabetic; cytostatic;
KW   antisense therapy; diabetes; hyperproliferative disorder; inflammation;
KW   neurological disorder; tumour; haematopoietic disorder; infection;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; developmental disorder; antisense;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT   modified_base   1
FT                   /*tag=  d
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   3
FT                   /*tag=  e
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   4
FT                   /*tag=  f
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   6
FT                   /*tag=  g
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   9
FT                   /*tag=  h
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   10
FT                   /*tag=  i
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   12
FT                   /*tag=  j
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   13
FT                   /*tag=  k
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   15
FT                   /*tag=  l
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
FT   modified_base   16
```

```
FT                   /*tag=  m
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   18
FT                   /*tag=  n
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   19
FT                   /*tag=  o
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN   WO200152865-A1.
XX
PD   26-JUL-2001.
XX
PF   16-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US001411.
XX
PR   21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488856.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Mckay R,  Butler MM,  Wyatt JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-442247/47.
XX
PT   Antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in length comprising a compound
PT   that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding glycogen synthase
PT   kinase 3 alpha, useful for the treatment of e.g. diabetes and
PT   hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 82; 115pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an antisense compound 8 to 30 nucleobases in
CC   length targetted to a nucleic acid encoding glycogen synthase kinase 3
CC   alpha. The antisense compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits
CC   the expression of glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha. The antisense
CC   compound is useful for the treatment of a diseases associated with
CC   glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha such as diabetes, a neurological
CC   disorder, a haematopoietic disorder, a hyperproliferative disorder or a
CC   developmental disorder. The antisense compounds may also be used
CC   prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC   formation. The present sequence is a phosphorothioate antisense
CC   oligonucleotide targetted to human glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha DNA
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        556 CTCAGCCGCCGCCTCCGTCG 575
              ||| || ||| ||||||  ||
Db          1 CTCCGCTGCCTCCTCCGCCG 20


RESULT 1288
ABA04587/c
ID   ABA04587 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABA04587;
XX
DT   15-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KW   Analytical support; genomic sequencing; mutation detection;
KW   pharmaceutical development; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER = Fl(CH2)6-PO-thymine, where Fl is flavine
FT                   and PO is a phosphate group"
XX
PN   FR2805348-A1.
XX
PD   24-AUG-2001.
XX
PF   23-FEB-2000; 2000FR-00002236.
XX
PR   23-FEB-2000; 2000FR-00002236.
XX
PA   (COMS ) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.
XX
PI   Cuzin M,  Peltie P,  Fontecave M,  Decout JL,  Dueymes C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-628265/73.
XX
PT   Support for hybridization analysis of nucleic acids for sequencing
PT   techniques, comprises an array of oligonucleotides having a label where
PT   the fluorescence changes follow hybridization.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 18; 33pp; French.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an analytical support, to which a number
CC   of oligonucleotides are fixed. The oligonucleotides are labelled with a
CC   fluorescent compound, the fluorescence of which varies when the
CC   oligonucleotide hybridises to its complement. The analytical support is
CC   useful in hybridisation testing for identification of specific nucleic
CC   acids, such as genomic sequencing, detecting mutations or pharmaceutical
CC   development. The present oligonucleotide was used to illustrate the
CC   invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              |||||  ||  |||||||  ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1289
AAC81175/c
ID   AAC81175 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC81175;
XX
DT   23-FEB-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human bcl-6 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:41.
XX
KW   Human; bcl-6; transcriptional repressor; germinal centre formation;
KW   Th-2 mediated antibody affinity maturation; apoptosis regulator;
KW   chromosome 3q27; lymphoma; acute lymphoblastic leukaemia;
KW   post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder; expression inhibition;
KW   phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6140125-A.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2000.
XX
PF   15-OCT-1999;   99US-00418640.
XX
PR   15-OCT-1999;   99US-00418640.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Taylor JK,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-048959/06.
```

```
XX
PT   Antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit human
PT   bcl-6 expression, useful for treating bcl-6 related disorders, and
PT   preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
PS   Claim 14; Col 41-42; 42pp; English.
XX
CC   Sequences AAC81144-C81223 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
CC   to the human bcl-6 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
CC   bcl-6 mRNA, and were analysed for their effect on bcl-6 mRNA levels by
CC   quantitative real-time PCR. Bcl-6 (also known as B-cell CLL/ lymphoma 6,
CC   zinc finger protein 51 and LAZ3) is a sequence-specific DNA-binding
CC   transcriptional repressor. The bcl-6 gene is expressed in germinal centre
CC   B- and T- cells and is required for germinal centre formation and Th-2
CC   mediated antibody affinity maturation. Bcl-6 may also play a role in the
CC   regulation of apoptosis. The bcl-6 gene is located on chromosome 3q27, a
CC   region which undergoes a high frequency of translocation events. Such
CC   chromosomal translocations can result in aberrant forms of bcl-6, which
CC   are strongly implicated in the pathogenesis of several types of lymphoma,
CC   and have also been reported in acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and post-
CC   transplant lymphoproliferative disorders. The oligonucleotides of the
CC   invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC   conditions associated with aberrant forms of bcl-6, such as lymphomas,
CC   acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and post-transplant lymphoproliferative
CC   disorders
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        494 TCCGGCTGCCTGAGGGCTAC 513
              ||||| |||||| || | ||
Db         20 TCCGGATGCCTGTGGCCAAC 1


RESULT 1290
AAF58196/c
ID   AAF58196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF58196;
XX
DT   23-APR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer #16.
XX
KW   Human; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; cancer; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6180776-B1.
XX
PD   30-JAN-2001.
XX
PF   22-JUL-1998;   98US-00120129.
XX
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00214582.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215086.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215087.
PR   01-JUN-1994;   94US-00251938.
PR   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003316.
PR   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00486047.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Kamb A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-158668/16.
XX
PT   Novel multiple tumor suppressor gene useful for diagnosing, prognosing
PT   and treating cancers, such as melanoma, leukemia, glioblastoma and
PT   Hodgkin's lymphoma.
XX
PS   Example 12; Col 50; 71pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to human multiple tumor suppressor-2 (MTS2)
CC   gene. The invention is useful for diagnosing, prognosing and treating
CC   cancers. It is also useful for screening drugs for cancer therapy and
CC   gene therapy
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1291
AAD11340
ID   AAD11340 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD11340;
XX
DT   24-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human cot oncogene antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 116381.
XX
KW   Human; cot oncogene; antisense therapy; inflammation; cancer; antisense;
KW   immune system disorder; prophylaxis; cytostatic; immunomodulator; Tpl-2;
KW   est; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT   modified_base   8
FT                   /*tag=  d
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   13
FT                   /*tag=  e
FT                   /mod_base= m5c
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
PN   US6265216-B1.
XX
PD   24-JUL-2001.
XX
PF   20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489868.
XX
PR   20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489868.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Wyatt J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-463936/50.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating cot oncogene expression,
PT   particularly useful for diagnosing or treating diseases associated with
```

```
PT   expression of cot oncogene, such as inflammation, cancer or immune system
PT   disorders.
XX
PS   Example 15; Col 41; 39pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides, compositions and
CC   methods for modulating cot oncogene expression. The cot oncogene is also
CC   known as Tpl-2 and est. The compositions comprise antisense compounds,
CC   particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targetted to nucleic acids
CC   encoding cot oncogene. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC   modulating the expression of cot oncogene and for treating diseases
CC   associated with expression of cot oncogene, e.g. inflammation, cancer or
CC   disorders of the immune system. The antisense oligonucleotides are also
CC   useful for diagnosis or prophylaxis or as research reagents and kits. The
CC   present sequence is human cot oncogene antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS
CC   116381. This sequence was targetted towards the coding region of human
CC   cot oncogene
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        627 GGACAAACTGGGCGAGGGTA 646
              ||| |  ||| ||||||||||
Db          1 GGATAGGCTGAGCGAGGGTA 20


RESULT 1292
AAS45859/c
ID   AAS45859 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS45859;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PARP-3 antisense inhibitor ISIS #126059.
XX
KW   Human; ss; PARP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW   cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
KW   immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury;
KW   oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis;
KW   meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe;
KW   inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  b
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "All cytidine residues are 5-methyl cytidine"
FT   modified_base    1. .5
FT                    /*tag=  c
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base    16. .20
FT                    /*tag=  d
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2' methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO200164955-A1.
XX
PD   07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF   01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.
XX
PR   02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Popoff I,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-602570/68.
XX
PT   Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological,
PT   inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PARP.
XX
PS   Example 18; Page 91; 168pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human
CC   PARP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PARP. PARP (Poly
CC   (ADP-ribose) polymerase plays an important role in chromatin
CC   decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant
CC   transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC   PARP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human
CC   with a disease associated with PARP especially hyperproliferative
CC   disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress,
CC   neurological (e.g parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial
CC   complications and ischaemia) , inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g
CC   arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        774 CCTCAAACACGCCAACATCG 793
              ||| || ||  |||||||||
Db         20 CCTGAACCAGACCAACATCG 1


RESULT 1293
AAS45704/c
ID   AAS45704 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS45704;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human PARP-2 antisense inhibitor ISIS #126144.
XX
KW   Human; ss; PARP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW   cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
KW   immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury;
KW   oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis;
KW   meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe;
KW   inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  b
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "All cytidine residues are 5-methyl cytidine"
FT   modified_base    1. .5
FT                    /*tag=  c
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT   modified_base    16. .20
FT                    /*tag=  d
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2' methoxyethyl nucleotides"
```

XX
PN WO200164955-A1.
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Popoff I, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-602570/68.
XX
PT Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological,
PT inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PARP.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 86; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human
CC PARP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PARP. PARP (Poly
CC (ADP-ribose) polymerase plays an important role in chromatin
CC decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant
CC transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC PARP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human
CC with a disease associated with PARP especially hyperproliferative
CC disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress,
CC neurological (e.g parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial
CC complications and ischaemia) , inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g
CC arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1055 AGTCAATCCCAACAAAGACA 1074
|| ||||| |||||| | ||
Db 20 AGGCAATCTCAACAAGGCCA 1

RESULT 1294
AAC92774/c
ID AAC92774 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC92774;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hnRNP A1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
KW Human hnRNP A1; heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1;
KW heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core protein A1; p40CRS;
KW mRNA processing; transport; stabilisation; alternative splicing;
KW donor splice site selection; telomere biogenesis; oncogenesis;
KW apoptosis-associated protein; cancer; tumour formation;
KW expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6165789-A.
XX
PD 26-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX
PR 27-OCT-1999; 99US-00428696.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-090484/10.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to human hnRNP A1 which specifically
PT hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of human hnRNP A1, useful for
PT modulating the expression of hnRNP A1 in cells.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAC92738-C92817 represent antisense oligonucleotides targetted
CC to the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (hnRNP A1) gene, which
CC inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were designed to
CC target different regions of the human hnRNP A1 mRNA, and were analysed
CC for their effect on hnRNP A1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time PCR.
CC hnRNP A1 (also known as heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein core
CC protein A1 and p40CRS) is thought to function in the stabilisation,
CC transport and processing (including alternative splicing) of newly
CC synthesised mRNAs. It facilitates the annealing of single-stranded
CC nucleic acids, modulates the binding of snRNPs to RNA intron sequences,
CC and shuttles continuously between the nucleus and the cytoplasm acting as
CC a carrier protein for mRNAs. hnRNP A1 also participates in telomere
CC biogenesis, with low levels of hnRNP correlating with shortened
CC telomeres. In addition, hnRNP A1 has also been classified as an apoptosis
CC -associated protein on the basis that it is specifically cleaved into
CC three fragments during antibody-mediated apoptosis. Due to its ability to
CC control splicing events, particularly donor splice site selection, hnRNP
CC A1 is implicated in the process of oncogenesis. The oligonucleotides of
CC the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with hnRNP A1 expression, such as cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 231 TGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCAGTG 250
|||||||||| | || |||
Db 20 TGGTGGTGGTCGTGGAGGTG 1

RESULT 1295
AAF60944/c
ID AAF60944 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF60944;
XX
DT 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-ICAM-1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID 53.
XX
KW Transport; membrane; cytostatic; virucide; vasotropic; dermatological;
KW antipsoriatic; antiasthmatic; gene therapy; tumor cell; antisense;
KW tumor therapy; drug; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN DE19935302-A1.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 28-JUL-1999; 99DE-01035302.
XX
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99DE-01035302.
XX
PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
XX
PI Uhlmann E, Greiner B, Unger E, Gothe G, Schwerdel M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-203679/21.
XX

PT New substituted aryl conjugates of parent molecules, especially
PT oligonucleotides, having improved transmembrane and intracellular
PT transport properties, useful as medicaments or diagnostic agents.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 28pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel conjugate (I) which consists of (A) a
CC molecule to be transported and (B) at least one aryl residue of formula -
CC Ar-(X-C(Y)-R_1)_n (II). Ar = group containing at least one aromatic ring;
CC X = O or N (sic); Y = O, S or NH-R_2 (sic); R_1 = optionally substituted
CC 1-23C alkyl (optionally containing double and/or triple bonds); R_2 =
CC optionally substituted 1-18C alkyl (optionally containing double and/or
CC triple bonds); n = integer of 1 or more. (A) is bonded to (B) directly or
CC via a chemical group, provided that the chemical group is other than CH_2
CC -S if the bond is via a phosphodiester linkage of (A). The invention also
CC describes (i) the preparation of a conjugate (I') of (A') a molecule to
CC be transported and (B') at least one aryl residue (not restricted to
CC (II)), by preparing (A') containing a reactive function at the position
CC at which (B') is to be bonded, preparing (B') and reacting (A') and (B');
CC and (ii) the use of aryl groups (II) (optionally bonded via a chemical
CC group) for transporting (A) across biological membranes. The products of
CC the invention have cytostatic, virucide, vasotropic, dermatological,
CC antipsoriatic and antiasthmatic activity and can be used for gene
CC therapy. Conjugation of (A) with (B) is useful for transporting (A)
CC across biological membranes or into eukaryotic or prokaryotic cells
CC (specifically bacterial, yeast or mammalian cells, including human cells,
CC particularly tumor cells). Medicaments, diagnostic agents and test kits
CC containing (I) are also claimed. Typically (I) are antisense
CC oligonucleotide derivatives for tumor therapy; oligonucleotide drugs for
CC treating viral infections or diseases associated with integrins or cell-
CC cell interactions (e.g. restenosis, vitiligo, psoriasis or asthma); or
CC labeled oligonucleotides for in vivo diagnostic use, e.g. by in situ
CC hybridization. Conjugation with (B) markedly improves the cellular uptake
CC of (A), e.g. in tumor cells. (B) include fluorescein derivative residues,
CC in which case the conjugates (I) are fluorescently labeled, allowing
CC microscopic monitoring of cellular uptake etc. The cellular uptake of (I)
CC is superior to that obtained using other conjugated groups related to
CC (II); e.g. oligonucleotides conjugated with fluorescein diacetate (within
CC the scope of (B)) have superior uptake to corresponding fluorescein
CC conjugates
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1296
AAD17434
ID AAD17434 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD17434;
XX
DT 29-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse sfrp3 gene specific forward RT-PCR primer.
XX
KW Secreted Frizzled-related protein; sFRP; chronic bronchitis; asthma;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; antisense therapy; mouse;
KW emphysema; reverse transcription PCR; RT-PCR primer; sfrp3 gene; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200164717-A1.
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006579.
XX
PR 29-FEB-2000; 2000US-00514885.
XX
PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX
PI D'armiento J, Imai K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-557764/62.
XX
PT Inhibition of apoptosis for the treatment or prevention of obstructive
PT pulmonary disease comprises inhibiting expression of secreted Frizzled-
PT related protein gene in lung cells.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 35; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is mouse secreted Frizzled-related protein (sfrp3)
CC gene specific reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer. The invention
CC relates to a method for treating or preventing chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD) such as emphysema, asthma and chronic bronchitis
CC in a subject. The method involves administering to the subject, an agent
CC effective to inhibit apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of a secreted
CC Frizzled-related protein (sFRP) gene. It is also useful in antisense
CC therapy
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 890 ACATCATCAACATGCACAAC 909
|||| | ||| |||| ||||
Db 1 ACATGACCAAGATGCCCAAC 20

RESULT 1297
AAD17410
ID AAD17410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD17410;
XX
DT 29-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human sFRP4 gene specific forward RT-PCR primer.
XX
KW Secreted Frizzled-related protein; sFRP; chronic bronchitis; asthma;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; antisense therapy; human;
KW emphysema; reverse transcription PCR; RT-PCR primer; sFRP4 gene; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200164717-A1.
XX
PD 07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006579.
XX
PR 29-FEB-2000; 2000US-00514885.
XX
PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
XX
PI D'armiento J, Imai K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-557764/62.
XX
PT Inhibition of apoptosis for the treatment or prevention of obstructive
PT pulmonary disease comprises inhibiting expression of secreted Frizzled-
PT related protein gene in lung cells.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 35; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is human secreted Frizzled-related protein 4 (sFRP4)
CC gene specific reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer. The invention

```
CC   relates to a method for treating or preventing chronic obstructive
CC   pulmonary disease (COPD) such as emphysema, asthma and chronic bronchitis
CC   in a subject. The method involves administering to the subject, an agent
CC   effective to inhibit apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of a secreted
CC   Frizzled-related protein (sFRP) gene. It is also useful in antisense
CC   therapy
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1289 TCCTGTCCAACGAGGAGTTC 1308
              ||||| ||| |||| ||| |
Db          1 TCCTGGCCATCGAGCAGTAC 20


RESULT 1298
AAS02589/c
ID   AAS02589 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS02589;
XX
DT   29-AUG-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer RP.2(rev) used in analysis of MTS1 and MTS2.
XX
KW   Human; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS1; MTS2; therapeutic; diagnostic;
KW   cancer; gene therapy; melanoma; leukaemia; astrocytoma; glioblastoma;
KW   lymphoma; glioma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; chronic lymphatic leukaemia;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6210949-B1.
XX
PD   03-APR-2001.
XX
PF   30-NOV-1998;   98US-00201139.
XX
PR   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003316.
PR   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00487033.
PR   28-JUL-1995;   95US-00508735.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Stone S,  Jiang P,  Kamb A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-280859/29.
XX
PT   New mouse multiple tumor suppressor gene, useful for diagnosing or
PT   prognosing human cancer or as gene therapy for treating cancer,
PT   particularly melanoma, leukemia, astrocytoma, lymphoma or cancers of the
PT   pancreas or breast.
XX
PS   Example 7; Col 40; 80pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequence represents PCR primer RP.2(rev) used in analysis of multiple
CC   tumour suppressor MTS1 and MTS2. The MTS genes, and expression products,
CC   are useful for treating, diagnosing or prognosing human cancer. In
CC   particular, the MTS gene is useful for diagnosing a predisposition to or
CC   as a gene therapy for melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, glioblastoma,
CC   lymphoma, glioma, Hodgkin's lymphoma, chronic lymphatic leukaemia (CLL),
CC   or cancers of the pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary, uterus, testis,
CC   kidney, stomach or rectum. The gene may be used in both cancerous and pre
CC   -cancerous cells
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1299
AAS09545/c
ID   AAS09545 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS09545;
XX
DT   24-OCT-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   FITC-labeled ICAM oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   FITC; ICAM; oligonucleotide; ss; fluorescein isothiocyanate; VP22; BH3;
KW   apoptosis; hyper-proliferating cell; cancer; tumour; eczema;
KW   cell-cycle progression regulator; genital warts; restenosis; skin cancer;
KW   psoriasis; scar tissue; intracellular-adhesion molecule.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    1
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "C is labeled with FITC"
XX
PN   WO200147960-A1.
XX
PD   05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF   21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-GB004965.
XX
PR   24-DEC-1999;   99GB-00030519.
XX
PA   (PHOG-) PHOGEN LTD.
XX
PI   O'hare PFJ,  Normand NM,  Brewis ND,  Phelan A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-418224/44.
XX
PT   Inhibiting cancer cell proliferation by exposing cells to a composition
PT   of fusion proteins comprising VP22 polypeptides coupled to cell cycle
PT   progression regulators, and further exposing cells to cell death
PT   stimulators.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 14; 23pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequence represents an FITC (fluorescein isothiocyanate) labeled
CC   oligonucleotide complimentary to part of the mRNA encoding the
CC   intracellular-adhesion molecule ICAM. The oligonucleotide is included in
CC   a composition comprising a fusion protein of herpes virus VP22 protein
CC   159-301 (having the transport function) and a cell-cycle progression
CC   regulator (or its DNA) e.g. BH3 or apoptotic proteins. The composition is
CC   used to reduce the proliferation of cells. The method of making the VP22
CC   containing compositions is used for reducing proliferation of hyper-
CC   proliferating cells e.g., cancer cells, for manufacturing a medicament to
CC   reduce or treat cell proliferation e.g., cancer cell proliferation. The
CC   method is also used for reducing or treating cell proliferation, in
CC   tumour cells present in tumour cell mass, non-malignant cells e.g.,
CC   benign tumour cells such as genital warts, smooth muscle cells present in
CC   restenosis, proliferating skin cells e.g., skin cancer, psoriasis or
CC   eczema skin cells, or proliferating cells of scar tissue
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
```

```
                |||||| ||  |||||||| ||
Db          20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1300
AAH42979/c
ID   AAH42979 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH42979;
XX
DT   15-OCT-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   PCR primer used to amplify a k-ras DNA sequence.
XX
KW   HPV; genetic disease; gene anomaly; infectious disease; chlamydia;
KW   congenital genetic disease; cancer; human papilloma virus; k-ras;
KW   cystic fibrosis; mitochondrial cerebromyopathy; cervical cancer;
KW   colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200159124-A1.
XX
PD   16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF   09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PR   09-FEB-2000; 2000WO-JP000693.
XX
PA   (SAPP-) SAPPORO IMMUNO DIAGNOSTIC LAB.
XX
PI   Yamaguchi A,  Kikuchi K,  Nakamura K;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-497079/54.
XX
PT   Convenient and cheap microplate fluorescent screening method for
PT   detecting gene anomaly in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic
PT   diseases or cancers through gene diagnosis in community screening test
PT   program.
XX
PS   Claim 7; Page 22; 26pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   PCR primers AAH42977-80 were used to amplify k-ras DNA sequences. The
CC   primers are used in the method of the invention. The specification
CC   describes a method for screening genetic diseases. The method comprises
CC   using DNA simply extracted from a biological specimen such as scraped
CC   mucosal cells and tissue slide pieces fixed with formalin and embedded in
CC   paraffin, and amplifying a target region by polymerase chain reaction
CC   (PCR) for direct fluorescence measurement of the additional double-
CC   stranded DNA intercalator. The method is used for detecting gene anomaly
CC   in e.g. infectious diseases, congenital genetic diseases or cancers,
CC   including infection disease due to human papilloma virus and chlamydia
CC   genetic diseases like cystic fibrosis, mitochondrial cerebromyopathy,
CC   cancers of cervical cancer and colon cancer, through gene diagnosis in
CC   community screening test program
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1310 AGACATACAACTACCCCAAG 1329
              | || | |||||||| ||||
Db         20 ACACCTCCAACTACCACAAG 1


RESULT 1301
AAF99116/c
ID   AAF99116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAF99116;
XX
DT   12-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #232.
XX
KW   Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW   immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW   fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW   infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200122972-A2.
XX
PD   05-APR-2001.
XX
PF   25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
XX
PR   25-SEP-1999;   99US-0156113P.
PR   27-SEP-1999;   99US-0156135P.
PR   23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
XX
PA   (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA   (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
XX
PI   Krieg AM,  Schetter C,  Vollmer J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-273485/28.
XX
PT   Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
PT   using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
XX
PS   Claim 101; Page 43; 338pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC   response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC   acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC   immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC   nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC   (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC   against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC   and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC   haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
CC   staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC   also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC   immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC   Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC   present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        555 CCTCAGCCGCCGCCTCCGTC 574
              || | ||||||||| ||| |
Db         20 CCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 1


RESULT 1302
AAH41775
ID   AAH41775 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAH41775;
XX
DT   29-AUG-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   p38 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:22.
XX
KW   Base; string; tape; circular disc; ligand; immobilised; PCR primer;
KW   detection; diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
```

XX
PN WO200135098-A1.
XX
PD 17-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 24-OCT-2000; 2000WO-JP007415.
XX
PR 05-NOV-1999; 99JP-00315610.
XX
PA (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
XX
PI Kato I, Izu H, Asada K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-343623/36.
XX
PT String, tape or disk shaped bases with several different immobilized
PT ligands including nucleic acids, sugars, peptides and proteins.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 37; 56pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes bases in the shape of a string, tape or
CC circular disc on the surface of which a plural number of different
CC ligands are immobilised respectively in pre-determined domains. Also
CC described are devices for detecting the binding between the ligands and
CC receptors and methods for detection using these bases. The methods are
CC useful for detection in biochemical and diagnostic assays. The ligands
CC are immobilised in line, so the user only needs to determine the presence
CC or absence of receptor binding, without further processing. AAH41754 to
CC AAH41815 represent primers which are used in an example from the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1236 ACACTTCATCTTCCGTATCT 1255
|| | ||||||||| | ||||
Db 1 AAAGTTCATCTTCGGCATCT 20

RESULT 1303
AAH23850/c
ID AAH23850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH23850;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human antileukoprotease (ALP) reverse PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
KW Antileukoprotease; ALP; secretory leukocyte proteinase; SLPI; human;
KW cancer marker; ovarian tumour; ovarian-derived metastatic tumour;
KW overexpression; low malignant potential tumour; ovarian carcinoma;
KW serous carcinoma; mucinous carcinoma; endometrioid carcinoma;
KW clear cell carcinoma; cancer; diagnosis; cytostatic;
KW quantitative PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200128500-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 18-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US041306.
XX
PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-0159972P.
XX
PA (UYAR-) UNIV ARKANSAS.
XX
PI O'brien TJ, Tanimoto H, Underwood LJ, Shigemasa K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-290812/30.
XX
PT Detecting tumor growth in an individual, particularly ovarian and ovarian
PT -derived metastatic tumors, comprises measuring antileukoprotease levels.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 10; 45pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to methods for the diagnosis and treatment of
CC ovarian tumours or ovarian-derived metastatic tumours in an individual.
CC The diagnostic method involves measuring the level of antileukoprotease
CC (ALP) in a sample (e.g., a blood sample, tissue biopsy or ovarian
CC secretion) from an individual. If the level of ALP exceeds the mean basal
CC level of ALP in non-diseased individuals by 2 or more standard
CC deviations, the individual is likely to have an ovarian or ovarian-
CC derived tumour. ALP, also known as secretory leukocyte proteinase (SLPI),
CC is a small (approximately 100 amino acids) secreted protease inhibitor
CC which specifically inhibits the activity of stratum corneum chymotryptic
CC enzyme, and is also able to inhibit leukocyte elastase, cathepsin G,
CC chymotrypsin and trypsin. It is significantly overexpressed in carcinomas
CC and potential tumours of ovarian origin. The invention also provides
CC methods of treating ovarian or ovarian-derived tumours, or preventing
CC ovarian tumour metastasis, via the administration of ALP. Methods of the
CC invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC ovarian and ovarian-derived metastatic tumours, particularly low
CC malignant potential tumours or ovarian carcinomas such serous carcinoma,
CC mucinous carcinoma, endometrioid carcinoma and clear cell carcinoma.
CC Sequences AAH23847-AAH23850 represent PCR primers used in quantitative
CC PCR in an exemplification of the invention to determine levels of ALP
CC mRNA from normal and cancerous ovarian tissue
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1109 CCCCTGACATCCTGCTTGGG 1128
|| |||| ||||| ||| ||
Db 20 CCACTGATATCCTCCTTTGG 1

RESULT 1304
AAC62058
ID AAC62058 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAC62058;
XX
DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for nucleic acids encoding the human EAA5 receptor.
XX
KW Human; excitatory amino acid 4 receptor; EAA 4 receptor;
KW central nervous system receptor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6136544-A.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00666221.
XX
PR 23-DEC-1993; 93US-00172188.
PR 21-DEC-1994; 94WO-CA000705.
XX
PA (ALLX) ALLELIX BIOPHARMACEUTICALS INC.
XX
PI Nutt S, Kamboj R;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-048927/06.
XX
PT Isolated unedited human excitatory amino acid 4 receptor polynucleotides
PT and proteins, useful for screening potential therapeutic compounds and

PT drug candidates that interact with edited human central nervous system
PT receptor forms.
XX
PS Example 8; Col 21; 91pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAC62056-60 were used to amplify nucleic acids encoding the
CC human excitatory amino acid (EAA) 5 receptor. The synthesis this central
CC nervous system (CNS) receptor in vivo is regulated by an editing
CC mechanism. This editing results in the expression from a single human CNS
CC receptor gene of structurally distinct forms of the CNS receptor protein.
CC The specification describes a human EAA4 receptor. The human excitatory
CC EAA4 receptor polynucleotide and the protein it encodes are useful for
CC screening potential therapeutic compounds and selecting drug candidates
CC that interact selectively with edited human central nervous system
CC receptor forms
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1211 CGGGCTCCACGGTGGAGGAA 1230
              |||||||  ||||| ||||
Db          1 CTGGCTCCGAGGTGGTGGAA 20
```

RESULT 1305
AAD04717/c
ID AAD04717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD04717;
XX
DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse P16beta cDNA amplifying P16-specific reverse PCR primer.
XX
KW Mouse; multiple tumour suppressor; MTS; cytostatic; somatic mutation;
KW germ line mutation; gene therapy; melanoma; leukaemia; astrocytoma; CLL;
KW glioblastoma; lymphoma; glioma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; cancer; rectum; P16;
KW pancreas; breast; thyroid; ovary; uterus; testis; kidney; stomach; mouse;
KW P16beta; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US6218146-B1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2001.
XX
PF 22-JUL-1998; 98US-00120131.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00214582.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215086.
PR 18-MAR-1994; 94US-00215087.
PR 14-APR-1994; 94US-00227369.
PR 01-JUN-1994; 94US-00251938.
PR 17-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003316.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00486047.
XX
PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI Kamb A;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-289831/30.
XX
PT Novel multiple tumor suppressor proteins useful for diagnosis and
PT prognosis of human cancer and for screening drugs for cancer treatment.
XX
PS Example 12; Col 50; 71pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to somatic and germ line mutations in the multiple
CC tumour suppressor (MTS) gene in human cancer. The invention also relates
CC to therapy of human cancer which have a mutation in the MTS gene,
CC including gene therapy, protein replacement therapy, and protein
CC mimetics. The MTS sequences are useful for diagnosing predisposition to
CC human cancer or for diagnosing and prognosing human cancers such as
CC melanoma, leukaemia, astrocytoma, glioblastoma, lymphoma, glioma,
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, CLL and cancers of pancreas, breast, thyroid, ovary,
CC uterus, testis, kidney, stomach and rectum. They are also used for
CC screening drugs for cancer treatment. The present sequence is P16-
CC specific reverse PCR primer used for amplifying mouse P16beta cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1
```

RESULT 1306
AAH48603/c
ID AAH48603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH48603;
XX
DT 20-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human fascin associated primer SEQ ID 55.
XX
KW Fascin; regulatory sequence; human; dendritic cell; antiviral; tumor;
KW antibacterial; antifungal; antiparasitic; anti-allergic; neurological;
KW immunomodulatory; apoptotic; expression regulator; vaccine; allergen;
KW Creutzfeld-Jakob disease; Alzheimer's disease; gene therapy;
KW autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200151631-A2.
XX
PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 12-JAN-2001; 2001WO-EP000362.
XX
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01001169.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000DE-01010188.
XX
PA (RESK/) RESKE-KUNZ A.
PA (ROSS/) ROSS X.
PA (ROSS/) ROSS R.
PA (BROS/) BROS M.
XX
PI Reske-Kunz A, Ross X, Ross R, Bros M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-451858/48.
XX
PT New regulatory sequences from the fascin gene, useful for providing
PT dendritic cell-specific expression of e.g. antigens, e.g. for vaccination
PT against tumors and infections.
XX
PS Claim 2b; Page 109; 117pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel regulatory sequences (A) derived from
CC human fascin that provide specific expression in dendritic cells (DC) and
CC which have antiviral, antibacterial, antifungal, antiparasitic, anti-
CC allergic, neurological, immunomodulatory and apoptotic activity. (A) are
CC used to regulate expression of antigens, immunoregulators, antisense
CC sequences etc. in DC-specific fashion. Recombinant DNA, vectors and host
CC cells that contain (A) are useful: (i) in vaccines against viruses,
CC bacteria, fungi, parasites, tumors, allergens and plaques in Creutzfeld-
CC Jakob and Alzheimer's disease; and (ii) for gene therapy of tumors,
CC allergies, infections, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. They
CC can also be provide specific expression of antigens and immunoregulators

```
CC   in DC; for isolation and identification of cell factors and cis-elements
CC   from regulatory sequences that mediate DC-specific expression; to
CC   determine the degree of maturity of DC and to block transcription
CC   factors, by providing binding sites in DC. (A) provide DC-specific
CC   expression of nucleic acid under their control, allowing a more specific
CC   regulation of the immune response and eliminating the long and laborious
CC   purification of DC (since a complete leucocyte population may be
CC   transformed), including transformation in vitro. This sequence represents
CC   a primer associated with the human fascin gene described in the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1631 CCAGCAGGCAGCGGCTGGAG 1650
              |||| |||| | ||||| ||
Db         20 CCAGGAGGCGGAGGCTGCAG 1


RESULT 1307
AAA54442
ID   AAA54442 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAA54442;
XX
DT   11-APR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).
XX
KW   11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;
KW   ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albescens;
KW   albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200068364-A2.
XX
PD   16-NOV-2000.
XX
PF   08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012527.
XX
PR   06-MAY-1999;   99US-00306538.
XX
PA   (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
PA   (HARD ) HARVARD COLLEGE.
PA   (MASS-) MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.
XX
PI   Simon A,  Eriksson U,  Dryja TP,  Berson EL,  Yamamoto H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-016091/02.
XX
PT   Mutations in nucleic acid molecules encoding 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase
PT   correlated to ocular disorders, useful in diagnosis and treatment of
PT   diseases such as fundus albipunctatus.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 7; 28pp; English.
XX
CC   A new protein is described which comprises the 318 residue amino acid
CC   sequence corresponding to wild type retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5), but
CC   where amino acid 238 is not Gly, amino acid 73 is not Ser, or amino acid
CC   33 is not Ile. This mutant RDH5 can be used in the analysis of mutations
CC   in the gene encoding retinol dehydrogenase, in the diagnosis and
CC   treatment of ocular diseases associated with retinal degeneration such as
CC   fundus albipunctatus. Other disorders which may also be studied include
CC   retinitis punctata albescens, albipunctate dystrophy and retinitis
CC   pigmentosa. A number of primer pairs (See GENESEQ records AAA54433-
CC   A54448) were used to amplify the genomic RDH5 DNA. Two primers (AAA54441,
CC   AAA54442) were used to amplify exon 3b of the RDH5 gene. This primer
CC   corresponds to nucleotides 3151-3170 of the genomic DNA sequence (See
CC   GENESEQ record AAA54431)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         56 TGTGACTGCTGAAACCCAGG 75
              ||| | | ||| ||||||||
Db          1 TGTTAGTCCTGGAACCCAGG 20


RESULT 1308
AAC83096/c
ID   AAC83096 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAC83096;
XX
DT   23-FEB-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Primer used to amplify mouse beta cDNA.
XX
KW   MTS; Multiple Tumour Suppressor; cancer; antibody; ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   US6140473-A.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2000.
XX
PF   22-JUL-1998;   98US-00120128.
XX
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00214582.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215086.
PR   18-MAR-1994;   94US-00215087.
PR   14-APR-1994;   94US-00227369.
PR   01-JUN-1994;   94US-00251938.
PR   17-MAR-1995;   95WO-US003316.
PR   07-JUN-1995;   95US-00486047.
XX
PA   (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
XX
PI   Kamb A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-014867/02.
XX
PT   New multiple tumor suppressor 2-specific antibodies useful for detecting
PT   differences in the absence of the peptides or mutant gene products, or
PT   for screening tissues.
XX
PS   Example 12; Col 50; 71pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an antibody or its fragment that
CC   specifically binds to a human multiple tumour suppressor (MTS). The
CC   invention is useful for detecting differences in the absence of MTS
CC   peptides, to screen a tissue or to detect mutant MTS gene products. The
CC   antibodies will immunoprecipitate MTS proteins from solution as well as
CC   react with MTS protein on Western or immunoblots of polyacrylamide gels
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        505 GAGGGCTACCTGGAGAAGCT 524
              || |||| |||||| | |||
Db         20 GAAGGCTTCCTGGACACGCT 1


RESULT 1309
AAH78394
ID   AAH78394 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
```

```
AC   AAH78394;
XX
DT   26-NOV-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Probe used to detect a mutation in codon 12 of K-ras.
XX
KW   DNA mutation; hereditary genetic disease; sickle cell anemia; probe;
KW   thalassemia; cystic fibrosis; haemophilia; cancer; K-ras; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200164945-A2.
XX
PD   07-SEP-2001.
XX
PF   01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-FR000604.
XX
PR   01-MAR-2000; 2000FR-00002614.
XX
PA   (NUCL-) NUCLEICA.
XX
PI   Cailloux F;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-557783/62.
XX
PT   Detecting mutation in target nucleic acid, useful for detecting
PT   hereditary genetic diseases, comprises using chip whose electrical or
PT   optical property changes relative to the presence of hybridized probe.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 18; 36pp; French.
XX
CC   The specification describes a method for detecting a mutation at a
CC   particular position in a target nucleic acid. The method comprises
CC   binding the target to a solid support, hybridizing a probe to the target,
CC   elongating the probe with nucleotide(s) resistant to exonuclease,
CC   digesting the probe with exonuclease and detecting bound nucleic acid.
CC   The mutation is in position 'n' in a target nucleic acid and the 3'
CC   extremity of the probe hybridises to position 'n'. The method is used to
CC   detect gene mutations implicated in disease, particularly hereditary
CC   genetic diseases, especially sickle cell anemia, alpha and beta
CC   thalassemias, cystic fibrosis, haemophilia and genes implicated in
CC   cancer. The present sequence represents a probe which is used in the
CC   method of the invention to detect a mutation in codon 12 of K-ras
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        229 AGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCAG 248
              | |||||||||| |  ||||
Db          1 ACTGGTGGTGGTTGGAGCAG 20


RESULT 1310
AAD11919/c
ID   AAD11919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD11919;
XX
DT   25-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human iPFK-2 DNA specific phosphorothioate sense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW   Human; phosphofructokinase isozyme-2; iPFK-2; therapy; drug screening;
KW   cancer; inflammation; cachexia; anti-tumour; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   US6255046-B1.
XX
PD   03-JUL-2001.
XX
PF   30-OCT-1998;   98US-00183846.
XX
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-00961578.
XX
PA   (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
PI   Bucala RJ,  Chesney JA,  Mitchell RA;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-424617/45.
XX
PT   Screening for agents which inhibit the activity of the oncogenic
PT   phosphoglucomutase isozyme-2.
XX
PS   Example 4; Col 9; 29pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for screening a candidate
CC   therapeutic agent that inhibits kinase enzymatic activity of
CC   phosphofructokinase isozyme (iPFK-2). Phosphofructokinase catalyses the
CC   formation of fructose 2,6-biphosphate from fructose-6-phosphate. The
CC   method is used for identifying compounds that may be used to inhibit iPFK
CC   -2 activity, an enzyme that is over-expressed by cancerous cells. iPFK-2
CC   is useful as diagnostic targets, drug screening targets and as antisense
CC   compounds that inhibit inflammation, cachexia and its translation in
CC   cellular cytosol as an anti-tumour treatment. The present sequence is
CC   human phosphofructokinase isozyme (iPFK-2) DNA specific phosphorothioate
CC   sense oligonucleotide (S-iPKF-2) used in the exemplification of the
CC   invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
              |||||  ||||||| | |||
Db         20 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGGCT 1


RESULT 1311
AAD11920
ID   AAD11920 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD11920;
XX
DT   25-SEP-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human iPFK-2 DNA specific phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW   Human; phosphofructokinase isozyme-2; iPFK-2; therapy; drug screening;
KW   cancer; inflammation; cachexia; anti-tumour; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   US6255046-B1.
XX
```

PD 03-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 30-OCT-1998; 98US-00183846.
XX
PR 31-OCT-1997; 97US-00961578.
XX
PA (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Bucala RJ, Chesney JA, Mitchell RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-424617/45.
XX
PT Screening for agents which inhibit the activity of the oncogenic
PT phosphoglucomutase isozyme-2.
XX
PS Example 4; Col 9; 29pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for screening a candidate
CC therapeutic agent that inhibits kinase enzymatic activity of
CC phosphofructokinase isozyme (iPFK-2). Phosphofructokinase catalyses the
CC formation of fructose 2,6-biphosphate from fructose-6-phosphate. The
CC method is used for identifying compounds that may be used to inhibit iPFK
CC -2 activity, an enzyme that is over-expressed by cancerous cells. iPFK-2
CC is useful as diagnostic targets, drug screening targets and as antisense
CC compounds that inhibit inflammation, cachexia and its translation in
CC cellular cytosol as an anti-tumour treatment. The present sequence is
CC human phosphofructokinase isozyme (iPFK-2) DNA specific phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotide (AS-iPKF-2) used in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
||||| ||||||| | |||
Db 1 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGGCT 20

RESULT 1312
AAF74084
ID AAF74084 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF74084;
XX
DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer #18.
XX
KW Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmiter transporter; seotonin 4; SLC6A4;
KW genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200109161-A1.
XX
PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-123317/13.
XX
PT New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
PT of the protein.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 33; 152pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
CC gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 217 GGCCTGGATGAGAGTGGTGG 236
|||||||||||| | |||
Db 1 GGCCTGGATGAGTGCTCTGG 20

RESULT 1313
AAF85418/c
ID AAF85418 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF85418;
XX
DT 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer used to amplify cDNA encoding rat mu-subtype opiate receptor.
XX
KW mu-subtype opioid receptor; G protein; opioid; drug addiction;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus rattus.
XX
PN US6225080-B1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 28-APR-1995; 95US-00430286.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1992; 92US-00855286.
PR 26-FEB-1993; 93US-00026140.
PR 11-JUN-1993; 93US-00075447.
XX
PA (UHLG/) UHL G R.
PA (EPPL/) EPPLER C M.
PA (WANG/) WANG J.
XX
PI Uhl GR, Eppler CM, Wang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-342395/36.
XX
PT Novel isolated DNA encoding mu-subtype opioid receptor protein which is
PT useful for identifying other receptor subtypes, screening for mu opioid
PT ligands and for understanding mechanisms of opioid action.
XX
PS Example; Col 10; 51pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding a rat mu-subtype opioid
CC receptor. The polynucleotide sequence is useful for producing a mu-type
CC opioid receptor by standard recombinant techniques. The encoded protein
CC is useful for producing monoclonal or polyclonal anti-receptor antibodies
CC and to identify patterns of post-translational modifications and to
CC elucidate associated G proteins. Mu receptor polynucleotides and
CC polypeptides are useful in identifying other receptor subtypes, in
CC screening for new opioid ligands and for understanding mechanisms of
CC opioid action e.g., drug addiction
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 849 CCTGGACAAGGACCTGAAGC 868
||||||| || || | ||||
Db 20 CCTGGACGAGAACTTCAAGC 1

RESULT 1314
AAH49228/c
ID AAH49228 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAH49228;
XX
DT 26-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-ICAM oligonucleotide XXI.
XX
KW Polyamide-oligonucleotide derivative; anticancer; antiproliferative;
KW antiviral; hepatotropic; vasotropic; antisense inhibition; ribozyme;
KW integrin; cell-cell adhesion; cancer; restenosis; stability; PNA;
KW peptide nucleic acid; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN EP1113021-A2.
XX
PD 04-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 08-MAR-1995; 2001EP-00104012.
XX
PR 14-MAR-1994; 94DE-04408528.
PR 08-MAR-1995; 95EP-00103332.
XX
PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
XX
PI Uhlmann E, Breipohl G;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-591267/67.
XX
PT New DNA-peptide nucleic acid chimeras, useful e.g. as antisense agents
PT for treating e.g. cancer, also as diagnostic probes and primers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 24; 54pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel polyamide-oligonucleotide derivatives (I)
CC and their physiologically acceptable salts of formula F((DNA)-Li)_q(PNA-
CC Li)_r(DNA-Li)_s(PNA)_t)_xF' where q, r, s, t = 0 or 1, with the sum of
CC two or more adjacent letters at least 2; x = 1-20; DNA = nucleic acid
CC (such as DNA or RNA or their known derivatives); Li = covalent linkage
CC between DNA and PNA, i.e. a bond or a residue containing at least one
CC atom of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen or sulfur; PNA = polyamide structure
CC containing at least one nucleobase different from thymine; and F, F' =
CC end groups and/or are connected through a covalent bond. The products of
CC the invention have anticancer, antiproliferative, antiviral, hepatotropic
CC and vasotropic activity and can be used for the inhibition of gene
CC expression by antisense, ribozyme, sense, or triple-helix methods, or by
CC binding to proteins (aptamers). (I) are used for treating diseases caused
CC by viruses (human immune deficiency, herpes simplex, influenza, vesicular
CC stomatitis, hepatitis B or papilloma), or mediated by integrins or cell-
CC cell adhesion reactions, for treating cancer, or for inhibiting
CC restenosis, particularly as antisense reagents. They are also useful in
CC heterogeneous or homogeneous assays, as primers or probes, particularly
CC where the target is amplified before being detected by hybridization, for
CC diagnosis of genetic, malignant or pathogen-related diseases. (I) retain
CC the increased affinity for complementary strands and better stability in
CC serum, associated with conventional peptide nucleic acids (PNA), but lack
CC the disadvantages, i.e. have improved cellular uptake, do not aggregate
CC in aqueous solution, and have reduced affinity for purification
CC materials, reduced cytotoxicity, better sequence specificity. They are
CC more active than either DNA or PNA oligomers. When used as probes, (I)
CC show different responses to base-pair mismatches in the DNA and PNA
CC segments, allowing better discrimination between pathogenic and non-
CC pathogenic conditions such as the transition from proto-oncogene to
CC oncogene, also, when used as primers, with the PNA segment at the 5'-end,
CC they produce amplicons resistant to 5'-exonuclease, allowing this enzyme
CC to be used to eliminate RNA or DNA primers. The DNA component allows
CC additional reactions not possible with PNA alone, e.g. 3'-tailing and (I)
CC may be incorporated into a gene. AAH49208-AAH49264 represent
CC oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1315
AAF87785/c
ID AAF87785 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF87785;
XX
DT 11-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA 20-mer ASO (antisense DNA oligomer) SEQ ID NO:12.
XX
KW Antisense DNA oligomer; ASO; identification; gene therapy; target;
KW Nearest-Neighbour Thermal Stability Program; thermal melting temperature;
KW phosphorothioate; disease treatment; DNA:RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6183966-B1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 22-JAN-1999; 99US-00235614.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
PR 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
PI Gray DM, Clark CL;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-280429/29.
XX
PT Identifying a nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene
PT of interest, for identifying nucleic acids for gene therapy, comprises
PT using the Nearest-Neighbor Thermal Stability Program.
XX
PS Example 1; Col 21-22; 43pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the identification of a
CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest
CC comprises: (a) a first database having a list of stability values for
CC independent combinations of N(x); (b) a computing unit having a means for
CC inputting data comprising N(x), data list, defining a nucleic acid
CC sequence of interest to be targeted to provide a second database; and (c)
CC a program capable of processing the first and second database to N(x)
CC comparison, and a stability value of a nucleic acid sequence capable of
CC targeting the gene of interest. The method is useful for identifying a
CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest.
CC These nucleic acids are useful in gene therapy and disease treatment. The
CC method may be used to obtain thermodynamic parameters for 20 combinations
CC of nearest-neighbour base pairs of DNA:RNA hybrid sequences. The Nearest-
CC Neighbour Thermal Stability Program can process data for use in

CC calculating thermal melting temperatures for phosphorothioate DNA:RNA
CC hybrids. The program can be readily extended to predict the most stable
CC triplex-forming sequences, or antigene oligomers. The present sequence
CC represents a DNA 20-mer ASO (antisense DNA oligomer) sequence which is
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1316
AAF87788/c
ID AAF87788 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF87788;
XX
DT 11-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human intracellular adhersion molecule 1 (ICAM-1) S-ASO SEQ ID NO:15.
XX
KW Antisense DNA oligomer; ASO; identification; gene therapy; target;
KW Nearest-Neighbour Thermal Stability Program; thermal melting temperature;
KW phosphorothioate; disease treatment; DNA:RNA hybrid; human; ICAM-1;
KW intracellular adhersion molecule 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6183966-B1.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 22-JAN-1999; 99US-00235614.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.
PR 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.
XX
PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
PI Gray DM, Clark CL;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-280429/29.
XX
PT Identifying a nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene
PT of interest, for identifying nucleic acids for gene therapy, comprises
PT using the Nearest-Neighbor Thermal Stability Program.
XX
PS Example 1; Col 25-26; 43pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the identification of a
CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest
CC comprises: (a) a first database having a list of stability values for
CC independent combinations of N(x); (b) a computing unit having a means for
CC inputting data comprising N(x), data list, defining a nucleic acid
CC sequence of interest to be targeted to provide a second database; and (c)
CC a program capable of processing the first and second database to N(x)
CC comparison, and a stability value of a nucleic acid sequence capable of
CC targeting the gene of interest. The method is useful for identifying a
CC nucleic acid having a sequence capable of targeting a gene of interest.
CC These nucleic acids are useful in gene therapy and disease treatment. The
CC method may be used to obtain thermodynamic parameters for 20 combinations
CC of nearest-neighbour base pairs of DNA:RNA hybrid sequences. The Nearest-
CC Neighbour Thermal Stability Program can process data for use in
CC calculating thermal melting temperatures for phosphorothioate DNA:RNA
CC hybrids. The program can be readily extended to predict the most stable
CC triplex-forming sequences, or antigene oligomers. The present sequence
CC represents an antisense DNA oligomer designated S-ASO targeted to the
CC human intracellular adhersion molecule 1 (ICAM-1), which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1317
AAS22310/c
ID AAS22310 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS22310;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human COL9A2 PCR primer 1 for Exon 15.
XX
KW Human; collagen; COL1A1; COL1A2; COL9A1; COL9A2; COL9A3; ss;
KW osteoporosis; multiple epiphyseal dysplasia; osteogenesis imperfecta;
KW shortness of stature; low bone density; gene therapy; PCR primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6265157-B1.
XX
PD 24-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 03-OCT-1997; 97US-00943731.
XX
PR 03-DEC-1991; 91US-00803628.
PR 13-MAR-1994; 94US-00212322.
XX
PA (UYAL-) UNIV ALLEGHENY HEALTH SCI.
PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
PA (UYOU-) UNIV OULU.
XX
PI Prockop DJ, Spotila LD, Deltas CD, Sereda L;
PI Westerhausen Larson A, Pack M, Colige A, Early J, Koerkkoe J;
PI Ala-Kokko L, Annunen S, Pihlajamaa T, Vuoristo M, Paassilta P;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-432201/46.
XX
PT Detecting collagen gene alteration, useful for diagnosing osteoporosis,
PT multiple epiphyseal dysplasia, osteogenesis imperfecta, shortness of
PT stature and low bone density in humans.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 24; 617pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to Detecting a collagen gene alteration associated
CC with a pathological condition in a human subject by obtaining from the
CC subject a sample nucleic acid containing a portion of at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides of the segment of the COL1A1 gene extending in
CC the 5' to 3' direction from 78 nucleotides of intron 27 located adjacent
CC exon 28 through the 3' end of intron 51, where the portion contains an
CC intronic nucleotide and a first and second site, determining the sequence
CC of the portion and comparing the sequence of the portion with the
CC corresponding consensus sequence of the COL1A1 gene where a difference
CC between the sequence of the portion and the consensus sequence indicates
CC the presence of the collagen alteration in the subject. The method is
CC used for detecting abnormalities in a COL1 or COL9 gene is useful for
CC determining whether a subject is afflicted with pathological conditions
CC associated with an altered collagen gene such as osteoporosis, multiple
CC epiphyseal dysplasia, osteogenesis imperfecta, shortness of stature and
CC low bone density. Identification of an abnormality in a collagen gene is
CC also useful for designing a therapeutic nucleotide or gene therapy agent
CC which can be administered to the subject to correct or alleviate the

```
CC   abnormality. The method is useful for detecting mutations in both the
CC   coding and non-coding sequences of any of the COL1 or COL9 genes.
CC   Therefore the method can be used to detect collagen gene alterations
CC   which affect either the primary sequence of a collagen protein chain,
CC   splicing of the mRNA encoding such chains or regulation of expression of
CC   the genes encoding such chains. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC   which amplifies a nucleic acid from a collagen gene of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1632 CAGCAGGCAGCGGCTGGAGG 1651
              ||| |||||||  ||||| |
Db         20 CAGAAGGCAGCTCCTGGAAG 1


RESULT 1318
ABK12803/c
ID   ABK12803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABK12803;
XX
DT   18-JUN-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Intracellular-adhesion molecule, ICAM, oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   VP22; viral protein 22; ss; cytostatic; antipsoriatic; dermatological;
KW   disaggregating agent; Aluminium phthalocyanine; cell proliferation;
KW   apoptosis; psoriasis; eczema; skin cancer; restenosis; scarring;
KW   Intracellular-adhesion molecule; ICAM.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /label= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   1
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /label= OTHER
FT                   /note= "C is covalently linked to a fluorescein moiety"
XX
PN   WO200220060-A1.
XX
PD   14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004057.
XX
PR   08-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022101.
XX
PA   (PHOG-) PHOGEN LTD.
XX
PI   O'hare PFJ,  Brewis ND,  Normand NM,  Sunassee KR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-304326/34.
XX
PT   Use of aggregates comprising VP22 protein/polypeptide with the transport
PT   function of VP22 and oligonucleotides/polynucleotides with disaggregating
PT   agent, useful for treating or preventing cell proliferation.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 17; 31pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the use of aggregates comprising VP22 (viral
CC   protein 22) protein (or a polypeptide with the transport function of
CC   VP22), and oligonucleotides or polynucleotides with a disaggregating
CC   agent e.g. Aluminium phthalocyanine (AT) (simultaneously or sequentially)
CC   to treat target cells by delivering molecules to the cells and/or
CC   preventing cell proliferation and/or killing cells. Also included are a
CC   method of treating target cells to deliver molecules to the cells and/or
CC   prevent their proliferation and/or kill them comprising: (a) exposing the
CC   cells to the aggregate composition cited above; and (b) exposing the
CC   cells to the disaggregating agent cited above, which can promote
CC   disaggregation of the aggregate composition in cells, where steps (a) and
CC   (b) are carrier out simultaneously or sequentially. a product comprising
CC   the aggregate composition and the disaggregating agent, as combined
CC   preparation for administration of these components, either sequentially
CC   or together, a pharmaceutical comprising the aggregate composition and
CC   the disaggregating agent, in combination with a pharmaceutical excipient
CC   and a cell preparation obtainable by treating the target cells in vitro
CC   as cited in the method above. The aggregate composition and
CC   disaggregating agent are useful in the manufacture of a medicament for
CC   treating diseases or target cells, and/or preventing cell proliferation
CC   and/or killing cells. These compositions, product or pharmaceutical are
CC   useful in therapy, particularly for manufacturing medicaments for use in
CC   therapy, or as a medicament for delivering molecules to cells to prevent
CC   cell proliferation or kill cells. In particular, these may be used for
CC   treating psoriasis, eczema, skin cancer, restenosis and scarring. The
CC   present sequence is an oligonucleotide encoding an Intracellular-adhesion
CC   molecule, ICAM, which can form aggregates and is used to demonstrate the
CC   method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1319
ABL01636/c
ID   ABL01636 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL01636;
XX
DT   15-MAR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   ICAM-1 targeted antisense peptide nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 42.
XX
KW   Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; cytostatic; virucide; dermatological;
KW   antiasthmatic; overexpression; viral infection; vitiligo; antisense;
KW   pigmentation disorder; asthma; polyamide backbone; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "This sequence is a peptide nucleic acid, i.e. it
FT                   contains a polyamide backbone instead of a deoxyribose
FT                   backbone"
FT   modified_base   1
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "linked to one of the peptides shown in ABB04517
FT                   and ABB04518 to form a PNA-peptide conjugate"
XX
PN   WO200179216-A2.
XX
PD   25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF   07-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP004030.
XX
PR   18-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019135.
XX
PA   (AVET ) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
XX
PI   Uhlmann E,  Breipohl G,  Will DW;
XX
```

DR WPI; 2002-075055/10.
XX
PT New peptide nucleic acid derivatives, useful e.g. for tumor treatment and
PT diagnosis, contain terminal, deprotonizable phosphoryl groups for e.g.
PT improved solubility.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 22; 93pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to peptide nucleic acid (PNA) derivatives
CC having at the C-, and optionally N-, terminus one or more phosphoryl
CC groups, at least one of which contains one or more deprotonisable groups,
CC preferably hydroxy or mercapto. These PNAs are useful in the treatment of
CC tumours or any disease associated with (over)expression of particular
CC genes, including viral infections, vitiligo or other pigmentation
CC disorders, and asthma. The present sequence is a peptide nucleic acid
CC described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1320
ABK86419
ID ABK86419 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK86419;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE HHV4a nuclear protein EBNA2 forward real time PCR primer.
XX
KW Human herpes virus infection; ss; real time PCR; primer; HHV1; HHV2;
KW HHV3; HHV4; HHV5; HHV6; HHV7; HHV8; latent membrane protein-1; LMP-1;
KW nuclear protein EBNA2; intermediate early protein; IE; glycoprotein B;
KW K1 glycoprotein.
XX
OS Human herpesvirus 4.
XX
PN WO200234953-A2.
XX
PD 02-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031892.
XX
PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242903P.
XX
PA (HARR/) HARRIS R B.
XX
PI Harris RB, Reynolds TR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-463369/49.
XX
PT Detecting infection of human herpes virus type or strain by informatic
PT analysis of gene sequence using probe and primers capable of directing
PT amplification of target sequence and interpolating the virus.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 35; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to detecting (M1) infection by human herpes virus
CC (HHV) by performing informatics analysis of gene sequences from different
CC HHV types or strains (e.g. HHV1-HHV8) to identify target segment (TS),
CC selecting probe and primers capable of directing amplification,
CC amplifying TS, interpolating HHV number by comparing number of
CC amplification cycles (NAC) for detecting TS to NAC to detect known
CC quantity of TS. Also included are cloning a segment of genomic viral DNA
CC from the identified TS (M2), a polynucleotide (I) molecule having any one
CC of 61 nucleotide sequences appearing as ABK86401-ABK86461, a vector
CC comprising a fragment of a gene that encodes an HHV1 thymidine kinase
CC protein, HHV2 thymidine kinase protein, a thymidine kinase protein from a
CC drug-resistant HHV2, thymidine kinase protein from a drug-resistant HHV1
CC or a drug resistant HHV2, HHV3 thymidine kinase protein, HHV4a latent
CC membrane protein-1 or an HHV4b latent membrane protein-1, an HHV4a
CC nuclear protein EBNA2, HHV4b nuclear protein EBNA2, an HHV5 intermediate
CC early protein, HHV6a glycoprotein B or an HHV6b glycoprotein B, an HHV6a
CC intermediate early protein, HHV6b intermediate early protein, an HHV7
CC glycoprotein B, and an HHV8 K1 glycoprotein (i.e. the target sequences),
CC and a fluorogenic probe with a fluorescent reporter group covalently
CC attached to the probe, and a fluorescence quencher group covalently
CC attached to the probe. (M1) is useful for detecting infection by a
CC particular type or a strain of HHV in a sample from an individual
CC suspected of having HHV. (M2) is useful for cloning (M2) a segment of
CC genomic HHV viral DNA. (M1) is useful for creating a screening platform
CC to analyse the effectiveness of pharmaceuticals by measuring the ability
CC of anti-viral agents to mediate HHV propagation. (M1) allows accurate and
CC sensitive diagnosis of HHV infection in patients. Unlike conventional
CC procedures, infection by one strain of a specific type of HHV can be
CC distinguished from infection by another strain of the same HHV type. The
CC method allows detection of infection by HHV that cannot be detected by
CC conventional PCR approaches. In addition to determining specific activity
CC of anti-viral agents, purification of promising anti-viral agents can
CC also be tracked, thus circumvents problems endemic to ex vivo testing,
CC such as drug toxicity and side effects. (M1) is also applied to HHV
CC strains for which complete sequence data is unavailable. The present
CC sequence is the HHV4a nuclear protein EBNA2 forward real time PCR primer.
CC (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1542 GGCCAGCCTTCGGTCTTCGT 1561
| |||| | |||||||||| |
Db 1 GTCCAGTCCTCGGTCTTCAT 20

RESULT 1321
AAD41528/c
ID AAD41528 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD41528;
XX
DT 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Collagenase 1 gene specific reverse RT-PCR primer.
XX
KW Marker; vitamin D analogue; antiproliferative; cancer; osteodystrophy;
KW multiple sclerosis; osteoporosis; osteomalacia; hyperparathyroidism;
KW genoprotective; epidermal wound; chemoprotective; DNA repair mechanism;
KW cytostatic; psoriasis; neuroprotective; vulnerary; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200244403-A2.
XX
PD 06-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-CA001689.
XX
PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253746P.
PR 02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0287729P.
XX
PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PI White JH;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-537458/57.

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XX
PT   Novel marker for testing analogs of vitamin D expected to be effective in
PT   reducing aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive cell, comprises gene
PT   pertinent to action of vitamin D for testing the analogs.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 48; 89pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a marker for testing analogues of vitamin D
CC   expected to be effective in reducing aberrant activity of vitamin D-
CC   responsive cell, comprises at least one gene pertinent to the action of
CC   vitamin D for testing the analogues and determining analogues capable of
CC   regulating the gene, and is indicative of a chemopreventive or
CC   chemotherapeutic agent. The invention is useful for testing analogues of
CC   vitamin D expected to be effective in reducing aberrant activity of
CC   vitamin D-responsive cell or for testing analogues of vitamin D suspected
CC   to have antiproliferative activity. The invention is useful for reducing
CC   aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive cell, and for treating a
CC   disorder characterised by an aberrant activity of vitamin D-responsive
CC   cell, where the disorder is selected from cancer, psoriasis, multiple
CC   sclerosis, osteoporosis, osteodystrophy, osteomalacia and
CC   hyperparathyroidism. The invention is useful for identifying regulated
CC   target genes correlated with the antiproliferative effect of vitamin D
CC   and its analogues. The invention is useful for protecting against in vivo
CC   DNA damage, for inducing in vivo DNA repair mechanisms in a mammal, or
CC   for reducing or preventing DNA damage to the skin of a mammal, preferably
CC   human. The invention is useful as a genoprotective or chemoprotective
CC   agent. The invention is useful as a marker for the activity of DNA repair
CC   mechanisms. The invention is useful for testing compounds susceptible of
CC   inhibiting an enzyme which metabolises 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D3. The
CC   invention is useful for treating epidermal wounds. The present sequence
CC   is collagenase 1 gene specific RT-PCR primer
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        965 AGGTGCTACACCGAGACCTC 984
              | ||||||||| || ||| |
Db         20 ATGTGCTACACGGATACCCC 1


RESULT 1322
ABL58571
ID   ABL58571 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL58571;
XX
DT   26-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   ARF/HK33 protein related primer #1.
XX
KW   HK33; housekeeping gene 33; ARF; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200220770-A1.
XX
PD   14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   06-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP007732.
XX
PR   08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00274209.
XX
PA   (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
PA   (NAAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI   Sugihara T,  Wadhwa R,  Kaul SC;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-393846/42.
XX
PT   New isolated human or mouse targeting peptide useful for targeted
PT   delivery of therapeutic agents, for inhibiting angiogenesis, tumor growth
PT   or pregnancy, and for inducing apoptosis or weight loss.
XX
PS   Example 6; Page 76; 81pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention relates to the screening of antitumour agents by using the
CC   interaction between ARF protein and HK33 (Housekeeping 33) protein.
CC   Nuclear transport of ARF protein is inhibited by the expression of HK33
CC   gene, and thus p53-dependent transcription is suppressed. In immortalised
CC   cells, moreover, the expression of HK33 gene is significantly elevated.
CC   The invention provides a method of screening an antitumour agent by using
CC   the interaction between ARF protein and HK33 protein. It also provides a
CC   method for utilisation of HK33 protein and a gene encoding it in the
CC   examination of tumour related disease. The current sequence represents a
CC   ARF/HK33 protein related primer
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1468 CTGGGGGAGCGGATCCACAA 1487
              |||| ||||| | |||| ||
Db          1 CTGGTGGAGCAGTTCCAAAA 20


RESULT 1323
ABL52358/c
ID   ABL52358 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL52358;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse FLIP-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:36.
XX
KW   FLIP-c; caspase 8 dominant negative regulator; antiinflammatory;
KW   anti-tumour; FLIP-c inhibitor; apoptosis; antisense gene therapy;
KW   phosphorothioate; antisense modulation; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having
FT                   2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings"
XX
PN   WO200224717-A1.
XX
PD   28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028732.
XX
PR   20-SEP-2000; 2000US-00666269.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Ackermann EJ,  Bennett CF,  Zhang H,  Watt AT,  Ricketts W,  Dean NM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-404948/43.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
PT   encoding a natural dominant negative regulator of caspase 8, FLIP-c,
PT   useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
PT   formation.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 99; 154pp; English.
XX
```

CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding a natural dominant
CC negative regulator of caspase 8, FLIP-c, where (I) specifically
CC hybridises with and inhibits expression of the protein, or specifically
CC hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on
CC (II). (I) has antiinflammatory and anti-tumour activities. (I) is an
CC inhibitor of FLIP-c expression, a modulator of apoptosis and can be used
CC in antisense gene therapy. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC FLIP-c in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease
CC or condition associated with FLIP-c. (I) is also useful for modulating
CC apoptosis in a cell, where a caspase such as caspase 8, caspase 3 or
CC caspase 7 is activated, and the FLIP-c is the long form of FLIP-c. (I) is
CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, as research
CC reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various members of a
CC biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is also useful
CC prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
CC tumour formation. The present sequence represents mouse FLIP-c inhibiting
CC chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
CC wings, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 661 TACAAAGGCAAAAGCAAGCT 680
|||| ||||| | ||||| |
Db 20 TACACAGGCAGAGGCAAGAT 1

RESULT 1324
ABQ74294
ID ABQ74294 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ74294;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human leukocyte antigen DQB1 locus PCR primer DQB1-ex2F.
XX
KW Human leukocyte antigen; DQB1; DQA1; aspermia; examination; detection;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2002153300-A.
XX
PD 28-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-00358486.
XX
PR 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-00358486.
XX
PA (INOK/) INOKO H.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-552748/59.
XX
PT Examination of aspermia comprising investigating an allele with
PT correlation to aspermia if it is detected in the HLA-DQA1 locus.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 4; 7pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the examination of aspermia
CC in which, if an allele showing correlation to aspermia is detected in the
CC human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-DQA1 locus, it is investigated. Also
CC described is a method for the examination of aspermia in which one of the
CC following (a) to (e) is investigated: (a) if the base sequence of the DNA
CC corresponding to codon 64 of HLA-DQA1 gene is AGA; (b) if the base
CC sequence of the DNA corresponding to codon 66 of HLA-DQA1 gene is ATG;
CC (c) if the base sequence of the DNA corresponding to codon 68 of HLA-DQA1
CC gene is GTG; (d) if the base sequence of the DNA corresponding to codon
CC 69 of HLA-DQA1 gene is GTG; or (e) if the base sequence of the DNA
CC corresponding to codon 71 of HLA-DQA1 gene is GTG. The method is useful
CC for the examination of aspermia. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for the HLA-DQB1 locus, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1427 TCTCCGCAGAGGATGCCATG 1446
|| |||||||||| | ||
Db 1 TCCCCGCAGAGGATTTCGTG 20

RESULT 1325
AAS97894
ID AAS97894 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS97894;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human SAC1 gene-specific oligonucleotide PCR primer #45.
XX
KW Human; mouse; SAC1; carbohydrate; sweetener; ethanol; alcoholism; ss;
KW obesity; diabetes; transgenic embryo; body tissue; body fluid; pancreas;
KW blood; tongue; PCR primer; anorectic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KW protein replacement therapy.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200183749-A2.
XX
PD 08-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013387.
XX
PR 28-APR-2000; 2000US-0200794P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221419P.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000US-0247443P.
XX
PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
PA (MONE-) MONELL CHEM SENSES CENT.
XX
PI Bachmanov AA, Beauchamp GK, Chatterjee A, De Jong PJ, Li S, Li X;
PI Ohmen JD, Reed DR, Ross D, Tordoff MG;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-075162/10.
XX
PT Novel isolated polypeptide comprising variant form of mouse or human SAC1
PT polypeptide, and is associated with altered preference for carbohydrates
PT or other sweeteners, useful for preventing obesity, diabetes, alcoholism.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 91; 239pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide, comprising a variant
CC form of mouse or human SAC1 polypeptide. The variant form is associated
CC with altered preference for carbohydrates, other sweeteners or ethanol.
CC The polypeptide and its associated DNA sequence can be produced by
CC recombinant techniques and is useful for preventing obesity, diabetes or
CC alcoholism associated with SAC1 expression. The sequences are useful in
CC screening for drugs and sweeteners. Recombinant cell lines and transgenic
CC embryos may be used in screening for and identifying agents that induce
CC or repress function of SAC1. Predisposition to diabetes, obesity or
CC alcoholism can be ascertained by testing any fluid or tissue of a human
CC (such as blood, pancreas or tongue) for sequence variations of the SAC1
CC gene. A sequence variation of the SAC1 locus may indicate a
CC predisposition to diabetes, obesity and/or alcoholism and may provide a
CC diagnostic mark. The polynucleotide can be detected in a biological
CC sample by contacting the DNA with a probe to form a hybridisation complex
CC which is then detected. The sequences represent cDNA encoding human and

```
CC   mouse SAC1 polypeptides and PCR primers specific for the SCA1 genes
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        851 TGGACAAGGACCTGAAGCAG 870
              ||||  | ||||||||||| |
Db          1 TGGAGTACGACCTGAAGCTG 20


RESULT 1326
ABL42954
ID   ABL42954 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL42954;
XX
DT   12-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene PCR primer #328.
XX
KW   Human; maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene; maturation;
KW   activation; dendritic cell; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   JP2001327293-A.
XX
PD   27-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.
XX
PR   22-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00150562.
XX
PA   (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-127070/17.
XX
PT   Human maturation/activation dendritic cell expression gene group.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 39; 41pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a human maturation/activation dendritic
CC   cell (DC) expression gene group consisting of 100 genes which show the
CC   highest expression among the genes expressed in human maturation/
CC   activation DC. Also described are: (1) a protein expressed by the above
CC   human maturation/activation DC expression gene; (2) an antibody against
CC   the protein; and (3) an antagonist against the expression of each gene
CC   belonging to the above gene group. The gene group is useful for the
CC   treatment and the diagnosis of various human diseases related to human
CC   DC. ABL42927 to ABL42956 represent PCR primers for human maturation/
CC   activation DC expression genes, which are used in the exemplification of
CC   the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        481 CTACCAGCTGACATCCGGCT 500
              || |||||||||| |||  ||
Db          1 CTCCCAGCTGACCTCCACCT 20


RESULT 1327
ABK30510
ID   ABK30510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABK30510;
XX
DT   23-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human glioma-associated oncogene-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 124842.
XX
KW   Human; glioma-associated oncogene-1 associated disease; infection;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antisense;
KW   phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6329203-B1.
XX
PD   11-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.
XX
PR   08-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657042.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Wyatt J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-138363/18.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding glioma-
PT   associated oncogene-1, for modulating the gene expression and treating
PT   diseases associated with expression of the oncogene in humans.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Col 44; 43pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to antisense compounds and methods for
CC   modulating the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The
CC   antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, target and
CC   inhibit the expression of human glioma-associated oncogene-1. The
CC   antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
CC   glioma-associated oncogene-1 in human cells or tissues and for treating
CC   an animal, particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a
CC   disease or condition associated with expression of glioma-associated
CC   oncogene-1. The compounds are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as
CC   research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection,
CC   inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense compounds are safely and
CC   effectively administered to humans. ABK30509-ABK30586 represent the
CC   antisense oligonucleotides of the invention which comprise a
CC   phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        340 GACTTGAAGATGGGGTCTGA 359
              || ||||| |||| |||| |
Db          1 GAGTTGAACATGGCGTCTCA 20


RESULT 1328
ABS77759/c
ID   ABS77759 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABS77759;
XX
DT   13-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #243.
XX
KW   Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW   tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW   diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW   corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW   rubeosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW   plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophiliac joint;
```

KW angiofibroma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200253141-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
XX
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
XX
PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
XX
PI Bratzler RL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.
XX
PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 23; 276pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubeosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophiliac joints, angiofibroma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 555 CCTCAGCCGCCGCCTCCGTC 574
|| | ||||||||| ||| |
Db 20 CCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 1

RESULT 1329
ABL39008/c
ID ABL39008 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL39008;
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 410.
XX
KW Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200197843-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
XX
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
PI Weiner G, Hartmann G;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-154611/20.
XX
PT Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 199; 312pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC developing cancer immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 555 CCTCAGCCGCCGCCTCCGTC 574
|| | ||||||||| ||| |
Db 20 CCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 1

RESULT 1330
ABS65410
ID ABS65410 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS65410;
XX
DT 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human/mouse Protein Phosphatase 2 antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KW Human; mouse; Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha; diabetes;
KW cancer; infection; inflammation; tumour formation; cytostatic;
KW antidiabetic; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Mus musculus.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages,
FT bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (2'-MOE) bases.
FT All cytidine bases are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
PN WO200264836-A1.
XX
PD 22-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 05-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US003848.
XX
PR 09-FEB-2001; 2001US-00780049.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-657604/70.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid encoding Protein
PT Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha, useful in treating diseases
PT associated with the aberrant expression of Protein Phosphatase 2
PT catalytic subunit alpha.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 94; 153pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides and methods
CC for modulating the expression of human or mouse Protein Phosphatase 2
CC catalytic subunit alpha. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit
CC alpha and for treating diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
CC expression of Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha. Such
CC diseases include diabetes and cancer. The antisense oligonucleotides are
CC also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, and prophylaxis, e.g. to
CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. They are
CC also useful as research reagents for distinguishing between functions of
CC various members of a biological pathway. ABS65400-ABS65477 represent
CC human or mouse Protein Phosphatase 2 catalytic subunit alpha antisense
CC oligonucleotides which comprise a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 51 AGCAGTGTGACTGCTGAAAC 70
||||||||.||||.|.|||
Db 1 AGCAGTGTAACTGTTTCAAC 20

RESULT 1331
ABA97491/c
ID ABA97491 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABA97491;
XX
DT 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ICAM-1 targeted antisense peptide nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 37.
XX
KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; polyamide backbone; phosphoryl radical;
KW cytostatic; virucide; dermatological; antiasthmatic; cancer; antisense;
KW viral infection; vitiligo; pigmentation disorder; asthma; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179249-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 07-APR-2001; 2001WO-EP004027.
XX
PR 18-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019136.
XX
PA (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA DEUT GMBH.
XX
PI Uhlmann E, Breipohl G, Will DW;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-089643/12.
XX
PT New peptide nucleic acid derivatives, useful e.g. for treating tumors and
PT diagnosis, have N-terminal phosphoryl residue for improving e.g.
PT solubility in water.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 87; 96pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to peptide nucleic acid (PNA) derivatives.
CC These can be used in the treatment of cancer, viral infections, vitiligo
CC or other pigmentation disorders, and asthma. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide fragment of a PNA described in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
|||||.||.|||||||.||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1332
ABK68325/c
ID ABK68325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK68325;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus specific primer 273L17S #2.
XX
KW Mouse; primer; antilipaemic; cardiant; hypotensive; anorectic; HYPLIP1;
KW FCHL1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;
KW coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;
KW hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; ss;
KW familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;
KW hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200220847-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028181.
XX
PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-339808/37.
XX
PT Novel HYPLIP1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated
PT with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
PT treatment of lipid disorders.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 76; 102pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel
CC proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes
CC that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.
CC Oligonucleotide probes that hybridise to the cDNA sequence are useful for
CC analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA
CC transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the
CC invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.
CC Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are
CC useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with
CC expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary
CC artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial
CC dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and
CC hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or
CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to

CC identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIP1 or FCHL1
CC activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer
CC specific for the mouse HYPLIP1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIP1
CC locus is situated on chromosome 3
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 GGATGGACAGGAATGCAGAG 35
||||||| ||| || | |||
Db 20 GGATGGAGAGGCATCCTGAG 1

RESULT 1333
ABK85293/c
ID ABK85293 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK85293;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTP1B antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 142051.
XX
KW Antisense; protein phosphatase 1B; PTP1B; ss; probe; human;
KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; ovarian cancer; chronic myeloid leukaemia;
KW hyperproliferative disease; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic;
KW blood glucose; gene therapy.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002055479-A1.
XX
PD 09-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 14-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854883.
XX
PR 18-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487368.
PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00629644.
XX
PA (COWS/) COWSERT L M.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA (FREI/) FREIER S M.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R.
XX
PI Cowsert LM, Wyatt J, Freier SM, Monia BP, Butler MM, Mckay R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-462914/49.
XX
PT Compound for inhibiting the expression of protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B)
PT and for treating diabetes, cancer, or obesity, comprises an antisense
PT oligonucleotide targeted to nucleic acid encoding PTP1B.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 27; 133pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein phosphatase 1B (PTP1B), where
CC the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC PTP1B (e.g. an antisense oligonucleotide). Also included are (1) a
CC compound of 8-50 nucleobases in length which specifically hybridises with
CC an 8 nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid encoding
CC PTP1B; (2) inhibiting the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues
CC comprising contacting the cells or tissues with the compound; treating an
CC animal having or suspected of having a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B comprising administering the compound; (4) decreasing blood
CC sugar levels in an animal comprising administering the compound; (5)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC with PTP1B in an animal comprising administering the compound; and (6)
CC preventing or delaying the onset of an increase in blood glucose levels
CC in an animal comprising administering the compound. The compound is used
CC to inhibit the expression of PTP1B in cells or tissues, to treat or
CC prevent or delay the onset of a disease or condition associated with
CC PTP1B, such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, cancer (especially ovarian
CC cancer, chronic myeloid leukaemia and hyperproliferative diseases in an
CC animal having or suspected of having the disease or condition, and for
CC decreasing blood sugar levels or preventing or delaying the onset of an
CC increase in blood glucose levels in an animal. The compound is also used
CC in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, and in research reagents and
CC kits. The present sequence is an antisense compound of the invention
CC targetting human PTP1B
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 727 GAGGGGGCACCCTGCACCGC 746
|||| | |||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGGTGTCACCCTGCAGAGC 1

RESULT 1334
ABN79624
ID ABN79624 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABN79624;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human FasL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #14.
XX
KW Human; immunosuppressive; antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW vasotropic; hepatitis; cancer; allograft rejection; ds; Fas.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002004490-A1.
XX
PD 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 09-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802669.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00290640.
PR 18-SEP-2000; 2000US-00665615.
XX
PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
PA (MARC/) MARCUSSON E G.
PA (WYAT/) WYATT J.
PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG H.
XX
PI Dean NM, Marcusson EG, Wyatt J, Zhang H;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-204886/26.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding Fas, Fas
PT ligand or Fas associated protein-1 is useful for inhibiting expression of
PT Fas, Fas ligand, or Fap-1 in cells or tissues, and for treating
PT hepatitis.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 15; 84pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to an antisense compound encoding Fas, Fas ligand,
CC or Fas associated protein-1 (Fap-1). The inhibition of Fas mediated
CC signalling is thought to be immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory,
CC hepatotropic, cytostatic and vasotropic. Antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target human Fas. Oligonucleotides were synthesised as
CC chimeric oligonucleotides and are useful for treating an animal having an
CC autoimmune or inflammatory disease e.g., hepatitis, cancer, a condition
CC associated with apoptosis, allograft rejection, or ischemia reperfusion
CC injury. Optionally, the above mentioned conditions are prevented by
CC contacting the allograft with the antisense oligonucleotide. The

```
CC   oligonucleotides are used in diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and
CC   as research reagents and in kits. The oligonucleotides are also useful
CC   for research purposes. The present nucleotide sequence is related to
CC   human Fas
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1659 CACCCCTCACAGGGCAGCCC 1678
              | | | ||||| ||||||||
Db          1 CCCTCTTCACATGGCAGCCC 20


RESULT 1335
ABQ79630/c
ID   ABQ79630 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ79630;
XX
DT   25-NOV-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   iPFK-2-specific oligonucleotide S-iPFK-2 (A) (sense, position 35-55).
XX
KW   Human; phosphofructokinase-2; iPFK-2; antisense therapy; anticancer;
KW   antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6413939-B1.
XX
PD   02-JUL-2002.
XX
PF   31-OCT-1997;   97US-00961578.
XX
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-00961578.
XX
PA   (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
PI   Bucala RJ,  Chesney J,  Mitchell RA;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-641574/69.
XX
PT   Novel antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating inflammatory
PT   diseases or cancers, comprises complementary sequence of inducible human
PT   phosphofructokinase-2.
XX
PS   Example 4; Col 8; 28pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides of at least 10 bases
CC   complementary to inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) cDNA. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides can be included in anticancer or
CC   antiinflammatory pharmaceutical compositions along with an
CC   oligonucleotide carrier. An iPFK-2 antagonist such as an enzymatic
CC   inhibitor, anti-iPFK-2 antibody, or iPFK-2 antisense molecule can be
CC   administered for treating inflammatory disease or rapidly-growing
CC   cancers. The present sequence represents an iPFK-2-specific sense
CC   oligonucleotide
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
              |||||  ||||||| | |||
Db         20 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGGCT 1


RESULT 1336
ABQ79631
ID   ABQ79631 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ79631;
XX
DT   25-NOV-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   iPFK-2-specific oligo AS-iPFK-2 (A) (antisense, position 35-55).
XX
KW   Human; phosphofructokinase-2; iPFK-2; antisense therapy; anticancer;
KW   antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6413939-B1.
XX
PD   02-JUL-2002.
XX
PF   31-OCT-1997;   97US-00961578.
XX
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-00961578.
XX
PA   (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
PI   Bucala RJ,  Chesney J,  Mitchell RA;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-641574/69.
XX
PT   Novel antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating inflammatory
PT   diseases or cancers, comprises complementary sequence of inducible human
PT   phosphofructokinase-2.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Col 25; 28pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides of at least 10 bases
CC   complementary to inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) cDNA. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides can be included in anticancer or
CC   antiinflammatory pharmaceutical compositions along with an
CC   oligonucleotide carrier. An iPFK-2 antagonist such as an enzymatic
CC   inhibitor, anti-iPFK-2 antibody, or iPFK-2 antisense molecule can be
CC   administered for treating inflammatory disease or rapidly-growing
CC   cancers. The present sequence represents an iPFK-2-specific antisense
CC   oligonucleotide
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
              |||||  ||||||| | |||
Db          1 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGGCT 20


RESULT 1337
ABL44330/c
ID   ABL44330 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL44330;
XX
DT   11-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1374.
XX
KW   Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2001321190-A.
```

```
XX
PD   20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR   10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA   (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA   (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT   Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS   Claim 4; Page 32; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC   method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC   multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC   multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC   sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC   (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC   amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC   plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC   of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC   the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC   plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC   discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC   and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC   resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC   are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC   plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC   reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC   microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC   PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC   represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC   specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        397 GAGGTGCAGTCTCCAGTGAG 416
              |||||| |  || |||||||
Db         20 GAGGTGAATGCTGCAGTGAG 1


RESULT 1338
ABL43558/c
ID   ABL43558 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL43558;
XX
DT   11-APR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:602.
XX
KW   Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW   PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD   20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR   10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA   (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA   (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT   Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS   Claim 4; Page 16; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC   method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC   multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC   multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC   sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC   (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC   amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC   plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC   of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC   the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC   plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC   discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC   and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC   resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC   are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC   plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC   reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC   microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC   PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC   represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC   specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        519 GAAGCTGACCCTCAATAGCC 538
              |||| |||| || || ||||
Db         20 GAAGATGACGCTGAAGAGCC 1


RESULT 1339
ABT13935/c
ID   ABT13935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT13935;
XX
DT   13-FEB-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human helicase-moi inhibiting oligonucleotide #60.
XX
KW   Human; antisense gene therapy; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; helicase-moi gene; inflammation; ss;
KW   helicase-moi-associated condition; infection; tumour formation;
KW   2-MOE nucleotide; 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotide.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6444466-B1.
XX
PD   03-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
XX
PR   10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00853768.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Ward DT,  Watt AT;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-749291/81.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compound for modulating expression of human helicase-moi
```

PT and for treating inflammation, specifically hybridizes to a specific
PT region in nucleic acid molecule encoding the human helicase-moi.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 45-46; 52pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to
CC the coding region of the human helicase-moi gene. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of human helicase-moi in cells or tissues, and for treating a
CC helicase-moi-associated condition. The antisense oligonucleotides of the
CC invention may also be used to delay infection, inflammation and tumour
CC formation. The present DNA sequence represents a human helicase-moi gene
CC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present DNA
CC sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone, bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2'-
CC methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1380 GGCCGACCTCCTCACCAAGC 1399
|| | ||||| | |||||||
Db 20 GGACTACCTCATAACCAAGC 1

RESULT 1340
AAI67702
ID AAI67702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAI67702;
XX
DT 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE SHH patched receptor (Ptc) cDNA amplifying forward primer.
XX
KW Cell culturing; embryonic stem; ES; central nervous system; Ptc; Shh;
KW dopaminergic; cholinergic; serotonergic; antiparkinsonian; nootropic;
KW neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; tranquilizer; vulnerary; neuroleptic;
KW cerebroprotective; cell therapy; gene therapy; CNS; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200183715-A2.
XX
PD 08-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 01-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US014051.
XX
PR 01-MAY-2000; 2000US-0201005P.
XX
PA (USGO) US GOVERNMENT.
PA (LEES/) LEE S.
PA (LUME/) LUMELSKY N.
PA (STUD/) STUDER L.
PA (MCKA/) MCKAY R D G.
XX
PI Lee S, Lumelsky N, Studer L, Mckay RDG;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-049345/06.
XX
PT Culturing cells such as neuronal cells for use in treating neurological
PT disorders, comprises generating embryoid bodies from undifferentiated
PT embryonic stem cells, selecting precursor cells, expanding and
PT differentiating them.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 40; 66pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a method of culturing cells. The method involves
CC expanding a culture of undifferentiated embryonic stem (ES) cells,
CC generating embryoid bodies (EB), culturing the bodies to select for
CC central nervous system (CNS) precursor cells (PC), culturing PC in an
CC expansion medium comprising a neurologic factor, and differentiating and
CC culturing the expanded PC to form a culture of differentiated neuronal
CC cells. The method is useful for culturing undifferentiated ES cells to
CC form differentiated neuronal cells which are useful for treating a
CC neurological disorder, especially Parkinson's disease in a patient. A
CC gene product such as tyrosine hydroxylase, nerve growth factor (NGF),
CC brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), bFGF, glial derived growth
CC factor (GDNF) NT-3, and NT-4/5 can be introduced into a brain of a
CC subject. The method is useful for culturing dopaminergic, cholinergic and
CC serotonergic neuronal cells. The differentiated neuronal cells are useful
CC for treating neurological disorders such as Huntington's disease,
CC Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, severe seizure disorders
CC including epilepsy, familial dysautonomia as well as injury or trauma to
CC the nervous system such as neurotoxic injury or disorders of mood and
CC behavior such as addiction and schizophrenia, cerebrovascular disorders
CC such as stroke and CNS disorders resulting from aging. Assays are useful
CC for developing drugs capable of regulating the survival, proliferation or
CC genesis of neuronal cells and to screen for antagonist or agonist of
CC dopamine or serotonin. Cell cultures comprising 50%-85% neurons which
CC comprise 20-40% dopaminergic neurons and 1-3% astrocytes are useful for
CC studying the mechanism of neurotransmitter synthesis and release,
CC particularly for serotonin and dopamine, neuronal cell survival, and the
CC electrophysiochemical properties of differentiated neuronal cells.
CC Sequences AAI67692-721 represent gene-specific PCR primers for CNS and
CC dopaminergic specific regulatory genes, used for examining the
CC developmental progression of ES cells
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 614 CCTACATTAAGCTGGACAAA 633
||| | ||| | ||||||||
Db 1 CCTCCTTTACGGTGGACAAA 20

RESULT 1341
ABL46178/c
ID ABL46178 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL46178;
XX
DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ICAM-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 1939 SEQ ID NO:145.
XX
KW Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
KW characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
KW PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200198537-A2.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019401.
XX
PR 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212308P.
PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-00212308.
XX
PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-049698/06.
XX
PT Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
PT secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises identifying
PT primers that interact with the target to form an extension product under

PT amplification conditions.
XX
PS Example 17; Page 382; 409pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
CC with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
CC secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
CC acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
CC that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
CC which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
CC from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
CC clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
CC of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
CC rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
CC sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1342
ABK24601/c
ID ABK24601 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK24601;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE EIF2AK3 gene sequencing primer #17.
XX
KW Human; EIF2AK3; antidiabetic; osteopathic; antiarthritic; hepatotropic;
KW nephrotropic; nootropic; diabetes; Wolcott-Rallison syndrome; WRS;
KW osteoporosis; arthritis; hepatic dysfunction; nephropathy;
KW renal dysfunction; mental retardation; primer; ss;
KW eukaryotic initiation factor 2 alpha kinase 3.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200190371-A1.
XX
PD 29-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-IB001153.
XX
PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000EP-00401436.
PR 02-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00402707.
XX
PA (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
PA (NAGE-) CENT NAT GENOTYPAGE.
XX
PI Julier C, Delepine M, Nicolino M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-122021/16.
XX
PT New mutated eukaryotic initiation factor 2 alpha kinase 3 genes and
PT polypeptides in patients with Wolcott-Rallison syndrome, useful for
PT preventing or treating e.g. diabetes, osteoporosis, arthritis or mental
PT retardation.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 31; 93pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated variant of a mammal genomic sequence
CC of the gene coding for the translation initiation factor 2 alpha kinase 3
CC (EIF2AK3). The EIF2AK3 nucleic acid variant is useful for the production
CC of a recombinant or synthetic polypeptide, and for screening compounds
CC capable of modulating EIF2AK3. The nucleic acid is also useful for
CC screening or diagnosing the diseases cited below. The nucleic acid of may
CC be used as sense or anti-sense oligonucleotide. The nucleic acid may also
CC be used as a primer or a probe, for detecting and/or amplifying a nucleic
CC acid sequence. The compound is useful as a medicament, particularly for
CC preventing and/or treating diabetes and/or pathology related to WRS, e.g.
CC type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes, the others forms of diabetes,
CC osteoporosis, arthritis, hepatic dysfunction, nephropathies or other
CC renal dysfunction, or mental retardation. The cell the mammal or the
CC polypeptide is useful for studying the expression or the activity of the
CC EIF2AK3 protein, and the direct or indirect interactions between the
CC EIF2AK3 protein and chemical or biochemical compounds, which may be
CC involved in the activity of the EIF2AK3 protein. The cell or polypeptide
CC is also useful for screening chemical or biochemical compounds capable of
CC interacting directly or indirectly with the EIF2AK3 protein, and/or
CC capable of modulating the expression or the activity of the EIF2AK3
CC protein. ABK24521-ABK24624 represent human EIF2AK3 coding sequences and
CC PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 532 AATAGCCCCATCTTTGACAA 551
||||| ||| ||||| || |
Db 20 AATAGGCCCGTCTTTAACTA 1

RESULT 1343
ABT06761/c
ID ABT06761 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT06761;
XX
DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection and discrimination related oligo SEQ ID No 104.
XX
KW Hybridising; quantification; detection; synthesis; amplification;
KW oligonucleotide; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200257479-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.
XX
PR 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.
PR 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330468P.
XX
PA (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.
XX
PI Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
PI Gebeyehu G, Astatke M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-627370/67.
XX
PT Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and a oligonucleotide
PT capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
PT modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.
XX
PS Example 29; Page 158; 307pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
CC acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
CC of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridising with at least a portion
CC of the nucleic acid molecule and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
CC modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
CC analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
CC one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid

CC synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
CC the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
CC specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
CC analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesising or
CC amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
CC nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
CC incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid
CC molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
CC discrimination related oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 948 CTACTGCCACCGGCAGAAGG 967
||||||||||||||||||||
Db 20 CTACAGCCACCATGAGAAGG 1

RESULT 1344
ABT06751/c
ID ABT06751 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT06751;
XX
DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection and discrimination related oligo SEQ ID No 94.
XX
KW Hybridising; quantification; detection; synthesis; amplification;
KW oligonucleotide; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200257479-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.
XX
PR 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.
PR 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330468P.
XX
PA (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.
XX
PI Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
PI Gebeyehu G, Astatke M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-627370/67.
XX
PT Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and a oligonucleotide
PT capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
PT modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.
XX
PS Example 29; Fig 36; 307pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
CC acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
CC of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridising with at least a portion
CC of the nucleic acid molecule and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
CC modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
CC analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
CC one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid
CC synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
CC the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
CC specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
CC analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesising or
CC amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
CC nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
CC incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid
CC molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
CC discrimination related oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 948 CTACTGCCACCGGCAGAAGG 967
||||||||||||||||||||
Db 20 CTACAGCCACCATGAGAAGG 1

RESULT 1345
ABT06760/c
ID ABT06760 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT06760;
XX
DT 07-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid detection and discrimination related oligo SEQ ID No 103.
XX
KW Hybridising; quantification; detection; synthesis; amplification;
KW oligonucleotide; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200257479-A2.
XX
PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 27-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050460.
XX
PR 27-DEC-2000; 2000US-00748146.
PR 23-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330468P.
XX
PA (INVI-) INVITROGEN CORP.
XX
PI Nazarenko I, Rashtchian A, Solus J, Pires RM, Darfler M;
PI Gebeyehu G, Astatke M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-627370/67.
XX
PT Composition comprising nucleic acid molecules and a oligonucleotide
PT capable of hybridizing with a portion of nucleic acid, and comprises a
PT modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide.
XX
PS Example 29; Page 158; 307pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a composition comprising one or more nucleic
CC acid molecules and at least one oligonucleotide, where at least a portion
CC of the oligonucleotide is capable of hybridising with at least a portion
CC of the nucleic acid molecule and where the oligonucleotide comprises a
CC modified nucleotide at or near the 3'-terminal nucleotide. The various
CC analogue oligonucleotides are useful for quantification or detection of
CC one or more target nucleic acid molecules in a sample during nucleic acid
CC synthesis or amplification. The analogues are also useful for determining
CC the presence or absence of one or more particular nucleotides at a
CC specific position or positions in a target nucleic acid molecule. The
CC analogue oligonucleotides can also be useful for synthesising or
CC amplifying one or more nucleic acid molecules, by mixing one or more
CC nucleic acid templates or targets with the analogue oligonucleotides, and
CC incubating the mixture to synthesise or amplify one or more nucleic acid
CC molecules complementary to all or a portion of the templates or targets.
CC This polynucleotide sequence represents a nucleic acid detection and
CC discrimination related oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

```
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        948 CTACTGCCACCGGCAGAAGG 967
              |||| ||||||   ||||||
Db         20 CTACAGCCACCATGAGAAGG 1


RESULT 1346
ABQ62337
ID   ABQ62337 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ62337;
XX
DT   16-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human syntaxin 4 interacting protein antisense oligonucleotide 76.
XX
KW   Human; antisense gene therapy; Syntaxin 4 interacting protein; ss;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; diabetes; obesity; skeletal muscle disorder;
KW   inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW   2'-O-methoxyethyl wing.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200224864-A2.
XX
PD   28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   19-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029251.
XX
PR   22-SEP-2000; 2000US-00668313.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Freier SM,  Wyatt JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-404952/43.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
PT   molecule encoding Syntaxin 4 interacting protein, useful for treating
PT   diabetes, obesity and skeletal muscle disorder.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 84; 154pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides designed to inhibit
CC   expression of Syntaxin 4 interacting protein. The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for inhibiting the
CC   expression of Syntaxin 4 interacting protein in cells or tissues. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for treating an animal having
CC   a disease or condition associated with Syntaxin 4 interacting protein
CC   (e.g. diabetes, obesity or a skeletal muscle disorder). The antisense
CC   oligonucleotides can also be used to prevent or delay infection,
CC   inflammation and tumour formation. The present DNA sequence represents a
CC   human Syntaxin 4 interacting protein antisense oligonucleotide. NOTE: The
CC   present sequence contains a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-O-
CC   methoxyethyl wings
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1303 GAGTTCAAGACATACAACTA 1322
              || ||||| | ||| |||||
Db          1 GATTTCAAAAAATATAACTA 20


RESULT 1347
ABZ31505
ID   ABZ31505 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ31505;
XX
DT   30-JAN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5724.
XX
KW   Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW   signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KW   proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Candida albicans.
XX
PN   WO200253728-A2.
XX
PD   11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF   26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
PR   29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
PR   20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
PR   22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
PA   (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Roemer T,  Jiang B,  Boone C,  Bussey H,  Ohlsen KL;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
PT   Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT   for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT   a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS   Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5724; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC   cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC   one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC   expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC   recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC   promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC   promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC   cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC   cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC   is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC   contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC   that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC   agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC   and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC   disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC   activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC   compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC   translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC   activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC   ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC   treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC   primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC   this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC   on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 11 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        231 TGGTGGTGGTGGCGGCAGTG 250
              ||||||||||| ||   ||
Db          1 TGGTGGTGGTGGTGGTTTTG 20


RESULT 1348
ABA99824
ID   ABA99824 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
```

```
XX
AC   ABA99824;
XX
DT   11-JUN-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine capn12 exon 19 splice donor site.
XX
KW   Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; screening; diagnosis; capn12; ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   exon            1. .10
FT                   /*tag= a
FT                   /number= 19
FT   intron          11. .20
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /number= 19
XX
PN   DE10031932-A1.
XX
PD   10-JAN-2002.
XX
PF   30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX
PR   30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX
PA   (BADI ) BASF AG.
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-115441/16.
XX
PT   New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for
PT   treating specific deficiency disorders.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Fig 2c; 36pp; German.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The
CC   calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that
CC   encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases
CC   associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The
CC   protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise
CC   specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the
CC   polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for
CC   diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant
CC   production of capn12. This sequence represents the murine calpain 12,
CC   capn12 exon 19 splice donor site described in the disclosure of the
CC   invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1684 TACATCTTCCCTGCTTACTC 1703
                | |||||||| ||  |||||
Db          1 TGCATCTTCCGTGAGTACTC 20


RESULT 1349
ABN97923/c
ID   ABN97923 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABN97923;
XX
DT   30-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   GAPDH amplification control forward primer.
XX
KW   NEDD-1; cytostatic; human; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200226818-A2.
XX
PD   04-APR-2002.
XX
PF   26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030287.
XX
PR   27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872462.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INT.
XX
PI   Gu Y,  Corrigan A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-426011/45.
XX
PT   Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
PT   treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased
PT   expression or activity of the polypeptide.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 94; 190pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human NEDD-
CC   1, which is cytostatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful for
CC   diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
CC   diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
CC   NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and
CC   primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or immunogenic
CC   protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic supplement in
CC   patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1 production, and for
CC   treating subjects preferably with defects in NEDD-1. The present sequence
CC   is a PCR primer related to human NEDD-1
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        621 TAAGCTGGACAAACTGGGCG 640
                | |||| |||||| ||| ||
Db         20 TGAGCTTGACAAAGTGGTCG 1


RESULT 1350
ABK43252/c
ID   ABK43252 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABK43252;
XX
DT   05-JUN-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human HKNG1 exon 9 PCR primer #1.
XX
KW   HKNG1; ss; chromosome 18p; bipolar affective disorder; BAD; PCR; primer;
KW   severe bipolar affective (mood) disorder; BP-I; schizophrenia;
KW   Hong Kong new gene 1; antimanic; antidepressant; neuroleptic.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200210366-A2.
XX
PD   07-FEB-2002.
XX
```

```
PF   02-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024417.
XX
PR   02-AUG-2000; 2000US-00631275.
PR   28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00722544.
XX
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
PA   (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI   Chen H,  Freimer NB,  Novak T;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-195962/25.
XX
PT   New nucleic acid molecule Hong Kong New Gene 1 (HKNG1), useful for
PT   screening for molecules which modulate HKNG1 expression for the treatment
PT   of bipolar disorder and schizophrenia.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 74; 367pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a
CC   nucleotide sequence that encodes a Hong Kong New Gene (HKNG) 1 gene
CC   product. The human gene for HKNG1 is located on chromosome 18p in an area
CC   associated with bipolar affective disorder, BAD. Also included are an
CC   expression vector comprising the nucleic acid, a host cell expressing the
CC   nucleic acid, an anti-HKNG1 antibody, a method of identifying modulators
CC   of HKNG1, and identifying an individual (at risk of) having HKNG1-
CC   mediated disorder comprising detecting the presence or absence of a
CC   polymorphism that correlates with an HKNG1 allele associated with the
CC   disorder, where the presence of the polymorphism indicates that the
CC   individual (is at risk of) having HKNG1-mediated disorder. A (small
CC   molecule) compound which modulates (inhibits or potentiates) expression
CC   of a HKNG1 gene or gene product in a human individual is useful for the
CC   treatment of a HKNG1-mediated disorder such as bipolar affective disorder
CC   (BAD), severe bipolar affective (mood) disorder (BP-I) and schizophrenia.
CC   The present sequence is PCR primer which amplifies a HKNG1 exonic
CC   sequence
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        156 GTCAATGACACTCCGAGGTG 175
              ||| |||| |||  ||||||
Db         20 GTCCATGAAACTTGGAGGTG 1


RESULT 1351
ABN80949
ID   ABN80949 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABN80949;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:127.
XX
KW   Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
KW   antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;
KW   cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
XX
PN   WO200222640-A1.
XX
PD   21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.
XX
PR   11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Zhang H,  Watt AT;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-404806/43.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,
PT   for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with
PT   expression of caspase 7 in humans.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 88; 138pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC   targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which
CC   specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.
CC   (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in
CC   antisense therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (I) is
CC   useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or
CC   tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC   associated with caspase 7 including inflammatory condition,
CC   hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol
CC   disorder. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as
CC   research reagent and kits. (I) is useful prophylactically to prevent or
CC   delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC   represent a mouse caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate
CC   oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an
CC   example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        710 TCAGACTGGAACATGAAGAG 729
              ||||||||| ||  |||| |
Db          1 TCAGACTGGGACTCGAAGTG 20


RESULT 1352
ABN80937/c
ID   ABN80937 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABN80937;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse caspase 7 phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:115.
XX
KW   Caspase 7; antisense modulation; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
KW   antisense therapy; caspase 7 inhibitor; inflammatory condition;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; bone metabolism; infection;
KW   cholesterol disorder; inflammation; tumour; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
```

```
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag= b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag= c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
XX
PN   WO200222640-A1.
XX
PD   21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028232.
XX
PR   11-SEP-2000; 2000US-00659860.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Zhang H,  Watt AT;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-404806/43.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding caspase 7,
PT   for modulating gene expression and treating diseases associated with
PT   expression of caspase 7 in humans.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 88; 138pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC   targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding caspase 7, which
CC   specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of caspase 7.
CC   (I) has antiinflammatory and cytostatic activities, and can be used in
CC   antisense therapy and as an inhibitor of caspase 7 expression. (I) is
CC   useful for inhibiting the expression of caspase 7 in human cells or
CC   tissues, and for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC   associated with caspase 7 including inflammatory condition,
CC   hyperproliferative disorder (cancer), or bone metabolism or cholesterol
CC   disorder. (I) is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and as
CC   research reagent and kits. (I) is useful prophylactically to prevent or
CC   delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC   represent a mouse caspase 7 inhibiting chimeric phosphorothioate
CC   oligonucleotide having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, which is used in an
CC   example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1204 CTCTTTCCGGGCTCCACGGT 1223
              |||||| |   |||||||||
Db         20 CTCTTTGCTTACTCCACGGT 1

RESULT 1353
AAD39347
ID   AAD39347 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD39347;
XX
DT   04-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human Von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease cloning PCR primer, 6395.
XX
KW   Human; Von Willebrand factor-cleaving protease; vWF-cp; therapy; enzyme;
KW   transgenic animal; immunisation; thromboembolic disease; preeclampsia;
KW   thrombotic thrombocytic purpura; TTP; Henoch-Schonlein purpura;
KW   thrombosis; neonatal thrombocytopaenia; haemolytic-uraemic syndrome;
KW   transgenic; anticoagulant; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200242441-A2.
XX
PD   30-MAY-2002.
XX
PF   20-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP013391.
XX
PR   22-NOV-2000; 2000US-00721254.
PR   12-APR-2001; 2001US-00833328.
XX
PA   (BAXT ) BAXTER AG.
XX
PI   Laemmle B,  Gerritsen HE,  Furlan M,  Turecek P,  Schwarz H;
PI   Scheiflinger F,  Antoine G,  Kerschbaumer R,  Tagliavacca L;
PI   Zimmermann K,  Voelkel D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-479950/51.
XX
PT   Novel isolated or substantially purified Von Willebrand factor-cleaving
PT   protease, useful for producing preparation for therapy of thrombosis and
PT   thromboembolic disease such as thrombotic thrombocytic purpura.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 34; 93pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated or substantially pure Von Willebrand
CC   factor-cleaving protease (vWF-cp) polypeptide. vWF-cp is useful for
CC   purifying vWF which involves providing vWF-cp as a ligand, contacting a
CC   solution comprising vWF with the polypeptide ligand under conditions
CC   where vWF is bound to the ligand and recovering from the ligand purified
CC   vWF. vWF-cp is useful for producing anti-vWF cp polypeptide antibodies
CC   which involves immunising an animal with vWF-cp and isolating the anti-
CC   vWF cp polypeptide antibodies from the animal. vWF-cp is useful for
CC   producing a preparation of prophylaxis and therapy of thrombosis and
CC   thromboembolic disease such as thrombotic thrombocytic purpura (TTP),
CC   Henoch-Schonlein purpura, preeclampsia, neonatal thrombocytopaenia or
CC   haemolytic-uraemic syndrome. vWF-cp can also be used for processing
CC   plasmatic or recombinantly produced vWF. The invention is useful for
CC   construction expression systems and generating transgenic animals which
CC   express the polypeptide in vivo. The present sequence is human vWF-cp
CC   gene cloning RT-PCR primer
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        253 CCTGGAGAGGCCCCCACACG 272
              ||||||| || ||||| | |
Db          1 CCTGGAGGGGTCCCCAGATG 20

RESULT 1354
ABQ74705
ID   ABQ74705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ74705;
XX
DT   24-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   MAC2-BP gene sense PCR primer SEQ ID NO:48.
XX
KW   Human; PCR primer; identification; tumour senescence; cytotoxic; ss;
KW   abnormal cell proliferation; neoplastic cell growth; growth-inhibitory.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200261134-A2.
XX
PD   08-AUG-2002.
XX
```

```
PF   21-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US050574.
XX
PR   21-DEC-2000; 2000US-0257907P.
PR   17-DEC-2001; 2001US-00257907.
XX
PA   (UNII ) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
PI   Roninson IB,  Chang B;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-619266/66.
XX
PT   Identifying a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian p53
PT   deficient or tumor cell comprises assaying expression of cellular genes
PT   in the presence of the compound with expression of the genes in the
PT   absence of the compound.
XX
PS   Example 4; Page 52; 73pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method for identifying a compound that
CC   induces senescence in a mammalian cell comprising culturing the cell in
CC   the presence and absence of the compound, assaying expression of at least
CC   one cellular gene (G1a) from 56 or a gene (G2) from 64 genes, with
CC   corresponding accession numbers given in the specification, and
CC   identifying compounds that induce senescence when expression of (G1a) or
CC   expression of (G2) is lower, in the presence of the compound. Also
CC   described: (1) a compound that induces senescence in a mammalian cell;
CC   (2) assessing efficacy of a treatment of a disease or condition relating
CC   to abnormal cell proliferation or neoplastic cell growth; (3) treating a
CC   disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
CC   neoplastic cell growth; or (4) identifying a compound that inhibits
CC   senescence-associated induction of cellular gene expression. The compound
CC   is useful for treating or for assessing efficacy of treatment of a
CC   disease or condition relating to abnormal cell proliferation or
CC   neoplastic cell growth. The compound of the invention has a growth-
CC   inhibitory effect without producing systemic side effects found with
CC   other growth-inhibitory compounds. ABQ74611 to ABQ74734 represent PCR
CC   primers which are used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         48 ACCAGCAGTGTGACTGCTGA 67
              ||||  ||||||  ||||||
Db          1 ACCATGAGTGTGGATGCTGA 20


RESULT 1355
ABK71229/c
ID   ABK71229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABK71229;
XX
DT   15-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #302.
XX
KW   Human; mouse; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;
KW   lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Mus sp.
XX
PN   WO200220848-A2.
XX
PD   14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US028182.
XX
PR   08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
PA   (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI   Bodnar JS,  Castellani LW,  Chatterjee A,  De Jong P,  Lusis AJ;
PI   Ohmen J,  Ross D,  Tafuri S,  Wu C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-329882/36.
XX
PT   New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidemia)
PT   genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or
PT   preventing lipid disorders and cancers.
XX
PS   Claim 11; Page 76; 102pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
CC   variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined
CC   hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or
CC   antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating
CC   or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for
CC   treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are
CC   also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid
CC   disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human
CC   FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         16 GGATGGACAGGAATGCAGAG 35
              ||||||| ||| || | |||
Db         20 GGATGGAGAGGCATCCTGAG 1


RESULT 1356
AAL46755/c
ID   AAL46755 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAL46755;
XX
DT   08-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   ICAM antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW   Modified antisense oligonucleotide; antisense; HIV; cancer; infection;
KW   cytostatic; virucide; anti-HIV; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; integrin; cell-cell adhesion receptor; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .3
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   6. .8
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   11. .13
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
FT   modified_base   16. .19
FT                   /*tag=  d
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "optionally phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   EP1182206-A2.
XX
PD   27-FEB-2002.
XX
PF   07-NOV-1994; 2001EP-00124078.
XX
```

```
PR   12-NOV-1993;   93DE-04338704.
PR   07-NOV-1994;   94EP-00117513.
XX
PA   (FARH ) HOECHST AG.
XX
PI   Peymann A,  Uhlmann E,  Mag M,  Kretschmar G,  Helsberg M,  Winkler I;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-353922/39.
XX
PT   New nuclease-resistant oligonucleotides having modified non-terminal
PT   pyrimidine nucleoside(s), useful e.g. for treating cancer or viral
PT   diseases or as diagnostic reagents.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 12; 19pp; German.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to oligonucleotides having at least one non
CC   -terminal pyrimidine nucleoside modified and additionally having the 5'-
CC   and/or 3'-terminal modified. These can be used in the treatment of viral
CC   infections, such as HIV, HSV-1, HSV-2, influenza virus, VSV, hepatitis B
CC   and papilloma viruses, cancer and diseases involving integrins and cell-
CC   cell adhesion receptors. The present sequence is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  |||||||  ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1357
AAD44724/c
ID   AAD44724 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD44724;
XX
DT   13-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #5149.
XX
KW   Human; raf; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;
KW   therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;
KW   antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; c-raf kinase; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   US6410518-B1.
XX
PD   25-JUN-2002.
XX
PF   18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX
PR   31-MAY-1994;   94US-00250856.
PR   31-MAY-1995;   95WO-US007111.
PR   26-NOV-1996;   96US-00756806.
PR   07-JUL-1997;   97US-00888982.
PR   06-JUL-1998;   98WO-US013961.
PR   28-AUG-1998;   98US-00143214.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-597918/64.
XX
PT   Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
PT   antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Col 12; 41pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
CC   are targetted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of
CC   inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
CC   inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the
CC   hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an
CC   oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
CC   cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularisation, especially ocular
CC   angiogenesis or neovascularisation. The present DNA sequence is an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human c-raf kinase
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1186 ATGGCCACAGGCCGTCCCCT 1205
              |||||  |||||| || |||
Db         20 ATGGCTCCAGGCCTTCACCT 1


RESULT 1358
ABQ78911
ID   ABQ78911 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ78911;
XX
DT   23-OCT-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   S. roseosporus daptomycin biosynthetic gene cluster PCR primer P92.
XX
KW   Daptomycin biosynthetic gene cluster; thioesterase; antibacterial;
KW   fungicide; virucide; antiparasitic; immunomodulator; antilipemic;
KW   cytostatic; gene therapy; antimitotic; immunomodulatory; siderophore;
KW   anti-cholesterolemic; agrochemical; linker; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Streptomyces roseosporus.
XX
PN   WO200259322-A2.
XX
PD   01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF   17-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US032354.
XX
PR   17-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240879P.
PR   28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272207P.
PR   06-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310385P.
XX
PA   (MIAO/) MIAO V P W.
PA   (BRIA/) BRIAN P.
PA   (BALT/) BALTZ R H.
PA   (SILV/) SILVA C J.
XX
PI   Miao VPW,  Brian P,  Baltz RH,  Silva CJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-599794/64.
XX
PT   Isolated nucleic acid molecule from a bacterial daptomycin biosynthetic
PT   gene cluster encoding a thioesterase or thioesterase domain, useful for
PT   generating novel linear and cyclic peptides, and products in a cell.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 91; 227pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid molecule
CC   comprising a sequence that encodes a thioesterase or thioesterase domain,
```

```
CC   derived from a bacterial daptomycin biosynthetic gene cluster. The
CC   proteins of the invention have antibacterial, fungicide, virucide,
CC   antiparasitic, immunomodulator, antilipemic, and cytostatic activity. The
CC   polynucleotides may have a use in gene therapy. The compositions and
CC   methods of the present invention are useful for generating novel linear
CC   and cyclic peptides and improving yield of a product in a cell expressing
CC   an daptomycin non-ribosomal peptide synthetase (NRPS) to be used as new
CC   compounds or in producing new compounds, such as antibiotics,
CC   antifungals, antivirals, antiparasitics, antimitotics, antitumour agents,
CC   immunomodulatory agents, anti-cholesterolemic agents, siderophores,
CC   agrochemicals and cytostatics. The sequence represents a PCR primer used
CC   in the invention to amplify the S. roseosporus daptomycin biosynthetic
CC   gene cluster from a BAC library
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        374 AGGCTTCAGCCACGTCCTCG 393
              || | |||||||  ||||||
Db          1 AGTCCTCAGCCATCTCCTCG 20


RESULT 1359
ABX97255
ID   ABX97255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABX97255;
XX
DT   20-MAY-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human NOV-associated forward primer from primer-probe set Ag3338.
XX
KW   NOVX; cytostatic; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antiasthmatic; cancer;
KW   hypotensive; cardiomyopathy; bronchial asthma; gene therapy; vaccine;
KW   human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200272757-A2.
XX
PD   19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   08-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US006908.
XX
PR   08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274101P.
PR   08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274194P.
PR   08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274281P.
PR   08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274322P.
PR   09-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274849P.
PR   12-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275235P.
PR   13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275578P.
PR   13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275579P.
PR   13-MAR-2001; 2001US-0275601P.
PR   14-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276000P.
PR   16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276776P.
PR   19-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276994P.
PR   20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277239P.
PR   20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277321P.
PR   20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277327P.
PR   21-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277791P.
PR   22-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277833P.
PR   23-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278152P.
PR   26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278894P.
PR   27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278999P.
PR   27-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279036P.
PR   28-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279344P.
PR   30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277338P.
PR   30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279995P.
PR   30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280233P.
PR   02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280802P.
PR   02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280822P.
PR   02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280900P.
PR   04-APR-2001; 2001US-0281194P.
PR   13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283675P.
PR   30-APR-2001; 2001US-0287424P.
PR   02-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288066P.
PR   03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288342P.
PR   03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288528P.
PR   15-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291190P.
PR   16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291099P.
PR   16-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291240P.
PR   30-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294485P.
PR   31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294889P.
PR   31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294899P.
PR   18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299027P.
PR   19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299303P.
PR   19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299310P.
PR   10-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304354P.
PR   31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0309198P.
PR   16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312903P.
PR   10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318462P.
PR   12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318770P.
PR   27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325430P.
PR   27-SEP-2001; 2001US-0325681P.
PR   18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330380P.
PR   31-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335301P.
PR   14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332172P.
PR   14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332271P.
PR   14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332272P.
PR   14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333184P.
PR   14-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333272P.
PR   21-NOV-2001; 2001US-0332094P.
PR   03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337426P.
PR   03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338092P.
PR   04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337185P.
PR   03-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345705P.
PR   07-MAR-2002; 2002US-00092900.
XX
PA   (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI   Padigaru M,  Spytek KA,  Shenoy SG,  Taupier RJ,  Pena CEA,  Li L;
PI   Zerhusen BD,  Gusev V,  Ji W,  Gorman L,  Miller CE,  Kekuda R;
PI   Patturajan M,  Gangolli E,  Vernet CAM,  Guo X,  Tchernev V;
PI   Fernandes ER,  Casman SJ,  Malyankar UM,  Gerlach V,  Liu Y,  Anderson D;
PI   Spaderna SK,  Catterton E,  Burgess C,  Leite M,  Zhong H,  Alsobrook JP;
PI   Lepley DM,  Rieger DK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-723332/78.
XX
PT   NOVX polypeptides and polynucleotides, useful for preventing or treating
PT   a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity e.g.,
PT   cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial
PT   asthma.
XX
PS   Example C; Page 565; 1103pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes novel human NOVX polypeptides which have
CC   cytostatic, cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, antiasthmatic and hypotensive
CC   activity. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising the NOVX proteins or
CC   nucleic acid molecules or NOVX antibodies are useful for preventing or
CC   treating a disorder associated with aberrant NOVX expression or activity
CC   e.g. cancer, hypertension, atherosclerosis, cardiomyopathy or bronchial
CC   asthma. The products of the invention can be used for gene therapy or in
CC   a vaccine. ABX13460-ABX13462 and ABX97186-ABX97593 represent PCR primers
CC   and probes used in the amplification and isolation of the NOVX
CC   polynucleotides represented in ABX97008-ABX97185 which encode the
CC   polypeptides represented in ABU65041-ABU65218
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
```

```
Qy        306 CCCACTCAGCTCTGCACCAG 325
              |||| ||||| ||| | |||
Db          1 CCCATTCAGCACTGAAACAG 20


RESULT 1360
AAS18551/c
ID   AAS18551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAS18551;
XX
DT   12-MAR-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Mouse AGP-3 PCR primer #5.
XX
KW   Mouse; AGP-3; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; immunosuppressive;
KW   dermatological; neuroprotective; nootropic; immunomodulator; metabolic;
KW   antidiabetic; analgesic; nephrotropic; osteopathic; cytostatic; fever;
KW   antiparkinsonian; antipsoriatic; vasotropic; antibacterial; asthma;
KW   AGP-3 receptor; tumour necrosis factor ligand family; AGP-3 receptor;
KW   mesenteric lymph node; AGP-3R; inflammatory disease; immune disorder;
KW   rheumatoid arthritis; graft-versus-host disease; Crohn's disease;
KW   pancreatitis; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   diabetes; glomerulonephritis; inflammatory bowel disease; ischaemia; ss;
KW   multiple sclerosis; Parkinson's disease; transgenic animal; PCR primer.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
PN   WO200185782-A2.
XX
PD   15-NOV-2001.
XX
PF   12-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004568.
XX
PR   11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181800P.
XX
PA   (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
XX
PI   Boyle WJ,  Hsu H;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-049441/06.
XX
PT   Composition,useful for identifying modulator of receptor for treating
PT   asthma and glomerulonephritis, comprises AGP-3 (tumor necrosis factor
PT   ligand family member) receptor and encoding nucleic acids.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 39; 124pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a composition (I) comprising AGP-3 receptor
CC   (tumour necrosis factor ligand family member) related protein (II)
CC   attached to a vehicle protein. (I) is useful for modulating AGP-3-related
CC   activity in mesenteric lymph nodes (MLN) of a mammal. (II) is useful in
CC   assays to identify cells and tissues that express AGP-3R or proteins
CC   related to AGP-3R-related protein and for identifying compounds (agonists
CC   or antagonists) that interact with AGP-3R proteins. (II) is also useful
CC   for identifying intracellular proteins that interact with the respective
CC   cytoplasmic domains by yeast two-hybrid screening process. (II) is
CC   involved in B cell growth, survival and activation particularly in lymph
CC   node, spleen, and Peyer's patches. AGP-3R agonists and antagonists
CC   identified using (II) are used for modulating B cell response and are
CC   used to treat diseases characterised by inflammatory processes or
CC   deregulated immune response such as rheumatoid arthritis, graft-versus-
CC   host disease, Crohn's disease, lupus, etc. (II) is also useful in the
CC   production of hybridoma cells which are derived from B cells, which
CC   involves treating the hybridoma cells with (II). (II) is useful in the
CC   treatment of inflammatory conditions of joints, e.g., rheumatoid
CC   arthritis, osteoarthritis, etc. (II), its agonists or antagonists are
CC   useful for treating acute pancreatitis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
CC   (ALS), Alzheimer's disease, asthma, atherosclerosis, cachexia/anorexia,
CC   diabetes, fever, glomerulonephritis, inflammatory bowel disease,
CC   ischaemic injury including cerebral ischaemia, multiple myeloma, multiple
CC   sclerosis, osteoporosis, Parkinson's disease, pain, reperfusion injury,
CC   septic shock, etc. The nucleic acids are also useful for developing
CC   transgenic animals expressing (II), which are useful for producing the
CC   polypeptides and for the study of in vivo biological activity. The
CC   present sequence represents mouse AGP-3 PCR primer #5
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        916 CTGTTCCTGTTCCAGCTGCT 935
              ||||||||||  | || |||
Db         20 CTGTTCCTGTGGCCGCGGCT 1


RESULT 1361
ABL94308/c
ID   ABL94308 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABL94308;
XX
DT   29-JUL-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:74.
XX
KW   Human; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EPB2; LAP;
KW   TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; IL6DBP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Apc/EBP; transcription factor;
KW   tissue development; cellular function; proliferation; differentiation;
KW   hormone responsiveness; oxidative stress response;
KW   IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6; carbohydrate metabolism;
KW   immunity; Th1 response; female fertility; gluconeogenesis; ovarian;
KW   cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes; infection; inflammation;
KW   expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT                   cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT                   cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
PN   US6271030-B1.
XX
PD   07-AUG-2001.
XX
PF   14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
PR   14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Butler MM,  Wyatt J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-214451/27.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
PT   mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
PT   inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
XX
PS   Example 15; Col 43-44; 69pp; English.
XX
```

CC Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
CC alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
CC by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
CC of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
CC genes that control normal tissue development, cellular function, cellular
CC proliferation and functional differentiation. C/EBP beta (also known as
CC C/EPB2, LAP, TCF5, CRP2, NFIL6, IL6DBP, NF-M, AGP/EBP and Apc/EBP)
CC primarily regulates hormone responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 65 TGAAACCCAGGGGAGGGCCC 84
||| || | |||||| ||||
Db 20 TGAGACTCCGGGGAGCGCCC 1

RESULT 1362
ABK49114
ID ABK49114 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK49114;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KDR/FLK-1 mutagenic PCR primer for Y801F mutant.
XX
KW Human; KDR; kinase insert domain-containing receptor; FLK-1; ss;
KW fetal liver kinase-1; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antirheumatic;
KW antiarthritic; signal transduction; phosphorylation; cell proliferation;
KW angiogenesis; tumour; diabetic omentopathy; chronic rheumatoid arthritis;
KW PCR; primer; mutant.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200229090-A1.
XX
PD 11-APR-2002.
XX
PF 02-OCT-2001; 2001WO-JP008684.
XX
PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303694.
XX
PA (KYOW) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
PA (SHIB/) SHIBUYA M.
XX
PI Shibuya M, Takahashi T, Furuya A, Shitara K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-352237/38.
XX
PT Screening substances inhibiting the binding of signal-transducing
PT molecule to KDR/Flk-1 phosphorylated at tyrosine at 1175-position, as
PT cell proliferation inhibitors and angiogenesis inhibitors for treatment
PT of e.g. tumor.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 65; 81pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to inhibiting the signal transduction of KDR/Flk-1
CC (kinase insert domain-containing receptor/fetal liver kinase-1) is by
CC using a substance inhibiting the binding of a signal-transducing molecule
CC to KDR/Flk-1 phosphorylated at tyrosine at the 1175-position. Also
CC included are methods of detecting/inhibiting/screening for cell
CC proliferation, angiogenesis, KDR/Flk-1 signal transduction and KDR/Flk-1
CC phosphorylation at tyrosine at the 1175-position using the binding
CC inhibitors, compounds obtained by the screening methods, drugs containing
CC the inhibitors, a monoclonal antibody or its fragment recognising KDR/Flk
CC -1 phosphorylated at tyrosine at the 1175-position, a DNA encoding the
CC monoclonal antibody or its fragment, a recombinant vector containing the
CC DNA and a transformant obtained by transferring the recombinant vector
CC into a host cell. The method is useful for screening substances
CC inhibiting the binding of a signal-transducing molecule to KDR/Flk-1
CC phosphorylated at tyrosine at 1175-position, as cell proliferation
CC inhibitors and angiogenesis inhibitors for treatment of e.g. tumour,
CC diabetic omentopathy and chronic rheumatoid arthritis. A method for
CC detecting angiogenesis is also provided. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used to create a KDR/FLK-1 mutant where the Tyr at 801 is changed
CC to Phe
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1281 GCCAGGCATCCTGTCCAACG 1300
| ||||| || |||||| ||
Db 1 GACAGGCTTCTTGTCCATCG 20

RESULT 1363
ABI97222/c
ID ABI97222 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABI97222;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleptide Zip ID#4309 oligo #9.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigautus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotrophis cirus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchoverva volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinesis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 TCCTGTTCCAGCTGCTCCGT 939
||||| | || | |||||||
Db 20 TCCTGATTCATCGGCTCCGT 1

RESULT 1364
AAS20906/c
ID AAS20906 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS20906;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human peptide transporter hPHT1 cDNA RT-PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Human; peptide histidine transporter 1; hPHT1; peptide transport;
KW peptide-based drug transport; cell membrane; gastrointestinal tract;
KW hPHT1-related disease; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192468-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 31-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017650.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2000; 2000US-0208061P.
XX
PA (RUTF) UNIV RUTGERS STATE NEW JERSEY.
XX
PI Knipp GT, Herrera-Ruiz D;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-130529/17.
XX
PT Novel isolated human peptide histidine transporter which facilitates
PT peptide transport across cell membranes in gastrointestinal tract, useful
PT as target for evaluating peptide and peptide-based drug transport.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 55; 95pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences encoding human
CC peptide histidine transporter 1 (hPHT1) protein, the hPHT1 proteins and
CC methods for using them. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention are
CC is useful for screening a test compound for human PHT1 modulating
CC activity. The hPHT1 proteins are useful as a target for evaluating
CC peptide and peptide-based drug transport. The functional characterisation
CC of hPHT1 and the ability to correlate the Michaelis-Menten kinetics for a
CC particular substrate to the molar expression level of hPHT1 provides
CC crucial information regarding the ability of this transporter to
CC facilitate the uptake and transport of peptides and peptide-based drugs.
CC The PHT1 proteins facilitate peptide transport across cell membranes in
CC the gastrointestinal tract and other organs in which they are expressed.
CC The identification of full length hPHT1 clone facilitates the development
CC of optimal peptide-based drugs for treating patients with hPHT1-related
CC diseases. AAS20878-AAS20911 represent reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR
CC primers used in the methods of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 12 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 551 AGCCCCTCAGCCGCCGCCTC 570
| | || ||||||||||| |
Db 20 AACGCCCCAGCCGCCGCCGC 1

RESULT 1365
ABK67749
ID ABK67749 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABK67749;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse transglutaminase associated PCR primer #9.
XX
KW Transglutaminase; TGM; transamidation; autoimmune disease;
KW Addison's disease; AI haemolytic anaemia; AI thrombocytopenic purpara;
KW AI thyroid disease; atrophic gastritis; pernicious anaemia;
KW Chron's disease; colitis ulcerosa; Goodpasture syndrome; IgA nephropathy;
KW IgG glomerulonephritis; myasthenia gravis; partial lipodystrophy;
KW polymyositis; primary biliary cirrhosis; primary sclerosing cholangitis;
KW progressive systemic sclerosis; recurrent pericarditis;
KW Sjogren's syndrome; relapsing polychondritis; arthritis; rheumatism;
KW sarcoidosis; SLE; splenic atrophy; diabetes; Wegener granulomatosis;
KW ulcerative colitis; vasculitis; vitiligo; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO200222830-A2.
XX
PD 21-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 14-SEP-2001; 2001WO-GB004120.
XX
PR 15-SEP-2000; 2000GB-00022768.
PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011995.
XX
PA (UYCA-) UNIV COLLEGE CARDIFF.
XX
PI Aeschlimann DP, Grenard PM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-329954/36.
XX
PT Nucleic acids which encode novel transglutaminase enzymes TG-Z and TG-Y
PT which can be used in diagnostic methods of autoimmune diseases.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 27; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acids which encode novel polypeptides
CC having transglutaminase activity. The compositions of polypeptide are
CC useful for transamidation reactions on peptides and polypeptides.

CC Detection of the polypeptides with transglutaminase activity are useful
CC in a diagnostic method in a subject or in cells derived from a subject
CC having an autoimmune disease. The method for detecting transgluataminase
CC proteins may be used to diagnose autoimmune diseases which include
CC Addison's disease, AI haemolytic anaemia, AI thrombocytopenic purpara, AI
CC thyroid diseases, atrophic gastritis, pernicious anaemia, Chron's
CC disease, colitis ulcerosa, Goodpasture syndrome, IgA nephropathy or IgG
CC glomerulonephritis, myasthenia gravis, partial lipodystrophy,
CC polymyositis, primary biliary cirrhosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis,
CC progressive systemic sclerosis, recurrent pericarditis, relapsing
CC polychondritis, rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatism, sarcoidosis, Sjogren's
CC syndrome, SLE, splenic atrophy, type I (insulin-dependent) diabetes
CC mellitus, Wegener granulomatosis, ulcerative colitis, vasculitis (both
CC systemic and cutaneous) and vitiligo. This sequence represents a primer
CC used in the study of transglutaminase genes in which DNA, amino acid
CC sequences and chromosomal locations of novel transglutaminases are
CC determined
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        599 TTGGGAAACTGGAGACCTAC 618
              ||||| | ||||||| | ||
Db          1 TTGGGGAGCTGGAGAGCAAC 20
```

RESULT 1366
ABQ81403
ID ABQ81403 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ81403;
XX
DT 12-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Arabidopsis AINTEGUMENTA-like gene PCR primer.
XX
KW Lipid metabolism regulator; LTR; plant; transgenic plant;
KW transcription factor; seed oil; oilseed; cardiant; wri1; AINTEGUMENTA;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
PN WO200272775-A2.
XX
PD 19-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US007441.
XX
PR 08-MAR-2001; 2001US-0274170P.
XX
PA (BADI) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.
XX
PI Benning C, Cernac A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-713509/77.
XX
PT New isolated lipid metabolism regulator nucleic acid, useful for
PT producing transgenic plants having modified level of seed storage
PT compound, e.g. lipids for generating seed oils which have the ability of
PT reducing risk of heart disease.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a primer for an AINTEGUMENTA-like protein
CC gene of Arabidopsis thaliana. Overlapping PCR primers (see ABQ81398-407)
CC were used in amplification and sequencing reactions to identify sequence
CC changes in 2 wri1 mutants compared to wild-type sequences in order to
CC identify the true wri1 gene. In subsequent experiments, wri1 mutants were
CC complemented with cosmids containing wild-type genomic DNA, and PCR was
CC used to produce a full-length wri1 cDNA (see ABQ81395) encoding a lipid
CC metabolism regulator (LMR) protein (see ABB79954). LMR is suggested to
CC act as a transcription factor regulating lipid and seed storage compound
CC metabolism during seed development. The invention relates to the use of
CC LMR nucleic acids in the production of transgenic plants having a
CC modified level of a seed storage compound. The level of a lipid, fatty
CC acid, starch or seed storage protein can be modified, yielding a seed oil
CC that is medically and nutritionally useful in reducing the risk of heart
CC disease
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1688 TCTTCCCTGCTTACTCTCTG 1707
              |||||| |  | ||||||||
Db          1 TCTTCCTTTGTCACTCTCTG 20
```

RESULT 1367
ABT08433
ID ABT08433 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT08433;
XX
DT 27-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Mac2-BP promoter PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 68.
XX
KW Human; cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor;
KW inhibitor; cancer; age-related disease; promoter; atherosclerosis;
KW cytostatic; antiarteriosclerotic; nootropic; neuroprotective;
KW nephrotropic; antiarthritic; arthritis; renal disease;
KW Alzheimer's disease; amyloidosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200266681-A2.
XX
PD 29-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 01-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US002784.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2001; 2001US-0265840P.
PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001US-00861925.
XX
PA (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.
XX
PI Poole J, Roninson IB, Chang B;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-674960/72.
XX
PT New recombinant expression construct, useful for identifying compounds
PT that inhibit the induction of genes induced by cyclin-dependent kinase
PT inhibitors for preventing or treating cancer, renal failure or
PT Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example 11; Page 133; 137pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a recombinant expression construct
CC encoding a reporter gene operably linked to a promoter from a mammalian
CC gene induced by a cyclin-dependent kinase (CDK) inhibitor. The construct
CC is useful for identifying compounds that inhibit the induction of genes
CC induced by CDK inhibitors. The compounds are useful for preventing or
CC treating a disease caused by CDK inhibitor induced gene expression, e.g.
CC cancer other than colon cancer, renal failure, Alzheimer's disease,
CC amyloidosis, age-related diseases, atherosclerosis or arthritis. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify a human promoter
CC suitable for use in the construct of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         48 ACCAGCAGTGTGACTGCTGA 67
              ||||  ||||||  ||||||
Db          1 ACCATGAGTGTGGATGCTGA 20


RESULT 1368
ADE64605/c
ID   ADE64605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADE64605;
XX
DT   29-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Recombinant blood coagulation factor VIII protein related oligo #11.
XX
KW   blood coagulation factor VIII; type-A haemophilia; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   CN1361178-A.
XX
PD   31-JUL-2002.
XX
PF   29-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00137779.
XX
PR   29-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00137779.
XX
PA   (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIO-CHEM INST CHINESE ACAD SCI.
XX
PI   Qi Z,  Wang Q,  Chen C;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-741852/81.
XX
PT   New recombinant blood coagulation factor VIII and its production process
PT   and medicinal composition.
XX
PS   Example 3; Page 16 (disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel recombinant blood coagulation factor
CC   VIII, its production process and its medicinal composite for treating
CC   type-A haemophilia. The invention further comprises a medicinal
CC   composition containing the blood coagulation factor which promotes blood
CC   coagulation to the blood plasma of type-A haemophilia patients. This
CC   polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo relating to the recombinant
CC   blood coagulation factor VIII protein of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1504 TCCATATTTGCACTAAAGGA 1523
              |||||||||| || | ||| |
Db         20 TCCATATTTTCAGTGAAGTA 1


RESULT 1369
AAD53075
ID   AAD53075 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD53075;
XX
DT   14-MAY-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   BAGE marker gene specific sense RT-PCR primer.
XX
KW   Beta 1, 4-N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase; GD2 synthase; GM2; RT-PCR;
KW   reverse transcriptase PCR; medullablastoma; astrocytoma; retinoblastoma;
KW   cancer; neuroblastoma; melanoma; lymphoma; carcinoma; sarcoma; tumour;
KW   primer; BAGE; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200292767-A2.
XX
PD   21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF   19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US015037.
XX
PR   11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290527P.
XX
PA   (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI   Cheung IY,  Cheung NV;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-129279/12.
XX
PT   Measuring GD2 synthase mRNA, useful for detecting or diagnosing cancer,
PT   e.g. neuroblastoma, small cell lung cancer, melanoma, by performing real-
PT   time quantitative RT-PCR on the sample using appropriate primers of GD2
PT   synthase.
XX
PS   Claim 61; Page 138; 165pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a method of measuring beta 1,4-N-
CC   acetylgalactosaminyltransferase (GD2/GM3 synthase) mRNA. The method
CC   involves obtaining an mRNA sample, performing real-time quantitative
CC   reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on the sample
CC   using appropriate primers of GD2 synthase, and determining the amount of
CC   GD2 mRNA. The methods and kits are useful for detecting and/or diagnosing
CC   various forms of cancer such as neuroblastoma, melanoma, B cell lymphoma,
CC   osteosarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma, medullablastoma, high-grade
CC   astrocytoma, retinoblastoma, Wilm's tumour, Ewing's sarcoma, bladder
CC   carcinoma, lung cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, oesophageal
CC   cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, sarcoma, head and neck tumours or
CC   melanoma. The present sequence is BAGE marker gene specific RT-PCR
CC   primer, used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        232 GGTGGTGGTGGCGGCAGTGA 251
              | ||||||||||  ||| ||
Db          1 GATGGTGGTGGCAACAGAGA 20


RESULT 1370
ABX78206
ID   ABX78206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABX78206;
XX
DT   17-APR-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human bifunctional apoptosis regulator antisense oligo ISIS NO 143737.
XX
KW   Human; bifunctional apoptosis regulator; antisense; phosphorothioate;
KW   cytostatic; antiinflammatory; inhibitor; infection; inflammation; tumour;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, nucleotides 1-5 and 16
FT                    -20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 7
```

FT -14 are 2'-deoxy- nucleotides, all C nucleotides are 5-
FT methyl cytosines"
XX
PN US6468796-B1.
XX
PD 22-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
XX
PR 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844525.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-196749/19.
XX
PT New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
PT bifunctional apoptosis regulator, for modulating expression of the
PT regulator and treating diseases associated with expression of the
PT regulator in humans.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel compound, 17-50 nucleobases in length
CC which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid encoding human
CC bifunctional apoptosis regulator (BAR) and inhibits the expression of
CC human BAR. The products of the invention have cytostatic and
CC antiinflammatory activity and can be used to inhibit human BAR expression
CC during antisense therapy, useful for inhibiting the expression of human
CC BAR in cells or tissues and for treating diseases associated with
CC expression of BAR in an animal, particularly a human suspected of having
CC or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of
CC human BAR. In addition the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics and as research reagent, e.g. prophylactically
CC to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. The
CC oligonucleotides described in the invention have 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
CC wings and a deoxy gap. This sequence represents a human BAR antisense
CC oligonucleotide described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 195 CAATGGTGCCCCTGAGCAGA 214
|||||| ||||||| |||
Db 1 CAATGGCATCCCTGAGGAGA 20

RESULT 1371
ABZ90450
ID ABZ90450 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90450;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5692; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1034 ACTTTGGCCTGGCCCGAGCC 1053
||| |||| | |||||||||
Db 1 ACTGAGGCCAGCCCCGAGCC 20

RESULT 1372
ABZ92603/c
ID ABZ92603 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92603;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

```
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT   respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT   corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT   ubiquinone.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7845; 872pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC   first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC   initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC   5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC   junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC   nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC   has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC   immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC   use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC   preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC   for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC   of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC   receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC   lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC   lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         16 GGATGGACAGGAATGCAGAG 35
              |||||| | ||| |||| ||
Db         20 GGATGGCCGGGACTGCACAG 1


RESULT 1373
ABZ88825
ID   ABZ88825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ88825;
XX
DT   17-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW   antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW   antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW   antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW   adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW   lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
```

```
XX
PF   23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR   24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA   (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Nyce JW,  Li Y,  Sandrasagra A,  Katz E,  Pabalan J,  Aguilar D;
PI   Miller S,  Tang L,  Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT   Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT   respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT   corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT   ubiquinone.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4067; 872pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC   first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC   initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC   5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC   junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC   nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC   has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC   immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC   use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC   preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC   for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC   antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC   of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC   receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC   lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC   lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC   Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1485 CAAACTTCCTGACACTACTT 1504
              ||||||||||||   || ||
Db          1 CAAACTTCCTGATTTTAATT 20


RESULT 1374
ABZ87133/c
ID   ABZ87133 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ87133;
XX
DT   17-OCT-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW   Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW   antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW   antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW   antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW   adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW   lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD   31-OCT-2002.
```

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2375; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1285 GGCATCCTGTCCAACGAGGA 1304
||||||| | ||| ||| ||
Db 20 GGCATCCGGACCAGCGATGA 1

RESULT 1375
ABZ92417
ID ABZ92417 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92417;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7659; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1052 CCAAGTCAATCCCAACAAAG 1071
|| ||||| ||||| || ||
Db 1 CCCAGTCACTCCCAGCAGAG 20

RESULT 1376
ABZ88076
ID ABZ88076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88076;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3318; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 457 GAGGACATCAACAAGCGCCT 476
||||| |||||||| ||
Db 1 GAGGAGCTCAACAAGCTGCT 20

RESULT 1377
ABZ88262/c
ID ABZ88262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88262;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3504; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1020 GCTCAAGCTGGCTGACTTTG 1039
||| || |||||| |||||
Db 20 GCTAAAAGTGGCTGTCTTTG 1

RESULT 1378
ABZ84865
ID ABZ84865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ84865;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 107; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 299 CACGGGGCCCACTCAGCTCT 318
|||| | ||||| |||||||
Db 1 CACTGTCCCCACCCAGCTCT 20

RESULT 1379
ABZ85601/c
ID ABZ85601 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ85601;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 843; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 763 CTGCTCAAGGACCTCAAACA 782
|||||||||||||| | ||
Db 20 CTGCTCAAGGACCAAGAGCA 1

RESULT 1380
ABZ86435/c
ID ABZ86435 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ86435;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 1677; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1481 TCCACAAACTTCCTGACACT 1500
||||||||||||||||||||
Db 20 TCCAGAAACGTCTTAACACT 1

RESULT 1381
ABZ92850/c
ID ABZ92850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ92850;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8092; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 657 CGTCTACAAAGGCAAAAGCA 676
||||||||||||||||||||
Db 20 CTTCTAAAAGGTCAAAAGCA 1

RESULT 1382
ABZ75967/c
ID ABZ75967 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ75967;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE ICAM-1 gene targeting 2'-deoxyoligonucleotide ISIS 1939.
XX
KW ICAM-1; desulphurization; antioxidant; intercellular adhesion molecule-1;
KW ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003005822-A1.
XX
PD 23-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 11-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022038.
XX

```
PR   11-JUL-2001; 2001US-00902953.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Krotz AH,  Mehta R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-229426/22.
XX
PT   Preventing desulfurization of oligonucleotide comprising phosphorothioate
PT   linkages in bi-phasic/multi-phasic formulation, by adding to formulation
PT   an antioxidant that partitions into aqueous phase of the formulation.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 12; 51pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to preventing desulphurization of an
CC   oligonucleotide or its bioequivalent comprising one or more
CC   phosphorothioate linkages in a bi-phasic or multi-phasic formulation. The
CC   method involves including in the formulation an antioxidant which
CC   partitions into the aqueous phase of the formulation. The method is
CC   useful for increasing the stability of oligonucleotide comprising
CC   phosphorothioate linkages. The present sequence represents a 2'-
CC   deoxyoligonucleotide having a phosphorothioate backbone and is targeted
CC   to the 3' UTR (untranslated region) of ICAM-1 (intercellular adhesion
CC   molecule-1)
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  |||||||  ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1383
ABZ82717/c
ID   ABZ82717 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ82717;
XX
DT   14-MAY-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human HSL chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:106.
XX
KW   Hormone-sensitive lipase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibitor; obesity;
KW   phosphorothioate; antidiabetic; anorectic; cytostatic; antisense therapy;
KW   abnormal metabolic condition; hyperlipidaemia; type 2 diabetes; cancer;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; human; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT   modified_base    1. .5
FT                    /*tag=  b
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
FT   modified_base    16. .20
FT                    /*tag=  c
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wing"
XX
PN   WO2003010139-A2.
XX
PD   06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022672.
XX
PR   26-JUL-2001; 2001US-00915814.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Butler MM,  Watt AT,  Freier SM,  Wyatt JR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-239411/23.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding
PT   hormone-sensitive lipase, useful for treating abnormal metabolic
PT   condition, e.g. hyperlipidemia and obesity, or a hyperproliferative
PT   disorder, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 89; 167pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC   targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a hormone-sensitive lipase
CC   (HSL) or a splice variant of HSL. The compound specifically hybridises
CC   with and inhibits the expression of HSL or a splice variant of HSL, or
CC   specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
CC   active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding HSL. (I) have anorectic,
CC   antidiabetic and cytostatic activities, and can be used in antisense
CC   therapy. (I) is useful for treating an animal, particularly human,
CC   suspected of having an abnormal metabolic condition such is obesity,
CC   hyperlipidaemia, type 2 diabetes, a hyperproliferative disorder such as
CC   cancer (e.g. pituitary, colorectal, breast, testicular, pulmonary or
CC   epithelial cancer). (I) is also useful in modulating blood glucose
CC   levels, particularly plasma or serum glucose levels, in a diabetic
CC   animal. The present sequence represents a human hormone-sensitive lipase
CC   chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an
CC   example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1003 ATCAACGAGAGGGGAGAGCT 1022
              ||||  ||||| ||  ||  |||
Db         20 ATCACCGAGATGGAAGTGCT 1


RESULT 1384
ACC49170/c
ID   ACC49170 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACC49170;
XX
DT   19-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   ICAM-1 inhibitory antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW   Inhibition; phosphorothioate; delayed release oral formulation;
KW   enhanced gastrointestinal absorption; ulcerative colitis;
KW   rheumatoid arthritis; Crohn's disease; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW   abnormal cellular proliferation; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN   WO2003017940-A2.
XX
PD   06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   22-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026924.
XX
```

PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00944493.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Weinbach SP, Tillman LG, Geary RS, Hardee GE;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-354422/33.
XX
PT Pulsed release oral formulation providing enhanced gastrointestinal
PT absorption, comprises first particles containing drug and penetration
PT enhancer and second particles containing delayed release penetration
PT enhancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 28; 59pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a delayed release oral formulation (A),
CC giving enhanced gastrointestinal (GI) absorption of a drug (I). (A)
CC comprises a first set of particles containing (I) and a penetration
CC enhancer (II) and a second set of particles containing (II) in a delayed
CC release coating or matrix (III). (A) is used for enhancing the absorption
CC of (I) in mammals, especially humans. Typical disorders to be treated
CC include ulcerative colitis, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease,
CC inflammatory bowel disease and abnormal cellular proliferation. When the
CC particles release (I) and (II) at a first location in the GI tract
CC (generally the intestines), (II) is rapidly absorbed (during a first
CC release pulse) and is often present in insufficient amount to promote
CC absorption of the entire dose of (I). This problem is solved by providing
CC further (II) in delayed release form in the particles, so that absorption
CC of (I) is completed in a second pulse. The present sequence represents an
CC exemplary oligonucleotide from the present invention which inhibits ICAM-
CC 1
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1385
ACC62163/c
ID ACC62163 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC62163;
XX
DT 20-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human alipoprotein B antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 52.
XX
KW alipoprotein B; ApoB; antilipaemic; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiabetic;
KW anorectic; cardiovascular; gene therapy; lipid metabolism;
KW cholesterol metabolism; atherosclerosis; hyperlipidaemia; diabetes;
KW type 2 diabetes; obesity; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW glucose; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003011887-A2.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US024247.
XX
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920033.
PR 30-APR-2002; 2002US-00135985.
PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-00147196.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268105/26.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating apolipoprotein B,
PT especially for preventing or treating atherosclerosis, hyperlipidemia or
PT diabetes, or for modulating glucose, cholesterol, lipoprotein or
PT triglyceride levels.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 96; 160pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel compound that is 8-50 nucleotides in
CC length that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC apolipoprotein B (ApoB), and specifically hybridises with and inhibits
CC the expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding ApoB; or which
CC specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleotide portion of an
CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding ApoB. A compound of the
CC invention has antilipaemic, antiarteriosclerotic, antidiabetic,
CC anorectic, and cardiovascular activity. The compound may have a use in
CC gene therapy. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an
CC animal having a disease or conditions associated with ApoB, e.g. a
CC condition involving abnormal lipid metabolism, a condition involving
CC abnormal cholesterol metabolism, atherosclerosis, or a condition
CC involving an abnormal metabolic condition (e.g. hyperlipidaemia, diabetes
CC (specifically Type 2 diabetes), obesity, atherosclerosis or
CC cardiovascular disease). The new compound or the antisense
CC oligonucleotide is also useful for modulating glucose levels
CC (particularly plasma or serum glucose levels) in a human or diabetic
CC animal, or for modulating serum cholesterol levels, lipoprotein levels
CC (specifically VLDL, HDL or LDL) or serum triglyceride levels,
CC particularly in a human. The antisense compound is also useful for
CC preventing or delaying the onset of a disease or condition associated
CC with ApoB, or the onset of an increase in glucose levels in the animal or
CC human. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1565 TGCCTGACTCAGGCAGGCCA 1584
| |||| ||| || ||||||
Db 20 TACCTGTCTCTGGTAGGCCA 1

RESULT 1386
ABX13023
ID ABX13023 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX13023;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Oxidative stress detection PCR primer #64.
XX
KW Oxidative stress detection; PCR; primer; ss; risk factor.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003016527-A2.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 13-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP009079.
XX
PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001BE-00000545.
XX
PA (PROB-) PROBIOX SA.
XX
PI Pincemail J, Piette J, Marechal D;
XX

DR WPI; 2003-268334/26.
XX
PT Determining oxidative stress markers in a group of individuals by
PT comparing the amount of each of the oxidative stress markers obtained
PT from each of the group of individuals with that of the group of healthy
PT individuals.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 36; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for determining oxidative stress
CC markers in a group of individuals. The method comprises determining the
CC risk factor for oxidative stress in the group, measuring the amount of at
CC least 10 different oxidative stress markers in a sample obtained from
CC each of the group of individuals, and comparing the amount of each of the
CC oxidative stress markers with the amount of each of the oxidative stress
CC markers measured in a group of healthy individuals to determine whether
CC the oxidative stress markers are increased or decreased in the group of
CC individuals carrying a risk factor for oxidative stress relative to
CC healthy individuals. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to detect
CC oxidative stress
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 621 TAAGCTGGACAAACTGGGCG 640
|| |||| |||||| ||| ||
Db 1 TGAGCTTGACAAAGTGGTCG 20

RESULT 1387
ABX33984/c
ID ABX33984 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX33984;
XX
DT 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human interleukin 12 p40 subunit antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #139157.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense; interleukin 12 p40 subunit; antibacterial;
KW antiinflammatory; cytostatic; infection; inflammation; tumour.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "All cytosines are 5-methylcytidines and the
FT nucleotides are linked via a phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US6448081-B1.
XX
PD 10-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.
XX
PR 07-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851062.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Baker BF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-074100/07.
XX
PT New antisense chimeric oligonucleotide, useful for modulating the
PT expression of human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit, in treating or preventing
PT disease states in humans and animals, and as research reagents and
PT diagnostics.
XX
PS Example 15; Col 45; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound 20-50 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a start codon region, coding region, a stop codon
CC region or a 3'-untranslated region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit. The compound specifically hybridises
CC with one of the regions and inhibits the expression of human Interleukin
CC 12 p40 subunit. The new compound is useful for inhibiting the expression
CC of human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit in cells or tissues and comprises
CC contacting the cells or tissues in vitro with the compound, so that
CC expression of the human Interleukin 12 p40 subunit is inhibited. The
CC antisense compound may also be used as research reagents and diagnostics,
CC and as treatment or prevention of disease states, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation, in animals and humans.
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1717 CTGAGCCATGTTCACCTGCC 1736
|| ||||| | ||| |||||
Db 20 CTCAGCCACGGTCATCTGCC 1

RESULT 1388
ABZ83986
ID ABZ83986 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ83986;
XX
DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Toxicologically relevant rat PCR primer #1145.
XX
KW Toxicologically relevant gene; toxicological response; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Rattus sp.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003016500-A2.
XX
PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026514.
XX
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313080P.
XX
PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY INC.
XX
PI Neft RE, Dunn RT, Adkins K, Pickett GG, Kier LD, Schmeiser K;
PI Alen P;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-268322/26.
XX
PT Determining a toxicological response to an agent, useful for screening of
PT drugs, comprises comparing the expression profile of one or more human
PT toxic response genes to a reference gene expression profile indicative of
PT toxicity.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 326; 455pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for determining a

CC toxicological response to an agent, which comprises comparing the
CC expression profile of one or more human toxic response genes to a
CC reference gene expression profile indicative of toxicity, and so
CC determining the presence of a toxic response to the agent. Also
CC described: (1) an array comprising one or more polynucleotides selected
CC from the genes corresponding to the partial sequences given in ABZ82842
CC to ABZ84764, or their fragments of at least 20 nucleotides, or homologues
CC ; and (2) determining if a gene putatively identified to be a toxic
CC response gene plays a role on toxic response pathways by determining the
CC expression profile of the gene after exposure of cells or a human subject
CC to a known toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent, comprising: (a)
CC exposing cells to an agent or isolating cells from a human subject who
CC was exposed to an agent; (b) obtaining the test gene expression profile
CC for a putatively identified toxic response gene after exposure to a known
CC toxic pharmaceutical or industrial agent; and (c) comparing the test
CC profile to the expression profile of a gene with a similar function or
CC comparing the test profile to the expression profile of that gene after
CC exposure to other known toxic compounds. The methods are useful for
CC predicting and determining toxicological responses on a cellular, organ
CC or system level. The arrays comprising the human genes are useful for
CC toxicological screening of drugs, pharmaceutical compounds and chemicals
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 357 TGATGGGGAGAGTGACCAGG 376
||| ||| |||||| |||| |
Db 1 TGAAGGGCAGAGTGGTCAGG 20

RESULT 1389
ADA26797/c
ID ADA26797 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA26797;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRL-3 forward PCR primer #81.
XX
KW Metastasis; neoplastic growth; detection; prediction;
KW neoplastic growth marker; drug screening; cancer; tumour;
KW gastrointestinal; prostate; breast; colorectal; diagnostic imaging;
KW drug targeting; chromosome 8q24.3; human;
KW protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3; PRL-3; cytostatic;
KW reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031930-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031247.
XX
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327332P.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Saha S, Bardelli A;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-393457/37.
XX
PT Identifying regions of neoplastic growth in a human body, useful for
PT detecting or predicting metastasis, comprises administering to the human
PT body an antibody or peptide that specifically binds to a protein marker
PT of neoplastic growth.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 22; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to methods for identifying regions of neoplastic
CC growth in a human patient, especially for detecting or predicting
CC metastasis. The methods involve determining whether a neoplastic growth
CC marker protein is overexpressed, either by the use of an antibody
CC specific for the protein, or by the use of PCR or hybridisation to detect
CC nucleic acids encoding the marker proteins. A set of neoplastic growth
CC markers are disclosed (SAGE (serial analysis of gene expression) tags for
CC these are given in ADA26759-ADA26796), with protein tyrosine phosphatase
CC type IVA member 3 (also known as PRL-3) being a preferred neoplastic
CC growth marker. The neoplastic growth markers are specifically expressed
CC at a higher level in metastatic cancers, compared with advanced and early
CC stage cancers and normal cells from which the cancer is derived.
CC Overexpression of the neoplastic growth markers is taken as an indication
CC that the tissue has a propensity to metastasise. The invention also
CC encompasses methods for treating a patient with an advanced or metastatic
CC cancer, and for identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or
CC metastatic cancers. The methods of the invention are useful for
CC identifying regions of neoplastic growth, for detecting or predicting
CC metastasis, or identifying candidate drugs for treating advanced or
CC metastatic cancers. The invention is particularly applicable to
CC gastrointestinal, prostate, breast or colorectal cancers. Antibodies
CC which bind to the neoplastic growth marker proteins are additionally
CC useful for diagnostic imaging and for targeting cytotoxic or
CC chemotherapeutic drugs. The present sequence represents a reverse
CC transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primer used to study the upregulation of the
CC human PRL-3 gene (located at chromosome 8q24.3) in an example of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 860 ACCTGAAGCAGTACCTGGAT 879
|||||||| ||||| || |
Db 20 ACCTGAAGAAGTACGGGGCT 1

RESULT 1390
ACD42082/c
ID ACD42082 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD42082;
XX
DT 05-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human c-raf, ISIS5149.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense; c-raf; a-raf; b-raf; protein kinase; cancer;
KW signal transduction; cell proliferation; lung carcinoma; cytostatic;
KW antisense gene therapy; chemotherapeutic agent; angiogenesis;
KW hyperproliferative condition; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003032607-A1.
XX
PD 13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00057550.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX
PI Monia BP;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-503332/47.
XX
PT Novel antisense oligonucleotide which is targeted to mRNA encoding human
PT raf and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression, useful for
PT treating or preventing hyperproliferative conditions such as cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 7; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length
CC which is targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf, a-raf or b-raf (raf is a
CC protein kinase playing a regulatory role in signal transduction,
CC regulating cell proliferation and has been implicated in lung carcinoma),
CC and which is capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also included is a
CC composition comprising the oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically
CC acceptable carrier. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of human raf in human cells or tissues, by
CC contacting the human cells or tissues with the oligo. The oligo. is also
CC is useful for treating or preventing a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of raf by administering it in combination with a
CC chemotherapeutic agent to a human or cells of the human, where the
CC expression of raf is abnormal expression, and the condition is a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation (preferably ocular angiogenesis or
CC neovascularisation). The oligo. is also useful for inhibiting
CC hyperproliferation of cells. The oligos. are also useful as tools, for
CC example for detecting and determining the role of raf expression in
CC various cell functions and physiological processes and conditions and for
CC diagnosing conditions associated with raf expression and for research
CC purposes. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting
CC a human raf mRNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1186 ATGGCCACAGGCCGTCCCCT 1205
||||| |||||| || |||
Db 20 ATGGCTCCAGGCCTTCACCT 1

RESULT 1391
ABQ80152
ID ABQ80152 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ80152;
XX
DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Right primer DBM0071B amplifies IL4R amplicon of 177 bp.
XX
KW Human; interleukin 4 receptor; IL4R; type 1; diabetes; allele;
KW insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; myasthenia gravis; PCR;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; autoimmune disease; amplify;
KW T helper type 1 mediated disease; rheumatoid arthritis; primer;
KW multiple sclerosis; inflammatory bowel disease; systemic sclerosis;
KW systemic lupus erythematosus; psoriasis; scleroderma; Grave's disease;
KW Guillain-Barre syndrome; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003010335-A2.
XX
PD 06-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007956.
XX
PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306912P.
XX
PA (HOFF) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
PA (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
PI Mirel DB, Erlich HA, Bugawan TL, Noble JA, Valdez AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-248086/24.
XX
PT Determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting
PT the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes mellitus-associated
PT interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic acid sample of the individual.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 35; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in ABQ80141-52 represent primers which were used to
CC identify wild type and variant loci in the human interleukin 4 receptor
CC (IL4R). These primer sequences were used in the method of the invention
CC for determining an individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method
CC comprises detecting the presence of an insulin dependent diabetes
CC mellitus (IDDM)-associated interleukin 4 receptor allele in a nucleic
CC acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the allele indicates
CC the individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The method identifies one or
CC more single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) within the IL4R gene listed in
CC the specification. The method and the SNP's are useful for determining an
CC individual's risk for type 1 diabetes. The IL4R SNP's are also useful for
CC determining an individual's risk for any autoimmune disease or condition
CC or any T helper type 1 mediated disease, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
CC multiple sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus
CC erythematosus, psoriasis, scleroderma, Grave's disease, systemic
CC sclerosis, myasthenia gravis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, or Hashimoto's
CC thyroiditis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1521 GGAGATTCAGCTACAAAAGG 1540
| ||| ||||| |||| |||
Db 1 GCAGACTCAGCAACAAGAGG 20

RESULT 1392
ACC49159/c
ID ACC49159 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC49159;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE ICAM-1 inhibitory antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:2.
XX
KW Inhibition; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; bioadhesive;
KW enhanced mucosal drug absorption; antiulcer; antiinflammatory; cancer;
KW antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic; ulcerative colitis; tumour;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; Crohn's disease; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW cellular proliferation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN WO2003018134-A2.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 22-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026925.
XX
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00935316.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

```
XX
PI   Teng C,  Weinbach SP,  Tillman LG,  Geary RS,  Hardee GE;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-342432/32.
XX
PT   Oral pharmaceutical formulation for delivering bioreactive macromolecule
PT   to mucosal surface, contains drug, bioadhesive compound, and penetration
PT   enhancer.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 28; 62pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes an oral pharmaceutical formulation (I)
CC   for delivering a bioreactive macromolecule to a mucosal surface. (I)
CC   comprises a first population of carrier particles comprising drug and a
CC   bioadhesive compound; and a second population of carrier particles
CC   comprising a penetration enhancer. Also described is a method for
CC   enhancing the mucosal absorption of the bioactive macromolecule in a
CC   mammal (preferably a human) by mucosally administering (I). (I) has
CC   antiulcer, antiinflammatory, antirheumatic, antiarthritic and cytostatic
CC   activities. (I) can be used for delivering a bioreactive macromolecule to
CC   a mucosal surface. It is used for the oral delivery of a drug to an
CC   animal encompassing a human as well as other mammals, reptiles, fish,
CC   amphibians and birds. It is used to deliver drugs including peptides,
CC   proteins, monoclonal antibodies their fragments, nucleic acids (DNA and
CC   RNA), oligonucleotides, antisense oligonucleotides, and small molecules.
CC   It can be used to examine the function of various proteins and genes in
CC   an animal, including those that are essential to animal development. It
CC   can be used for the treatment of animals that are known or suspected to
CC   suffer from any disease treatable with the inventive composition, e.g.
CC   ulcerative colitis, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, inflammatory
CC   bowel disease, or undue cellular proliferation (cancers and tumours). The
CC   present sequence represents an exemplary oligonucleotide from the present
CC   invention, which can be used to inhibit ICAM-1
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1393
ACA97206/c
ID   ACA97206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACA97206;
XX
DT   11-AUG-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Vpr-driven construct associated primer #39.
XX
KW   PCR; primer; Vpr; ss; immune response; immunocompromise; HIV; cancer;
KW   gene therapy.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   US2003017137-A1.
XX
PD   23-JAN-2003.
XX
PF   22-JUL-1998;   98US-00120286.
XX
PR   22-JUL-1998;   98US-00120286.
XX
PA   (ALFI/) ALFIERI C.
PA   (TANN/) TANNER J.
PA   (ROUX/) ROUX P.
XX
PI   Alfieri C,  Tanner J,  Roux P;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-438926/41.
XX
PT   Novel DNA or RNA construct for increasing immune response of warm-blooded
PT   animal, has Vpr activated promoter, DNA segment encoding interleukin 2
PT   and secretory DNA encoding signal peptide functional in mammary cells.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 15; 28pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a DNA or RNA construct capable of expressing
CC   interleukin (IL)-2 in a warm-blooded animal or biological preparation,
CC   comprising a Vpr activated promoter, a transcribable DNA segment coding
CC   for IL-2 and a secretory DNA encoding for a signal peptide functional in
CC   mammary cells and operably linked between the promoter and the DNA
CC   segment to facilitate secretion of IL-2. The construct is useful for
CC   increasing the immune response of a warm-blooded animal or biological
CC   preparation, by introducing the construct in stem cells, antigen
CC   presenting cells or immune cell leukocytes, fibroblasts and epithelial
CC   cells, of the warm-blooded animal or biological preparation to obtain a
CC   transfected cell populations and administering a pharmaceutically
CC   effective amount of the transfected cell populations to the warm-blooded
CC   animal or biological preparation. The warm-blooded animal is an
CC   immunocompromised patient. The method is useful for stimulating immune
CC   response in immunocompromised patients affected with HIV, cancer and
CC   other immunocompromised patients. The present sequence represents a Vpr-
CC   driven construct associated primer. Note: The present sequence is
CC   displayed in the sequence listing but no further reference is made to it
CC   in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        965 AGGTGCTACACCGAGACCTC 984
              | |||||||||  || ||| |
Db         20 ATGTGCTACACGGATACCCC 1


RESULT 1394
ADA44765
ID   ADA44765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADA44765;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Antisense oligonucleotide  #ISIS 115437 #SEQ ID 63.
XX
KW   Antisense oligonucleotide; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
KW   antiinflammatory; gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
KW   autoimmune; inflammatory disorder; inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma; ss;
KW   human.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages, all cytosines are 5-
FT                   methylcytosine"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2003031576-A2.
```

XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 03-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031809.
XX
PR 06-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972607.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-457242/43.
XX
PT New compound having sequence targeted to nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-
PT kappa B kinase-gamma, useful for preparing composition for treating e.g.,
PT cancer, or inflammatory or autoimmune disorder.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 77; 106pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an antisense compound that is targeted to a
CC nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma, specifically
CC hybridising to the nucleic acid encoding inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma
CC and inhibiting its expression. Compounds of the invention are antisense
CC oligonucleotides comprising at least one modified internucleoside
CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar
CC moiety, which is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one
CC modified nucleobase, which is a 5-methylcytosine. Preferably, the
CC antisense oligonucleotide is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The compound of
CC the invention is useful for preparing a composition for treating a
CC hyperproliferative disorder e.g., cancer, or an autoimmune or
CC inflammatory disorder. The methods are useful for inhibiting the
CC expression of inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma in cells or tissues, and
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with
CC inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma. Sequences given in ADA44713-ADA44790
CC represent antisense oligonucleotides for the inhibition of human
CC inhibitor-kappa B kinase-gamma mRNA levels.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 917 TGTTCCTGTTCCAGCTGCTC 936
|| ||| ||||||||||
Db 1 TGCAGCTGCTCCAGCTGCTC 20

RESULT 1395
ABZ77539/c
ID ABZ77539 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ77539;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of a probe for flavin reductase.
XX
KW Probe; enzyme cofactor marker; enzyme; flavin; flavin reductase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "-p-C6flavin attached"
XX
PN FR2827304-A1.
XX
PD 17-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 16-JUL-2001; 2001FR-00009460.
XX
PR 16-JUL-2001; 2001FR-00009460.
XX
PA (COMS) COMMISSARIAT ENERGIE ATOMIQUE.
PA (UYFO-) UNIV FOURIER JOSEPH.
XX
PI Decout JL, Fontecave M, Dueymes C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-270376/27.
XX
PT Analyzing DNA or RNA targets, useful for determining nucleic acid in a
PT biological sample, comprises using probes marked by a cofactor for an
PT enzyme.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 15; 36pp; French.
XX
CC The specification describes a method of analysing DNA or RNA targets. The
CC method comprises contacting the targets with oligonucleotide probes
CC attached to an enzyme cofactor marker which is recognized less by the
CC enzyme when it is on a free oligonucleotide than when it is on a
CC hybridized oligonucleotide. The method is useful for analysing DNA or RNA
CC targets. The invention is used to determine the amount of a target
CC nucleic acid in a biological sample and the level of complementarity
CC between the probe and the target nucleic acid. The present sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide probe attached to flavin, an enzyme
CC cofactor marker for flavin reductase. The probe, together with its
CC complement ABZ77540, was used to study the activity of flavin reductase
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
||||| || ||||||| ||
Db 20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1

RESULT 1396
ADA00242
ID ADA00242 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA00242;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE p38 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:22.
XX
KW substrate; ligand; signal; ligand binding; immobilisation;
KW gene engineering; genetic engineering; structure; biological activity;
KW ligand-receptor binding; PCR primer; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003019199-A1.
XX
PD 06-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 22-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008444.
XX
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00250974.
XX
PA (TAKA-) TAKARA BIO INC.
XX
PI Ohmi T, Kato I;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-290095/28.
XX
PT Substrates having number of ligands immobilized on predetermined regions
PT of its surface, applicable in gene engineering for studying relationship
PT between structures and biological activity of endocrine disrupters.
XX

```
PS   Example 1; Page 33; 52pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a substrate having a number of ligands
CC   which have been immobilised onto a predetermined region of its surface,
CC   in which the region on the substrate has such a shape as to allow the
CC   concentration of signals caused by binding of the ligands to receptors in
CC   the region toward the receiver. Also described is a substrate for the
CC   immobilisation of such ligands. The substrates are applicable in gene
CC   engineering for studying relationship between structures and biological
CC   activity e.g. effect of endocrine disrupters on various genes and also in
CC   investigating the effect of hormones, drugs and other chemicals on the
CC   environment. Such substrates are highly sensitive in detecting the ligand
CC   -receptor binding, with affinity and reproducibility. The ligand-
CC   immobilised substrates can be produced in high density e.g. in microarray
CC   form to provide finely tuned results. ADA00221 to ADA00282 represent PCR
CC   primers used for amplifying genes in the exemplification of the present
CC   invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1236 ACACTTCATCTTCCGTATCT 1255
              | | |||||||||| | ||||
Db          1 AAAGTTCATCTTCGGCATCT 20


RESULT 1397
ABZ23813
ID   ABZ23813 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ23813;
XX
DT   18-MAR-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   EGFR mRNA inhibiting antisense oligonucleotide AS3.
XX
KW   Epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; cytostatic; cancer; EGF;
KW   antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200290514-A2.
XX
PD   14-NOV-2002.
XX
PF   07-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014557.
XX
PR   07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289055P.
PR   07-MAY-2001; 2001US-0289149P.
XX
PA   (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
XX
PI   Agrawal S,  Kandimalla ER;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-120540/11.
XX
PT   New synthetic oligonucleotide complementary to nucleic acids encoding
PT   epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR), useful for inhibiting the EGFR
PT   gene or mRNA expression, and reducing cancer cell proliferation.
XX
PS   Claim 10; Page 12; 36pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to synthetic antisense oligonucleotides
CC   complementary to a region of nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth
CC   factor receptor (EGFR) with location 245-1117, 2407-3201, 3786-4102 or
CC   4574-45633. The methods and compositions of the invention are useful for
CC   enhancing inhibition of EGFR gene or mRNA expression, and reducing cancer
CC   cell proliferation, in particular cancer cells of the colon, ovarian or
CC   breast. Sequences ABZ23811-832 represent specific examples of such
CC   antisense oligonucleotides that inhibit the EGFR mRNA expression
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1553 GGTCTTCGTCGATGCCTGAC 1572
              |||||| ||| ||| ||| |
Db          1 GGTCTTGGTCAATGTCTGGC 20


RESULT 1398
ABX78149/c
ID   ABX78149 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABX78149;
XX
DT   16-APR-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Murine p38-alpha MAPK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS NO 100812.
XX
KW   p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase; p38 MAPK; phosphorothioate;
KW   antisense; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; kinase inhibitor; mouse;
KW   inflammatory disease; rheumatoid arthritis; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS   Mus musculus.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .20
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /mod_base= OTHER
FT                    /note= "nucleotides 1-5 & 16-20 are 2'-methoxyethoxy
FT                    (MOE) nucleotides, nucleotides 1-4 & 16-19  are linked
FT                    via phosphodiester linkages,  nucleotides 6-15 are 2'-
FT                    deoxy- nucleotides, nucleotides 5-16 are linked via
FT                    phosphorothioate linkages, all C nucleotides  are 5-
FT                    methyl cytosines"
XX
PN   US6448079-B1.
XX
PD   10-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   15-AUG-2000; 2000US-00640101.
XX
PR   06-APR-1999;   99US-00286904.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Gaarde WA,  Nero P,  Mckay R;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-089122/08.
XX
PT   New antisense compound, useful for preparing a composition for
PT   diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases, e.g. rheumatoid
PT   arthritis.
XX
PS   Example 5; Col 27-28; 44pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel antisense compound, which is 8-30
CC   nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding p38
CC   mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK). The products of the invention
CC   have antiarthritic and antiinflammatory activity, can act as act as
CC   kinase inhibitors. The antisense compound is useful for preparing a
CC   composition for diagnosing, treating or preventing inflammatory diseases,
CC   e.g. rheumatoid arthritis or for use in antisense gene therapy. This
CC   sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in a method to
CC   inhibit p38 MAPK
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
```

```
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1153 GACATGTGGGGTGTGGGCTG 1172
              ||||| |||  ||||| |||
Db         20 GACATCTGGTCTGTGGCCTG 1


RESULT 1399
ABZ74963
ID   ABZ74963 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ74963;
XX
DT   10-MAY-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human p70 S6 kinase phosphorothioate antisense oligo, SEQ ID NO:21.
XX
KW   Human; p70 S6 kinase; SK6; p70/p85 s6 kinase; pp70s6k;
KW   p70/p85 ribosomal S6 kinase; serine-threonine kinase;
KW   ribosomal S6 protein phosphorylation; protein synthesis;
KW   cell cycle progression; immune response; signalling cascade;
KW   cancer progression; lipotoxic disorder; obesity; metabolic disorder;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic; expression inhibition;
KW   phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages. When bases 1-5 and 16-
FT                   20 are not 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides, all
FT                   cytosines in the oligonucleotide are 5-methylcytosine"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides.
FT                   All 2' MOE cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides.
FT                   All 2' MOE cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
PN   WO2003012032-A2.
XX
PD   13-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US023123.
XX
PR   01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920677.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-239516/23.
XX
PT   Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding p70
PT   S6 kinase, and inhibits expression of p70 S6 kinase, useful for treating
PT   a condition associated with p70 S6 kinase, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 73; 93pp; English.
XX
CC   Sequences ABZ74952-ABZ74991 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC   to the human p70 S6 kinase gene, which inhibit its expression. The
CC   antisense oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of
CC   the human p70 S6 kinase RNA, and were analysed for their effect on mRNA
CC   levels by quantitative real-time PCR. p70 S6 kinase (also known as SK6,
CC   p70/p85 s6 kinase, p70/p85 ribosomal S6 kinase and pp70s6k) is a serine-
CC   threonine kinase responsible for the phosphorylation of the ribosomal S6
CC   protein, which in turn stimulates protein synthesis. p70 S6 kinase
CC   function is essential for cell cycle progression, and has also been
CC   implicated in the regulation of the immune response. p70 S6 kinase is
CC   itself activated via phosphorylation, a process influenced by upstream
CC   signalling cascades and by hyperinsulinaemia, and may play a role in the
CC   progression of colon cancer and in the development of lipotoxic disorders
CC   and obesity. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the
CC   prevention and treatment of conditions associated with p70 S6 kinase,
CC   such as hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer, and metabolic
CC   disorders. They are also useful in research and diagnostics for
CC   modulating the expression of p70 S6 kinase
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        561 CCGCCGCCTCCGTCGTGTCA 580
              ||||| ||| |||||  |||
Db          1 CCGCCTCCTTCGTCGCCTCA 20


RESULT 1400
ABT43268
ID   ABT43268 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT43268;
XX
DT   22-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #183.
XX
KW   Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO2002103017-A1.
XX
PD   27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005295.
XX
PR   31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.
PR   24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255260.
XX
PA   (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
PA   (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI   Nakagawara A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-167523/16.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in
PT   human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor
PT   prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 24(1); 444pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in
CC   human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the
CC   invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.
CC   The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        316 TCTGCACCAGAGATTGTGCA 335
              |||||||||||| |   ||
Db          1 TCTGCACCAGAGAATCCACA 20
```

```
RESULT 1401
ABQ80265/c
ID   ABQ80265 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ80265;
XX
DT   27-JUN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   FLT-4 primer #2.
XX
KW   PCR; nervous system; platelet-derived growth factor; PDGF; psychosis;
KW   vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; neural; stem cell; memory;
KW   progenitor cell; neurodegeneration; ischaemia; neurological trauma;
KW   neuropsychiatry; learning; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
KW   Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; spinal ischaemia; ischaemic stroke;
KW   spinal cord injury; cancer-related; schizophrenia; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   depression; anxiety; phobia; stress; cognitive function; aggression;
KW   drug; alcohol; abuse; obsessive compulsive behaviour; proliferation;
KW   seasonal mood disorder; personality disorder; cerebral palsy; primer;
KW   multi-infarct; dementia; Lewy body; age related; geriatric; growth;
KW   epilepsy; brain injury; multiple sclerosis; autism; differentiation;
KW   attention deficit disorder; narcolepsy; amplify; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO2003024478-A1.
XX
PD   27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   19-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB003998.
XX
PR   19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323381P.
PR   28-SEP-2001; 2001US-0326044P.
XX
PA   (NEUR-) NEURONOVA AB.
XX
PI   Delfani K,  Janson AM,  Kuhn GH,  Plate K,  Schanzer A,  Wachs F;
PI   Zhao M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-354563/33.
XX
PT   Use of platelet-derived growth factor, vascular endothelial growth
PT   factor, or their modulators for modulating neural stem cell or neural
PT   progenitor cell activity, particularly for treating e.g. Alzheimer's,
PT   ischemia or stroke.
XX
PS   Example 11; Page 77; 119pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequences given in ABQ80256-69 are primers which were used to
CC   identify the presence of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), or
CC   the VEGF receptors, Flk1, FLT-1 and FLT-4 in human stem cells (HSC). The
CC   method of the invention for alleviating or reducing a symptom of a
CC   disease or disorder of the nervous system comprises administering
CC   platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), vascular endothelial growth factor
CC   (VEGF), a combination of PDGF and VEGF, or a PDGF or VEGF agonist, to a
CC   patient in order to modulate neural stem cell or neural progenitor cell
CC   activity in vivo. The method is useful for alleviating or reducing the
CC   symptoms of a disease or disorder of the nervous system, e.g.
CC   neurodegenerative disorders, neural stem cell disorders, neural
CC   progenitor disorders, ischaemic disorders, neurological traumas,
CC   affective disorders, neuropsychiatric disorders or learning and memory
CC   disorders. In particular, the method is useful for alleviating or
CC   treating Parkinson's disease and disorders, Huntington's disease,
CC   Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, spinal ischaemia,
CC   ischaemic stroke, spinal cord injury or cancer-related brain/ spinal cord
CC   injury, schizophrenia and other psychoses, depression, bipolar
CC   depression/disorder, anxiety syndromes/disorders, phobias, stress and
CC   related syndromes, cognitive function disorders, aggression, drug and
CC   alcohol abuse, obsessive compulsive behaviour syndromes, seasonal mood
CC   disorder, borderline personality disorder, cerebral palsy, life style
CC   drug, multi-infarct dementia, Lewy body dementia, age related/geriatric
CC   dementia, epilepsy and injury related to epilepsy, spinal cord injury,
CC   brain injury, trauma related brain/spinal cord injury, anti-cancer
CC   treatment related brain/spinal cord tissue injury, infection and
CC   inflammation related brain/spinal cord injury, environmental toxin
CC   related brain/spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, autism, attention
CC   deficit disorders, narcolepsy or sleep disorders. The PDGF and/or VEGF,
CC   is useful in the manufacture of a medicament for alleviating or treating
CC   these diseases or disorders, accelerating growth of neural stem cells or
CC   neural progenitor cells, or inducing proliferation or differentiation of
CC   these cells. This primer gives an estimated band size of 378 bp
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        514 CTGGAGAAGCTGACCCTCAA 533
              |||| ||||||| || | ||
Db         20 CTGGTGAAGCTGCCCGTGAA 1


RESULT 1402
ACF33771
ID   ACF33771 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACF33771;
XX
DT   24-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human CREB phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO:29.
XX
KW   Human; CREB; cAMP response element binding protein; CREB1; bZIP;
KW   basic leucine zipper; transcription factor; intracellular signalling;
KW   spermatogenesis; circadian rhythm; memory; apoptosis;
KW   hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; tumour; blood; soft tissue;
KW   apoptosis related disease; neuronal disorder; chromosome 2q32.3-34;
KW   cytostatic; neuroprotective; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW   antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT                   backbone with all cytosine residues being 5-
FT                   methylcytosines. Optionally, it also has  2-
FT                   'methyoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'  and 3' ends,
FT                   which are 5 nucleotides in length"
XX
PN   WO2003030617-A2.
XX
PD   17-APR-2003.
XX
PF   07-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032181.
XX
PR   10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00973827.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-381663/36.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating CREB (cAMP response element
PT   binding protein) gene expression, useful for preventing or treating e.g.
PT   cancers, a disease arising from aberrant apoptosis, or neuronal
PT   disorders.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 74; 91pp; English.
XX
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```
CC   The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ACF33752-ACF33779)
CC   targeted to the human CREB (cAMP response element binding protein) gene,
CC   which inhibit its expression. The oligonucleotides were designed to
CC   target different regions of human CREB mRNA, and were analysed for their
CC   effect on CREB expression by quantitative real-time PCR. CREB (also known
CC   as CREB1) is a member of the basic leucine zipper (bZIP) family of
CC   transcription factors, and activates transcription of target genes in
CC   response to a diverse array of stimuli including peptide hormones, growth
CC   factors and protein kinases. It is a component of intracellular
CC   signalling events which regulate a wide variety of biological functions,
CC   including spermatogenesis, circadian rhythms and memory. Overexpression
CC   of CREB has been found to induce apoptosis in certain cells, although
CC   CREB overexpression may also be linked to cancer as it is constitutively
CC   activated in human somatotroph adenomas. CREB may also play a role in the
CC   development of drug dependency, as it has been found to mediate morphine-
CC   induced upregulation of the cAMP pathways that contribute to opiate
CC   dependency. The oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for
CC   diagnosis, prevention and treatment of CREB-related disorders, such as
CC   hyperproliferative disorders (particularly cancer, e.g., those of blood
CC   and soft tissue), diseases or conditions arising from aberrant apoptosis,
CC   or neuronal disorders. The present sequence represents a human H-ras
CC   phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide used as a positive control in
CC   determining optimal oligonucleotide concentration for a particular cell
CC   line
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        294 TTCTGCACGGGGCCCACTCA 313
              || |||| | ||||||| ||
Db          1 TTATGCATGCGGCCCACACA 20


RESULT 1403
ABT32380
ID   ABT32380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ABT32380;
XX
DT   08-MAY-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #157.
XX
KW   Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;
KW   high malignancy.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
PN   WO200297093-A1.
XX
PD   05-DEC-2002.
XX
PF   30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.
XX
PR   30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.
PR   24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.
XX
PA   (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
PA   (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI   Nakagawara A;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-140476/13.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor
PT   prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 27; 111pp; Japanese.
XX
CC   The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in
CC   human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good
CC   prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for
CC   distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous
CC   regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).
CC   The DNA sequences ABT32224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in
CC   an example of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        316 TCTGCACCAGAGATTGTGCA 335
              |||||||||||| |   ||
Db          1 TCTGCACCAGAGAATCCACA 20


RESULT 1404
ADA20854/c
ID   ADA20854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADA20854;
XX
DT   20-NOV-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:27.
XX
KW   BCL2-associated X; BAX; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW   anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW   antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
KW   familial amylotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW   Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
KW   diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
KW   aberrant apoptosis; human; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT                   residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN   WO2003008543-A2.
XX
PD   30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF   13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX
PR   17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Zhang H,  Watt AT;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX
PT   New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
PT   associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
PT   associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
PT   or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
```

PS Example 15; Page 85; 139pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
CC protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
CC The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
CC described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier
CC or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
CC tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3)
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
CC protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of
CC BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has nootropic, neuroprotective,
CC antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
CC virucide activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
CC antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the
CC expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amylotrophic lateral
CC sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,
CC cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or
CC scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.
CC The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The
CC present sequence represents a human BAX chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 77 GAGGGCCCCGCGGCTCTGAG 96
|| |||||| | ||||||||
Db 20 GGGGGCCCACCAGCTCTGAG 1

RESULT 1405
ADA20960
ID ADA20960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA20960;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:133.
XX
KW BCL2-associated X; BAX; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antidiabetic; virucide;
KW antisense therapy; BAX antagonist; BAX inhibitor;
KW familial amylotrophic lateral sclerosis; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Hodgkin's disease; cartilage-hair hyperplasia;
KW diabetes-associated ocular disorder; scrapie infection;
KW aberrant apoptosis; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Mus musculus.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2003008543-A2.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 13-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022417.
XX
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-00908147.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Zhang H, Watt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-239321/23.
XX
PT New antisense compounds, useful for modulating the expression of BCL2-
PT associated X (BAX) protein or for treating a disease or condition
PT associated with BAX protein, e.g. Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease
PT or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example 17; Page 94; 139pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding BCL2-associated X (BAX)
CC protein, where the compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding BAX protein and inhibits the expression of BAX protein.
CC The compound specifically hybridises with at least 8-nucleobase portion
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding BAX protein. Also
CC described: (1) a composition comprising (I) and a pharmaceutical carrier
CC or diluent; (2) inhibiting the expression of BAX protein in cells or
CC tissues comprising contacting the cells or tissues with (I); and (3)
CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with BAX
CC protein comprising administering to the animal (I) so that expression of
CC BAX protein is inhibited. (I) has nootropic, neuroprotective,
CC antiparkinsonian, anticonvulsant, ophthalmological, antidiabetic and
CC virucide activities, and can be used in antisense therapy, and as a BAX
CC antagonist. The antisense compounds (I) are useful for modulating the
CC expression of BAX protein, and for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with BAX protein, e.g. familial amylotrophic lateral
CC sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Hodgkin's disease,
CC cartilage-hair hyperplasia, diabetes-associated ocular disorders or
CC scrapie infection, or a condition that arises from aberrant apoptosis.
CC The compounds are useful as research reagents and in diagnostics. The
CC present sequence represents a mouse BAX chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 392 CGGATGAGGTGCAGTCTCCA 411
|||| || || |||| ||||
Db 1 CGGAGGAAGTCCAGTGTCCA 20

RESULT 1406
ACF39671
ID ACF39671 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACF39671;
XX
DT 29-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE MHC class II transactivator antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:74.
XX
KW Human; major histocompatibility complex class II transactivator;
KW MHC class II transactivator; antisense modulation; immunosuppressive;
KW antimicrobial; antidiabetic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; cytostatic;
KW nootropic; neuroprotective; immunostimulant; autoimmune disorder;
KW MHC Class II transactivator inhibitor; infection; transplant rejection;
KW diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW multiple sclerosis; severe combined immunodeficiency disease;

```
KW   phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "phosphorothioate linkages; all cytidine residues
FT                   are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN   WO2003050247-A2.
XX
PD   19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038616.
XX
PR   05-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006366.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett FC,  Dobie KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-577294/54.
XX
PT   New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating MHC class II transactivator
PT   gene expression, particularly useful for treating autoimmune disorders
PT   such as transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, or multiple sclerosis,
PT   or infection.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 84; 129pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
CC   in length: (a) targets a nucleic acid molecule encoding major
CC   histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II transactivator, and
CC   specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid encoding the MHC class II
CC   transactivator, and inhibits the expression of MHC class II
CC   transactivator; or (b) specifically hybridises with at least an 8-
CC   nucleobase portion of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC   MHC class II transactivator. (I) has immunosuppressive, antimicrobial,
CC   antidiabetic, antirheumatic, antiarthritic, cytostatic, nootropic,
CC   neuroprotective and immunostimulant activities, and can be used as an MHC
CC   Class II transactivator inhibitor. The MHC class II transactivator
CC   antisense oligonucleotides can be used for treating an animal having a
CC   disease or condition associated with MHC class II transactivator, e.g.
CC   autoimmune disorder or infection. The antisense oligonucleotides can be
CC   used for inhibiting the expression of MHC class II transactivator in
CC   cells or tissues. In particular, these diseases include transplant
CC   rejection, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, cancer, Alzheimer's disease,
CC   multiple sclerosis, or severe combined immunodeficiency disease. The
CC   antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as
CC   research reagents or kits. The present sequence represents a human MHC
CC   class II transactivator chimeric phosphorothioate antisense
CC   oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        865 AAGCAGTACCTGGATGACTG 884
              |||| | |||||||||| | |
Db          1 AAGCTGAACCTGGATGGCAG 20
```

```
RESULT 1407
AAL61864
ID   AAL61864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAL61864;
XX
DT   22-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ETBR-LP-2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #204290.
XX
KW   Human; G protein-coupled receptor; hyperproliferative disorder; GPR37L1;
KW   endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2; cerebral vascular disease;
KW   antisense; endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2; atherosclerosis;
KW   cardiovascular disease; ETBR-LP-2; G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1;
KW   acute proliferative nephropathy; ETBR-like protein 2; cancer; stroke;
KW   angiogenesis; hypertension; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT                   are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2003050244-A2.
XX
PD   19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038520.
XX
PR   06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003126.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Freier SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-558997/52.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotides which bind the nucleic acid encoding the G protein
PT   coupled receptor ETBR-LP-2 (endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2
PT   receptor), useful for treating e.g. cancer and cardiovascular diseases.
XX
PS   Claim 3; Page 80; 106pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to the nucleic
CC   acid encoding the G protein-coupled receptor ETBR-LP-2 (endothelin type b
CC   receptor-like protein-2) to inhibit its expression. ETBR-LP-2 is also
CC   known as endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2, ETBR-like protein 2
CC   and G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1 (GPR37L1). Antisense compounds
CC   of the invention are useful for treating hyperproliferative disorders
CC   (especially cancer) and cardiovascular diseases especially angiogenesis,
CC   atherosclerosis, hypertension, cerebral vascular disease, stroke and
CC   acute proliferative nephropathy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide targetted to human ETBR-LP-2 DNA
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
```

```
Qy       1049 GAGCCAAGTCAATCCCAACA 1068
              || ||||||| ||||| | |
Db          1 GAACCAAGTCCATCCCTAGA 20


RESULT 1408
AAL61863
ID   AAL61863 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAL61863;
XX
DT   22-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ETBR-LP-2 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #204289.
XX
KW   Human; G protein-coupled receptor; hyperproliferative disorder; GPR37L1;
KW   endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2; cerebral vascular disease;
KW   antisense; endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2; atherosclerosis;
KW   cardiovascular disease; ETBR-LP-2; G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1;
KW   acute proliferative nephropathy; ETBR-like protein 2; cancer; stroke;
KW   angiogenesis; hypertension; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidine residues
FT                   are 5-methylcytidines"
FT   modified_base   1. .5
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT   modified_base   16. .20
FT                   /*tag=  c
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN   WO2003050244-A2.
XX
PD   19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF   04-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038520.
XX
PR   06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003126.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Monia BP,  Freier SM;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-558997/52.
XX
PT   New oligonucleotides which bind the nucleic acid encoding the G protein
PT   coupled receptor ETBR-LP-2 (endothelin type b receptor-like protein-2
PT   receptor), useful for treating e.g. cancer and cardiovascular diseases.
XX
PS   Example 15; Page 80; 106pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to antisense compounds targetted to the nucleic
CC   acid encoding the G protein-coupled receptor ETBR-LP-2 (endothelin type b
CC   receptor-like protein-2) to inhibit its expression. ETBR-LP-2 is also
CC   known as endothelin-binding receptor-like protein-2, ETBR-like protein 2
CC   and G-protein coupled receptor 37 like 1 (GPR37L1). Antisense compounds
CC   of the invention are useful for treating hyperproliferative disorders
CC   (especially cancer) and cardiovascular diseases especially angiogenesis,
CC   atherosclerosis, hypertension, cerebral vascular disease, stroke and
CC   acute proliferative nephropathy. The present sequence is an antisense
CC   oligonucleotide targetted to human ETBR-LP-2 DNA
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1052 CCAAGTCAATCCCAACAAAG 1071
              ||||||| ||||| | | ||
Db          1 CCAAGTCCATCCCTAGACAG 20


RESULT 1409
ACD99549/c
ID   ACD99549 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ACD99549;
XX
DT   25-SEP-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #235.
XX
KW   Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
KW   antiulcer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
KW   psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
KW   inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US2003050268-A1.
XX
PD   13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF   29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX
PR   29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX
PA   (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
PA   (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX
PI   Krieg AM,  Berg DJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX
PT   Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
PT   allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
PT   disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 15; 229pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
CC   disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC   developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
CC   nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
CC   useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
CC   psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
CC   inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
CC   This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        555 CCTCAGCCGCCGCCTCCGTC 574
              || | |||||||| ||| |
Db         20 CCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 1


RESULT 1410
ADA15368/c
ID   ADA15368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADA15368;
```

XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #308.
XX
KW Mouse; PCR; primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
KW allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
KW familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
KW atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
KW hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
KW familial dyslipidemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytostatic; antilipaemic;
KW hypotensive; anorectic.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US2003064372-A1.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
XX
PR 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
XX
PA (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
PA (WUCC/) WU C.
XX
PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-540780/51.
XX
PT Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
PT combined hyperlipidemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
PT a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid
PT disorder.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 40; 63pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIP1
CC cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIP1 genomic DNA, or the homologous human
CC familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
CC the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
CC isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIP1 amino
CC acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
CC acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder,
CC an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
CC the isolated polynucleotides, where the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
CC the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
CC amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
CC acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
CC locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
CC lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
CC suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
CC the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
CC identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
CC pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
CC carries an altered HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
CC drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
CC lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
CC and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
CC a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
CC treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
CC coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
CC lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidemic hypertension,
CC syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and
CC cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
CC part of the mouse HYPLIP1 locus.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 16 GGATGGACAGGAATGCAGAG 35
||||||| ||| || | |||
Db 20 GGATGGAGAGGCATCCTGAG 1

RESULT 1411
ACF04246
ID ACF04246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACF04246;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine embryonic cell line Ptc PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Embryonic stem cell; ES cell; mouse; differentiation; nerve cell;
KW pancreatic islet cell; cell transplant therapy; antidiabetic;
KW neuroprotective; nootropic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO2003062405-A2.
XX
PD 31-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 27-JAN-2003; 2003WO-JP000699.
XX
PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054789.
XX
PA (OKUM-) OKUMA CONTACTLENS KENKYUSHO YG.
PA (INOU/) INOUE K.
XX
PI Inoue K, Kim D, Gu Y, Ishii M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-598750/56.
XX
PT Inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem (ES) cells into
PT functioning cells, for treating e.g. diabetes, comprises culturing ES
PT cells in a medium containing leukemia inhibitor factor and basic
PT fibroblast growth factor.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 67; 70pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of inducing differentiation of
CC mammalian embryonic stem cells into functioning cells, which comprises
CC culturing embryonic stem cells in a medium comprising leukaemia inhibitor
CC factor and basic fibroblast growth factor. In particular, the invention
CC relates to the differentiation of murine embryonic stem cells. The method
CC is useful for inducing differentiation of mammalian embryonic stem cells
CC into functioning cells. Other methods are useful for treating a mammalian
CC patient having disorders in pancreatic function, and in nerve function.
CC The cells are pancreatic islet like cell clusters and nerve like cells.
CC Functioning cells induced from embryonic stem cells using the present
CC method may be used for treating disorders in pancreatic islet function
CC (e.g. diabetes), neuronal degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease and
CC Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) or spinal cord disorders. The functioning
CC cells are useful not only for cell transplant therapy, but for in vitro
CC screening of various new drugs which affect or restore islet or nerve
CC function, and for safety evaluation of new drugs. The present sequence is
CC a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        614 CCTACATTAAGCTGGACAAA 633
              ||| | ||| | ||||||||
Db          1 CCTCCTTTACGGTGGACAAA 20
```

RESULT 1412
ACH66607/c
ID ACH66607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACH66607;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Sense PCR primer used to amplify USP15.
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; genomic DNA; gDNA; untranslated region; UTR;
KW DNA high-density microarray; biosite; large scale production; gDNA probe;
KW microarray; Type II primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003073085-A1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972469.
XX
PR 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-00972469.
XX
PA (LAIF/) LAI F.
PA (ZHOU/) ZHOU D.
XX
PI Lai F, Zhou D;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-555942/52.
XX
PT Amplifying expressed genetic sequences from genomic DNA of mammalian or
PT higher order plant species for printing on DNA microarrays, involves
PT using the 3' untranslated region of the gene sequence.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 15pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a method for amplifying expressed genetic
CC sequences from genomic DNA (gDNA) from mammalian or higher order plant
CC species. The method involves identifying a 3' untranslated region (UTR)
CC of a gDNA sequence, designing probe, performing PCR, separating the
CC product by size differentiation and performing a second PCR to amplify
CC the predetermined sequence. Also claimed is a biological analysis device,
CC comprising a substrate and an array of a set of expressed genetic
CC sequences, located on the substrate, which are generated by the method
CC above and a DNA high-density microarray comprising a substrate upon which
CC are deposited an array of biosites of genomic DNA fragments having the
CC sequence of at least one exon, and absent polyadenine and vector
CC sequences, where the genomic DNA fragments have a sequence length of from
CC about 75-2000 nucleotides. The method is efficient for amplifying gene
CC sequences, enables large-scale production of gDNA sequences, generates
CC large quantities of gDNA probes, which enables greater efficiency for
CC printing in microarray formats, fabricates high-density DNA arrays of
CC enhanced, widely varying genetic content and abstains from using RNA-
CC derived sequences by simple PCR amplifications without cloning. The
CC method produces amplified sequences that have greater specificity and
CC size consistency than that observed with cDNA fragments, and allows for
CC greater signal sensitivity than oligonucleotides. The sequence presented
CC is a Type II gene specific primer
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        742 ACCGCCATCCGGGAAGTGTC 761
              ||| ||| | || |||||||
Db         20 ACCACCAGCAGGAAAGTGTC 1
```

RESULT 1413
ADB95930/c
ID ADB95930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADB95930;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR primer #308.
XX
KW cytostatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIPI; FCHLI;
KW cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
KW familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN US2003054418-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
XX
PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
PA (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
PA (WUCC/) WU C.
XX
PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-695901/66.
XX
PT Novel human FCHLI or mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide, useful for drug
PT screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 38; 56pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising a variant
CC form of a mouse HYPLIPI polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHLI
CC polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
CC variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
CC at least 65 % sequence identify to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
CC DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
CC with expression of FCHL1. FCHL1 gene or HYPL1P1 gene and its product are
CC useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
CC identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
CC lipid disorder and cancer. FCHL1 gene or its fragments are useful in gene
CC therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
CC the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
CC variation of FCHL1 gene or HYPL1P1 gene is also useful in the diagnosis
CC and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
CC polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the
CC expression of HYPL1P1 or FCHL1 locus. This sequence represents a primer
CC used in the analysis of the mouse HYPLIP1 gene.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
```

```
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         16 GGATGGACAGGAATGCAGAG 35
              ||||||| ||| || | |||
Db         20 GGATGGAGAGGCATCCTGAG 1


RESULT 1414
ADB36618/c
ID   ADB36618 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB36618;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #232.
XX
KW   ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW   hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   US2003087848-A1.
XX
PD   08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
XX
PR   03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX
PA   (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
PA   (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
PA   (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
XX
PI   Bratzler RL,  Petersen DM,  Fouron Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-657977/62.
XX
PT   Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT   nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 8; 221pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC   asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC   in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC   invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC   especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC   an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        555 CCTCAGCCGCCGCCTCCGTC 574
              || | |||||||||| ||| |
Db         20 CCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCC 1


RESULT 1415
ADB65935/c
ID   ADB65935 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADB65935;
XX
DT   04-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Clone specific PCR primer #136.
XX
KW   Pharmaceutical; diagnostic; gene therapy; tissue regeneration;
KW   cell regeneration; membrane protein; signal transduction-related protein;
KW   transcription-related protein; osteoporosis; neurological disease;
KW   cancer; tumour; primer; PCR; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1308459-A2.
XX
PD   07-MAY-2003.
XX
PF   28-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00007401.
XX
PR   05-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00379298.
PR   25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00350978.
XX
PA   (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
PA   (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI   Isogai T,  Sugiyama T,  Otsuki T,  Wakamatsu A,  Sato H,  Ishii S;
PI   Yamamoto J,  Isono Y,  Hio Y,  Otsuka K,  Nagai K,  Irie R,  Tamechika I;
PI   Seki N,  Yoshikawa T,  Otsuka M,  Nagahari K,  Masuho Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-450961/43.
XX
PT   New polynucleotides and polypeptides, useful for developing a diagnostic
PT   marker or medicines for regulation of their expression and activity, or
PT   as targets of gene therapy.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 129; 222pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention discloses a polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected
CC   from 1970 fully defined nucleotide sequences which encode novel
CC   polypeptides. Also claimed is a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide
CC   or its partial peptide, an antibody binding to the polypeptide or peptide
CC   of the polynucleotide, immunologically assaying the polypeptide or
CC   peptide of the polynucleotide by contacting the polypeptide or peptide
CC   with the antibody of the encoded protein, and observing the binding
CC   between the two, a transformant carrying the polynucleotide in an
CC   expressible manner and an antisense polynucleotide. The oligonucleotide
CC   is useful as a primer for synthesising the polynucleotide, or as a probe
CC   for detecting the polynucleotide. The polynucleotides and encoded
CC   proteins are useful as pharmaceutical agents and many disease-related
CC   genes may be included in them, for developing a diagnostic marker or
CC   medicines for regulation of their expression and activity, or as targets
CC   of gene therapy. The genes are involved in tissue and/or cell
CC   regeneration. Membrane proteins, signal transduction-related proteins,
CC   transcription-related proteins, disease-related proteins and genes
CC   encoding them can be used as indicators for diseases (e.g. osteoporosis,
CC   neurological diseases, cancer, tumours. The cDNA may be used to regulate
CC   the activity or expression of the encoded protein to treat diseases. The
CC   sequence presented is clone specific PCR primer which was used in the
CC   expression analysis of the genes of the invention. Note: Some of the
CC   sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC   specification, but is based on sequence information supplied by the
CC   European Patent Office.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        154 CTGTCAATGACACTCCGAGG 173
              |||||| |||| |||| ||
Db         20 CTGTCACTGACTCTCCTTGG 1


RESULT 1416
ADC65807
ID   ADC65807 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC65807;
XX
```

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse TGF-beta receptor II targeted antisense oligonucleotide #6.
XX
KW mouse; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW transforming growth factor beta receptor II; TGF-beta receptor II;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; breast cancer; autoimmune disorder;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss; murine.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003000656-A2.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US019665.
XX
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-00888361.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Murray SF, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-175279/17.
XX
PT New compound having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
PT Transforming growth factor beta-receptor II, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g., lung, liver,
PT colon or gastric cancer.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 103; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted to
CC the nucleic acid encoding transforming growth factor beta (TGF-beta)
CC receptor II. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
CC for treating: hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. breast cancer), or an
CC autoimmune disorder (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis). The present DNA sequence
CC represents a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer oligonucleotide with a
CC phosphorothioate backbone that is targeted to mouse TGF-beta receptor II.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        108 GCCCCCGCCGATCGCCATGG 127
              ||||||| || ||| ||| |
Db          1 GCCCCCGTCGCTCGTCATAG 20
```

RESULT 1417
ADC10516/c
ID ADC10516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADC10516;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX polypeptide gene forward primer SEQ ID NO: 535.
XX
KW ss; primer; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
KW neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; gene therapy; antisense therapy;
KW thyromimetic; NOVX; pathology; cancer; diabetes; obesity;
KW endocrine disorder; CNS disorder; inflammatory disorder;
KW chromosome mapping; tissue typing; predictive medicine.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003000842-A2.
XX
PD 03-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 04-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US017443.
XX
PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295607P.
PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295661P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296404P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296418P.
PR 07-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296575P.
PR 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297414P.
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295573P.
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001US-0297567P.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298285P.
PR 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0298528P.
PR 18-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299133P.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299230P.
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299949P.
PR 22-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300177P.
PR 26-JUN-2001; 2001US-0300883P.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301530P.
PR 28-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301550P.
PR 03-JUL-2001; 2001US-0302951P.
PR 31-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308890P.
PR 14-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322297P.
PR 25-SEP-2001; 2001US-0324669P.
PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337477P.
PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341562P.
PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358656P.
PR 21-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359122P.
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358978P.
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359034P.
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359035P.
PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359121P.
PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359964P.
PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360858P.
PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363430P.
PR 12-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363676P.
PR 10-APR-2002; 2002US-0371346P.
PR 10-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379444P.
PR 04-JUN-2002; 2002US-00379444.
XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
PI Agee ML, Anderson DW, Berghs C, Casman SJ, Catterton E;
PI Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen A, Ellerman K, Gangolli EA;
PI Gerlach VL, Gorman L, Guo X, Herrmann JL, Hjalt T, Ji W, Kekuda R;
PI Khramtsov NV, Li L, Liu X, Malyankar UM, Miller CE, Millet I;
PI Ort T, Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Rastelli L, Rieger DK;
PI Rothenberg ME, Shenoy SG, Shimkets RA, Smithson G, Spaderna SK;
PI Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Vernet CAM, Zhong H, Zhong M, Alsobrook JP;
PI Burgess CE, Lepley DM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-210149/20.
XX
PT New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
PT treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
PT or CNS diseases.
XX
PS Example B; SEQ ID NO 535; 772pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to novel isolated polypeptides, mature form of the
CC polypeptide, a sequence that is 95% identical to the polypeptide or the
CC polypeptide comprising one or more conservative substitutions. The NOVX
CC polypeptide is useful for treating or preventing a pathology associated
CC with the polypeptide e.g. disorders associated with aberrant expression
CC or activity of the polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and
CC endocrine, CNS and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
CC and predictive medicine. This sequence corresponds to a primer used to
CC amplify and isolate the coding sequence for one of the polypeptides of
CC the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1022 TCAAGCTGGCTGACTTTGGC 1041
              | ||| | ||||||| |||
Db         20 TGAAGATTGCTGACTTCGGC 1


RESULT 1418
ADC38989/c
ID   ADC38989 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADC38989;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ICAM-1 targeted primer #15.
XX
KW   ss; primer; immunosuppressive; antisense therapy;
KW   corneal allograft rejection; intercellular adhesion molecule-1; ICAM-1;
KW   extracellular adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1;
KW   vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VCAM-1; corneal explant.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_difference 1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "all internucleotide linkages are phosphodiester
FT                   bonds"
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  b
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "OTHER = all A, C and U are 2'-fluoro bases or 2'-
FT                   O-methyl"
XX
PN   WO2003032920-A2.
XX
PD   24-APR-2003.
XX
PF   16-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033236.
XX
PR   18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00982262.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Bennett CF,  Mirabelli CK;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-403142/38.
XX
PT   Inhibiting corneal allograft rejection, by contacting an allograft with a
PT   formulation having an oligonucleotide targeted to intercellular adhesion
PT   molecule-1, extracellular adhesion molecule-1 or vascular cell adhesion
PT   molecule-1.
XX
PS   Example 5; SEQ ID NO 15; 106pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a method of inhibiting corneal allograft
CC   rejection, by contacting the allograft with a topical formulation
CC   comprising an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to intercellular
CC   adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), extracellular adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1)
CC   or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1). The oligonucleotide is
CC   useful for inhibiting corneal allograft rejection or for preserving a
CC   corneal explant ex vivo, where the explant is human. This sequence
CC   corresponds to one of the oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
             ||||| ||  |||||||  ||
Db        20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1419
AAD58980/c
ID   AAD58980 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD58980;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human ICAM-1 antisense oligo, ISIS 1939.
XX
KW   Inflammatory bowel disorder; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;
KW   cellular proliferation; intracellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1;
KW   phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; human; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   US2003040497-A1.
XX
PD   27-FEB-2003.
XX
PF   21-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029598.
XX
PR   01-JUL-1997;   97US-00886829.
PR   01-JUL-1998;   98US-00108673.
PR   20-MAY-1999;   99US-00315298.
XX
PA   (TENG/) TENG C.
PA   (COOK/) COOK P D.
PA   (TILL/) TILLMAN L.
PA   (HARD/) HARDEE G E.
PA   (ECKE/) ECKER D J.
PA   (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.
XX
PI   Teng C,  Cook PD,  Tillman L,  Hardee GE,  Ecker DJ,  Manoharan M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-596370/56.
XX
PT   Formulation, useful for treating inflammatory bowel disorder, e.g.
PT   ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease, comprises oligonucleotide for
PT   rectal delivery.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 7; 45pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to formulations and methods which enhance the local
CC   and systemic uptake and delivery of oligonucleotides and nucleic acids
CC   via non-parenteral routes of administration. The formulation is used for
CC   treating inflammatory bowel disorders, e.g. ulcerative colitis, Crohn's
CC   disease or inflammatory bowel disease, in animals (e.g. human). It can
CC   also be used for treating undue cellular proliferation. The present
CC   sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human intracellular
CC   adhesion molecule (ICAM-1) gene. This sequence is used to illustrate the
CC   method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 14 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;
```

```
Qy        226 GAGAGTGGTGGTGGTGGCGG 245
              ||||| ||  ||||||| ||
Db         20 GAGAGGGGAAGTGGTGGGGG 1


RESULT 1420
AAD59446
ID   AAD59446 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD59446;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   AS-iPFK-2 (A) antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunomodulator; phosphofructokinase isozyme; iPFK; cancer;
KW   inflammation; cachexia; enzyme linked immunosorbant assay; ELISA;
KW   therapy; phosphorothioate; antisense; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   US6596851-B1.
XX
PD   22-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   25-SEP-2000; 2000US-00670216.
XX
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-00961578.
PR   30-OCT-1998;   98US-00183846.
XX
PA   (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
PI   Bucala RJ,  Chesney JA,  Mitchell RA;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-743054/70.
XX
PT   New antibody that binds to an epitope of an inducible human
PT   phosphofructokinase-2 isozyme, useful for diagnosing or treating cancer,
PT   inflammation or cachexia.
XX
PS   Example 3; Col 10; 31pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an isolated antibody that binds to an
CC   epitope of an inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) isozyme. The
CC   antibody is useful for treating cancer, inflammation and cachexia. The
CC   antibody can also be used in enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA)
CC   immunological assays. The present sequence is AS-iPFK-2 antisense
CC   phosphorothioate oligonucleotide
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
              |||||  ||||||| | |||
Db          1 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGGCT 20


RESULT 1421
AAD59445/c
ID   AAD59445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   AAD59445;
XX
DT   18-DEC-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   S-iPFK-2 (A) sense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide.
XX
KW   Cytostatic; immunomodulator; phosphofructokinase isozyme; iPFK; cancer;
KW   inflammation; cachexia; enzyme linked immunosorbant assay; ELISA;
KW   therapy; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS   Unidentified.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base   1. .20
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /mod_base= OTHER
FT                   /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   US6596851-B1.
XX
PD   22-JUL-2003.
XX
PF   25-SEP-2000; 2000US-00670216.
XX
PR   31-OCT-1997;   97US-00961578.
PR   30-OCT-1998;   98US-00183846.
XX
PA   (PICO-) PICOWER INST MEDICAL RES.
XX
PI   Bucala RJ,  Chesney JA,  Mitchell RA;
XX
DR   WPI; 2003-743054/70.
XX
PT   New antibody that binds to an epitope of an inducible human
PT   phosphofructokinase-2 isozyme, useful for diagnosing or treating cancer,
PT   inflammation or cachexia.
XX
PS   Example 3; Col 10; 31pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to an isolated antibody that binds to an
CC   epitope of an inducible human phosphofructokinase-2 (iPFK-2) isozyme. The
CC   antibody is useful for treating cancer, inflammation and cachexia. The
CC   antibody can also be used in enzyme linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA)
CC   immunological assays. The present sequence is S-iPFK-2 sense
CC   phosphorothioate oligonucleotide
XX
SQ   Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 20;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1679 CCAACTACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
              |||||  ||||||| | |||
Db         20 CCAACGGCATCTTCGCGGCT 1


RESULT 1422
ADD22540
ID   ADD22540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC   ADD22540;
XX
DT   15-JAN-2004  (first entry)
XX
DE   Flatfish rhabdovirus oligo #31.
XX
KW   DNA vaccine; flatfish rhabdovirus; HIRRV; fish; immunity;
KW   transcriptional-control; cytomegalovirus immediate-type promoter;
KW   immunogenic; virucide; gene gun; ss; primer.
XX
OS   Hirame rhabdovirus.
XX
PN   JP2003155254-A.
XX
PD   27-MAY-2003.
```

XX
PF 26-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00294473.
XX
PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00271068.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00274202.
XX
PA (MEIJ) MEIJI SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
PA (AOKI/) AOKI H.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-818526/77.
XX
PT DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus infected fishes has DNA construct
PT comprising a transcriptional control sequence coupled to a nucleotide
PT sequence encoding an immunogenic protein of flatfish rhabdovirus.
XX
PS Example 6; Fig 5; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel DNA vaccine for flatfish rhabdovirus
CC (HIRRV) infected fishes, which provides immunity against HIRRV. The
CC vaccination method uses a DNA construct comprising a transcriptional-
CC control sequence containing cytomegalovirus immediate-type promoter,
CC operably coupled to a nucleotide sequence encoding an immunogenic
CC polypeptide of HIRRV. The DNA vaccine has virucide activity. The HIRRV
CC DNA vaccine is useful for administering to a fish belonging to the
CC flatfish family by gene gun. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is useful for inducing
CC immune response in fish infected by HIRRV and is also useful for
CC preventing HIRRV infection in flatfish. The HIRRV DNA vaccine is
CC effective in enhancing immunity of fish infected by HIRRV. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an oligo used in the analysis of the
CC mRNA expression level from the muscles of flatfish, following an
CC innoculation with the flatfish rhabdovirus vaccine of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1561 TCGATGCCTGACTCAGGCAG 1580
|| |||||||| |||| ||
Db 1 TCCATGCCTGAGTCAGAAAG 20

RESULT 1423
ADD68463
ID ADD68463 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADD68463;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP typing-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 20.
XX
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; typing; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN JP2002300894-A.
XX
PD 15-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 29-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00019752.
XX
PR 01-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00025700.
XX
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX
DR WPI; 2003-397221/38.
XX
PT A typing method for single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of several
PT hundred thousands of SNP sites with comparatively a small amount of
PT genome DNA.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 20; 45pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for typing a single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP) using a small amount of genomic DNA comprising
CC simultaneous amplification of plural base sequences containing one or
CC more SNP sites and differentiation of the bases within the SNP sites. The
CC method of the invention may be useful for typing several hundred thousand
CC SNP sites using only a comparatively small amount of genomic DNA. The
CC current sequence is that of the SNP typing-related PCR primer of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 9.3e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 765 GCTCAAGGACCTCAAACACG 784
||||| ||| ||| || |||
Db 1 GCTCACGGAACTCGAAGACG 20

RESULT 1424
AAZ26102/c
ID AAZ26102 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ26102;
XX
DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human polymorphic region 291.
XX
KW Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KW cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KW allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KW atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KW dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KW graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9841648-A2.
XX
PD 24-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
PI Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
PT Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be

```
CC   used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC   cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC   lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC   graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC   malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AAZ25812-Z26825 represent
CC   human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1659 CACCCCTCACAGGGCAGCCC 1678
              |||| ||||||||   ||||
Db         20 CACCACTCACAGGCAGGCCC 1


RESULT 1425
AAF97537
ID   AAF97537 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC   AAF97537;
XX
DT   06-JUN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2298.
XX
KW   Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW   polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW   myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW   pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   Variation       replace(11,G)
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
PN   WO200118250-A2.
XX
PD   15-MAR-2001.
XX
PF   07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
PR   10-SEP-1999;   99US-0153357P.
PR   26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
PR   16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
PA   (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA   (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Lander ES,  Gargill M,  Ireland JS,  Bolk S,  Daley GQ,  Mccarthy JJ;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-226749/23.
XX
PT   Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT   applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT   analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT   atherosclerosis.
XX
PS   Example; Page 204; 242pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC   in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC   polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC   genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC   in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC   diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC   disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC   pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC   useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC   correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC   the human gene SNPS shown in the specification
XX
SQ   Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.6;  DB 1;  Length 21;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
  Matches   16;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    4;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1459 TTCCTCAGTCTGGGGGAGCG 1478
              |||||||| | | ||||| |
Db          1 TTCCTCAGGCAGCGGGAGGG 20


RESULT 1426
AAQ24934/c
ID   AAQ24934 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAQ24934;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   19-NOV-1992  (first entry)
XX
DE   Synthetic primer (261).
XX
KW   Single primer amplification; SPAR; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO9207948-A1.
XX
PD   14-MAY-1992.
XX
PF   05-NOV-1991;   91WO-US008233.
XX
PR   06-NOV-1990;   90US-00610973.
PR   29-JUL-1991;   91US-00737919.
XX
PA   (LUBR ) LUBRIZOL CORP.
XX
PI   Cardineau GA,  Filner P;
XX
DR   WPI; 1992-183683/22.
XX
PT   Nucleic acid sequence single primer amplification - useful for genomic
PT   variation analysis and polymorphism detection for restriction fragment
PT   length data.
XX
PS   Claim 16; Page 39; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   The selected primer is used in practice of the single primer
CC   amplification reaction (SPAR). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC   field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGCG 244
              ||||||||||||| |
Db         15 GTGGTGGTGGTGGTG 1


RESULT 1427
AAT55034
ID   AAT55034 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAT55034;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   18-APR-1997  (first entry)
```

```
XX
DE   Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 631).
XX
KW   Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW   gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW   intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW   TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW   translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW   Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW   atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW   transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW   myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW   human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW   ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9523225-A2.
XX
PD   31-AUG-1995.
XX
PF   23-FEB-1995;   95WO-IB000156.
XX
PR   23-FEB-1994;   94US-00201109.
PR   29-MAR-1994;   94US-00218934.
PR   04-APR-1994;   94US-00222795.
PR   07-APR-1994;   94US-00224483.
PR   15-APR-1994;   94US-00227958.
PR   15-APR-1994;   94US-00228041.
PR   18-MAY-1994;   94US-00245736.
PR   06-JUL-1994;   94US-00271280.
PR   15-AUG-1994;   94US-00291932.
PR   16-AUG-1994;   94US-00291433.
PR   17-AUG-1994;   94US-00292620.
PR   19-AUG-1994;   94US-00293520.
PR   02-SEP-1994;   94US-00300000.
PR   08-SEP-1994;   94US-00303039.
PR   23-SEP-1994;   94US-00311486.
PR   23-SEP-1994;   94US-00311749.
PR   28-SEP-1994;   94US-00314397.
PR   03-OCT-1994;   94US-00316771.
PR   07-OCT-1994;   94US-00319492.
PR   11-OCT-1994;   94US-00321993.
PR   04-NOV-1994;   94US-00334847.
PR   10-NOV-1994;   94US-00337608.
PR   28-NOV-1994;   94US-00345516.
PR   16-DEC-1994;   94US-00357577.
PR   23-DEC-1994;   94US-00363233.
PR   30-JAN-1995;   95US-00380734.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Stinchcomb DT,  Chowrira B,  Direnzo A,  Draper KG,  Dudycz LW;
PI   Grimm S,  Karpeisky A,  Kisich K,  Matulic-Adamic J,  Mcswiggen JA;
PI   Modak A,  Pavco P,  Beigleman L,  Sullivan SM,  Sweedler D,  Thompson JD;
PI   Tracz D,  Usman N,  Wincott FE,  Woolf T;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
PT   Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT   in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Page 228; 407pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC   enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
CC   nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
CC   is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
CC   specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
CC   mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
CC   potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
CC   by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
CC   were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
CC   nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
CC   sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
CC   useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
CC   as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
CC   immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means
CC   that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
CC   treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   66.7%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   10;  Conservative    4;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        539 CCATCTTTGACAAGC 553
              |||:|:::|||||  |
Db          1 CCAUCUUUGACAAUC 15


RESULT 1428
AAX75669/c
ID   AAX75669 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAX75669;
XX
DT   28-JUL-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human flt-1 and KDR hammerhead ribozyme target site #3.
XX
KW   Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW   KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW   tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW   fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW   foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD   01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF   25-OCT-1996;   96WO-US017480.
XX
PR   26-OCT-1995;   95US-0005974P.
PR   11-JAN-1996;   96US-00584040.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA   (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI   Pavco P,  Mcswiggen J,  Stinchcomb D,  Escobedo J;
XX
DR   WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PT   Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT   stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT   rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS   Example 9; Page 191; 218pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC   synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC   receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC   (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC   fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC   receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC   angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC   treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC   vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC   of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
```

```
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1501 ACTTCCATATTTGCA 1515
              | ||||||||||||||
Db         15 ATTTCCATATTTGCA 1


RESULT 1429
AAV42654/c
ID   AAV42654 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAV42654;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   16-OCT-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   DNA sequence of the specification.
XX
KW   Hybridisation probe; differentiation; pathogenic; vaccine strain;
KW   cattle brucellosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   RU2095418-C1.
XX
PD   10-NOV-1997.
XX
PF   01-JUL-1994;   94RU-00024845.
XX
PR   01-JUL-1994;   94RU-00024845.
XX
PA   (KZVE=) KAZAN VETERINARY MED ACAD.
XX
PI   Faizov T Kh,  Idrisov GZ,  Mullakaev OT;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-411609/35.
XX
PT   Differentiating pathogenic and vaccine strains of cattle brucellosis -
PT   using restriction digestion with Nco 1 and transfer of the DNA fragments
PT   to filters in an electric field.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Col 4; 4pp; Russian.
XX
CC   The present sequence appears in the specification, which describes a
CC   hybridisation probe used to differentiate between pathogenic and vaccine
CC   strains of cattle brucellosis. The method comprises digestion of DNA from
CC   the test strain with restriction enzyme Nco 1, transfer of the fragments
CC   obtained to filters, subsequent fixing of these onto the filters,
CC   hybridisation with a labelled sample, and examination of the results.
CC   (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGCG 244
             ||||||||||||| |
Db        15 GTGGTGGTGGTGGTG 1


RESULT 1430
AAV42817/c
ID   AAV42817 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAV42817;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   16-OCT-1998  (first entry)
XX
DE   Probe used to identify pathogenic and vaccine strains of brucellosis.
XX
KW   Hybridisation probe; differentiation; pathogenic; vaccine strain;
KW   cattle brucellosis; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   RU2095418-C1.
XX
PD   10-NOV-1997.
XX
PF   01-JUL-1994;   94RU-00024845.
XX
PR   01-JUL-1994;   94RU-00024845.
XX
PA   (KZVE=) KAZAN VETERINARY MED ACAD.
XX
PI   Faizov T Kh,  Idrisov GZ,  Mullakaev OT;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-411609/35.
XX
PT   Differentiating pathogenic and vaccine strains of cattle brucellosis -
PT   using restriction digestion with Nco 1 and transfer of the DNA fragments
PT   to filters in an electric field.
XX
PS   Claim 1; Col 8; 4pp; Russian.
XX
CC   The present sequence represents a hybridisation probe used to
CC   differentiate between pathogenic and vaccine strains of cattle
CC   brucellosis. The method comprises digestion of DNA from the test strain
CC   with restriction enzyme Nco 1, transfer of the fragments obtained to
CC   filters, subsequent fixing of these onto the filters, hybridisation with
CC   a labelled sample, and examination of the results. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC   2003 to correct PI field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       230 GTGGTGGTGGTGGCG 244
             ||||||||||||| |
Db        15 GTGGTGGTGGTGGTG 1


RESULT 1431
AAX31178/c
ID   AAX31178 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAX31178;
XX
DT   21-MAY-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Tag sequence of a transcript increased in colorectal cancer.
XX
KW   Tag sequence; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; colon cancer;
KW   diagnosis; prognosis; treatment; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9853319-A2.
XX
PD   26-NOV-1998.
XX
PF   20-MAY-1998;   98WO-US010277.
XX
PR   21-MAY-1997;   97US-0047352P.
XX
PA   (UYJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI   Vogelstein B,  Kinzler KW;
XX
DR   WPI; 1999-070161/06.
```

```
XX
PT   Use of isolated gene transcripts - useful for developing products for the
PT   diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cancers, particularly colon and
PT   pancreatic cancer.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Page 34; 120pp; English.
XX
CC   AAX30947-31815 represent tag sequences of transcripts that are
CC   differentially expressed in colorectal cancer, in pancreatic cancer, or
CC   in both. The tag sequences can be used to identify genes by matching the
CC   tag to a gen data base member, or by using the tag sequences as probes to
CC   isolate unidentified genes from cDNA libraries. The tag sequences can
CC   also be used in a method for diagnosing colon or pancreatic cancer in a
CC   sample suspected of being neoplastic. The method comprises comparing the
CC   level of at least one transcript in a first sample of a tissue to a
CC   second sample, where the first sample is a colonic tissue suspected of
CC   being neoplastic and the second sample is a normal human colonic tissue.
CC   The transcript is identified by a tag selected from AAX30947-31815. The
CC   methods of the invention can be used in the diagnosis, prognosis and
CC   treatment of cancer
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        926 TCCAGCTGCTCCGTG 940
              ||||||||||||| ||
Db         15 TCCAGCTGCTCCATG 1


RESULT 1432
AAA92356
ID   AAA92356 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAA92356;
XX
DT   11-JAN-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Original DNA template oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW   Dideoxyribonucleic acid; dDNA; research; medical application;
KW   data communication; DNA sequencing; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   CA2256128-A1.
XX
PD   29-JUN-2000.
XX
PF   29-DEC-1998;   98CA-02256128.
XX
PR   29-DEC-1998;   98CA-02256128.
XX
PA   (DAVI/) DAVIES S W.
XX
PI   Davies SW;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-587794/56.
XX
PT   Extracting sequences of bases from dideoxyribonucleic acid templates for
PT   research and medical applications, involves creating a new set of
PT   molecules which introduce error correcting code, from the template.
XX
PS   Disclosure; Page 4; 9pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a method (I) for extracting a sequence of
CC   bases from a dideoxyribonucleic acid (dDNA) template. The method
CC   comprises forming a set of products (P) selected to implement a code with
CC   desirable error correcting characteristics from the template through
CC   chemical reactions, obtaining a set of signals (S) from (P) by DNA
CC   sequencing and using the code to recover the base sequence from (S), to
CC   obtain accurate sequence estimate. (I) is useful for a research and
CC   medical applications. (I) minimises error rates in sequencing or testing
CC   nucleic acids. The present sequence represents an original DNA template
CC   which is used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1326 CAAGTACCGAGCCGA 1340
              ||||||||||||| ||
Db          1 CAAGTACCGAGCTGA 15


RESULT 1433
AAA29402/c
ID   AAA29402 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAA29402;
XX
DT   07-AUG-2000  (first entry)
XX
DE   Acid/base orthological deprotection scheme 15-mer oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW   Acid/base orthological deprotection scheme; DNA synthesis;
KW   codon randomised nucleic acid; randomised cassette mutagenesis;
KW   phage display; ribosome display; protein-nucleic acid fusion;
KW   protein expression; in vitro translation system; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
PN   WO200018778-A1.
XX
PD   06-APR-2000.
XX
PF   28-SEP-1999;   99WO-US022436.
XX
PR   29-SEP-1998;   98US-0102299P.
XX
PA   (PHYL-) PHYLOS INC.
XX
PI   Lohse P,  Kuimelis RG;
XX
DR   WPI; 2000-293102/25.
XX
PT   Synthesis of selected codon randomized nucleic acids useful for
PT   generation of DNA or RNA sequences for pharmaceutical research.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 29; 61pp; English.
XX
CC   A method (I) has been developed for generating, in the same reaction
CC   vessel, a selected set of codons (II). The method comprises providing two
CC   (optionally three) sets of mononucleosides, mononucleotides,
CC   dinucleotides or mixtures of these and optionally repeatedly adding a
CC   third set, where (II) includes at least one codon having A or G at the
CC   third codon position and fewer than 3% of the codons correspond to a stop
CC   codon. Also described is a method (III) for generating an oligonucleotide
CC   from (II), comprising the method (I), followed by repeating the method
CC   until an oligonucleotide of the desired length is achieved. (I) and (II)
CC   are useful for chemically synthesising DNA or RNA. The DNA sequences
CC   generated provide a wide variety of protein products useful in
CC   pharmaceutical research. In particular the methods are useful in
CC   techniques of randomised cassette mutagenesis of proteins, phage display
CC   techniques, ribosome display techniques and protein-nucleic acid fusion
CC   techniques. Codon-randomised DNA can also be used in cellular cultures
CC   (in vivo) for protein expression, or for in vitro applications using,
CC   e.g. T7 RNA polymerase, and in vitro translation systems. The present
CC   sequence represents an oligonucleotide which is used in the
CC   exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

```
  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        374 AGGCTTCAGCCACGT 388
              ||| ||||||||||||
Db         15 AGGGTTCAGCCACGT 1


RESULT 1434
AAF50411/c
ID   AAF50411 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAF50411;
XX
DT   30-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   IGF-I oligonucleotide #1371.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW   cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW   skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW   IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW   growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba;
KW   keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW   hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW   neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD   28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR   21-JUN-1999;   99US-0140345P.
XX
PA   (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI   Wraight CJ,  Werther GA,  Edmondson SR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT   Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT   UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT   inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT   inflammation.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 69; 201pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC   skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC   receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC   inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC   inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC   oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC   F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC   ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC   neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC   hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC   brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC   disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC   vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1684 TACATCTTCCCTGCT 1698
              ||||| |||||||||
Db         15 TACATTTTCCCTGCT 1


RESULT 1435
AAF46589/c
ID   AAF46589 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAF46589;
XX
DT   30-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #9.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW   cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW   skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW   IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW   growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba;
KW   keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW   hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW   neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD   28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR   21-JUN-1999;   99US-0140345P.
XX
PA   (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI   Wraight CJ,  Werther GA,  Edmondson SR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT   Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT   UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT   inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT   inflammation.
XX
PS   Example 7; Page 44; 201pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC   skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC   receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC   inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC   inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC   oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC   F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC   ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC   neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC   hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC   brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC   disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC   vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1634 GCAGGCAGCGGCTGG 1648
              ||||| |||||||||
Db         15 GCAGGAAGCGGCTGG 1
```

```
RESULT 1436
AAF50410/c
ID   AAF50410 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAF50410;
XX
DT   30-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   IGF-I oligonucleotide #1370.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW   cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW   skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW   IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW   growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba;
KW   keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW   hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW   neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD   28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR   21-JUN-1999;   99US-0140345P.
XX
PA   (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI   Wraight CJ,  Werther GA,  Edmondson SR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT   Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT   UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT   inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT   inflammation.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 69; 201pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC   skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC   receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC   inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC   inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC   oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC   F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC   ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC   neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC   hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC   brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC   disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC   vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1685 ACATCTTCCCTGCTT 1699
              |||| ||||||||||
Db         15 ACATTTTCCCTGCTT 1


RESULT 1437
AAF50702/c
ID   AAF50702 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   AAF50702;
XX
DT   30-MAR-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   IGF-I oligonucleotide #1662.
XX
KW   Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW   cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW   skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW   IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW   growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhoea; ruba;
KW   keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW   hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW   neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD   28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF   21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR   21-JUN-1999;   99US-0140345P.
XX
PA   (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI   Wraight CJ,  Werther GA,  Edmondson SR;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT   Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT   UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT   inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT   inflammation.
XX
PS   Example 8; Page 71; 201pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC   skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC   antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC   receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC   inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC   inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC   oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC   oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC   F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC   ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhoea, keloids, keratosis,
CC   neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC   hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC   brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC   disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC   vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ   Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 15;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1283 CAGGCATCCTGTCCA 1297
              ||||||||||| |||
Db         15 CAGGCATCCTGCCCA 1


RESULT 1438
ABZ34171
ID   ABZ34171 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC   ABZ34171;
XX
```

DT 31-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV-1 reverse transcriptase mutation detection probe SEQ ID NO:413.
XX
KW Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; reverse transcriptase; RT; enzyme;
KW detection; mutation; anti-HIV drug resistance; polymorphism; resistance;
KW probe; ss.
XX
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200255741-A2.
XX
PD 18-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 09-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000153.
XX
PR 11-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00870005.
PR 20-APR-2001; 2001EP-00870085.
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286102P.
XX
PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX
PI De Smet K, Stuyver L;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-590680/63.
XX
PT Detecting mutations associated with anti-HIV drug resistance comprises
PT detecting at least one of the mutations in the HIV reverse transcriptase
PT gene by using probes optimized to function together in a reverse-
PT hybridization assay.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 27; 117pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for detecting mutations
CC associated with anti-HIV drug resistance in a patient by detecting at
CC least one of the mutations K103N/R, V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, M184V/I, Y188L,
CC G190A/S/R, T215Y/F/D/S/A and/or Q151M/L in the reverse transcriptase (RT)
CC of HIV strains in a biological sample using a specific set of probes
CC optimised to function together in a reverse-hybridisation assay. The
CC method and the nucleic acid sequences used in the method are useful for
CC determining viral mutations and/or polymorphisms in the HIV RT gene
CC associated with resistance. The probes are useful for the genetic
CC detection, preferably in vitro detection of the mutations K103N/R,
CC V106A/I/L, Y181C/I, Q151M/L, M184V/I, Y188L, G190A/S/R and/or
CC T215Y/F/D/S/A in the RT of HIV strains in a biological sample, where the
CC mutation is associated with anti-HIV drug resistance. The method provides
CC a rapid, reliable and precise assay or determination and monitoring of
CC antiviral drug resistance or mutations associated with drug resistance of
CC viruses containing RT genes. ABZ33759 to ABZ34642 represent HIV RT
CC sequences and probes which are used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        867 GCAGTACCTGGATGA 881
              ||||||| |||||||
Db          1 GCAGTACGTGGATGA 15
```

RESULT 1439
ABK32132/c
ID ABK32132 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK32132;
XX
DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human colon cancer SAGE tag #233.
XX
KW Human; colon cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer; SAGE tag;
KW serial analysis of gene expression; diagnostic; prognostic; probe;
KW cancer marker; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6333152-B1.
XX
PD 25-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX
PR 20-MAY-1998; 98US-00081646.
XX
PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KW, Zhang L, Zhou W;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-153821/20.
XX
PT New human nucleic acid containing specific SAGE tags, useful as
PT diagnostic markers for cancer, also derived probes.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 29; 161pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated, purified human nucleic acid (I)
CC that has the same sequence as a mRNA found in humans and is a SAGE
CC (serial analysis of gene expression) tag comprising a single stranded
CC probe containing at least 10 consecutive nucleotides. SAGE tags, are
CC diagnostic and prognostic markers of cancer, especially of the colon and
CC pancreas. ABK31900-ABK32770 represent human colon and pancreatic cancer
CC SAGE tags of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy        926 TCCAGCTGCTCCGTG 940
              ||||||||||||| ||
Db         15 TCCAGCTGCTCCATG 1
```

RESULT 1440
AAT32677
ID AAT32677 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAT32677;
XX
DT 11-FEB-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Ineffective anti-HIV Rev response element probe 7819.
XX
KW Rev response element; HIV isolate sf2; hybritope probe pool;
KW hybritope mapping; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1. .16
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Linked via phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN WO9617955-A2.
XX
PD 13-JUN-1996.
XX
PF 05-DEC-1995; 95WO-US015779.
XX
PR 05-DEC-1994; 94US-00349316.
XX

```
PA   (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI   Collins ML;
XX
DR   WPI; 1996-287198/29.
XX
PT   Detecting target binding oligo-nucleotide(s) - using oligo-nucleotide
PT   probes with a nucleotide sequence which binds within a known sequence of
PT   a target nucleic acid.
XX
PS   Example 5; Page 27; 43pp; English.
XX
CC   The sequences given in AAT32673-76 represent effective, and those in
CC   AAT32677-83 ineffective, anti-HIV Rev response element probes isolated
CC   from a hybritope probe pool. Hybritope mapping describes a method of
CC   determining superior sites for binding oligonucleotides to a target
CC   sequence, to identify improved discontinuous probes with high binding
CC   constants. The method comprises obtaining a series of oligonucleotides
CC   which are complementary to a known target sequence and which overlap each
CC   other by 1-4 nucleotides. Each of these sequences is contacted with the
CC   target sequence to permit specific hybridisation, and detecting the
CC   presence or absence of specific hybridisation to determine
CC   oligonucleotides which bind within the known target sequence. This
CC   sequence was isolated using the probe sequences givne in AAT32670-72. The
CC   number of this probe corresponds to the 5' position on the HIV sf2 target
CC   to which the 3' end of the probe binds
XX
SQ   Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 16;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.2e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        156 GTCAATGACACTCCG 170
              ||||||||||||| ||
Db          1 GTCAATGACACTGCG 15


RESULT 1441
AAT11976/c
ID   AAT11976 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAT11976;
XX
DT   25-MAR-2003  (revised)
DT   13-MAR-1996  (first entry)
XX
DE   CMV antisense oligonucleotide (ISIS 5480).
XX
KW   antisense; cytomegalovirus; CMV; human; therapy; prophylaxis; diagnosis;
KW   intermediate early complex; IE1; IE2; DNA polymerase gene; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   modified_base    1. .17
FT                    /*tag=  a
FT                    /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
PN   US5442049-A.
XX
PD   15-AUG-1995.
XX
PF   25-JAN-1993;   93US-00009263.
XX
PR   19-NOV-1992;   92US-00927506.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Baker B,  Draper K,  Anderson K;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-292538/38.
XX
PT   New oligo-nucleotide inhibits cytomegalovirus replication - by binding to
PT   a portion of cytomegalovirus RNA, for the diagnosis, prophylaxis and
PT   treatment of CMV diseases.
XX
PS   Example 10; Col 17; 66pp; English.
XX
CC   AAT11971-84 are antisense oligonucleotides (ONs) against human
CC   cytomegalovirus (CMV) that displayed activities of at least 50 % of
CC   control (ISIS 2922 shown in AAT11961). It was found that up to 4 internal
CC   mismatches could be tolerated without loss of antiviral activity.
CC   Antisense ONs targeting CMV DNA or RNA coding for the IE1, IE2 or DNA
CC   polymerase proteins have been shown to be effective in therapy,
CC   prophylaxis and diagnosis of CMV infection. The ONs may be modified to
CC   reduce nuclease resistance and to increase their efficacy. Modifications
CC   include phosphorothioate backbones, alkyl and halogen-substituted sugar
CC   moieties at the 2' position. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF
CC   field.)
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        135 GAAGAAGATCAAACG 149
              ||||||| ||||||
Db         16 GAAGAAGAGCAAACG 2


RESULT 1442
AAT01678/c
ID   AAT01678 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAT01678;
XX
DT   17-DEC-1995  (first entry)
XX
DE   Peptide nucleic acid targetting CMV IE2 nuc sig 2.
XX
KW   peptide nucleic acid; PNA; cytomegalovirus; CMV; papillomavirus;
KW   antiviral; diagnostic; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
XX
FH   Key             Location/Qualifiers
FT   misc_feature    1. .17
FT                   /*tag=  a
FT                   /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
FT                   subunits are composed of amide units, so that the
FT                   oligomer consists of the nucleobases attached covalently
FT                   to a polyamide backbone"
XX
PN   WO9504748-A1.
XX
PD   16-FEB-1995.
XX
PF   09-AUG-1994;   94WO-US009039.
XX
PR   09-AUG-1993;   93US-00104438.
XX
PA   (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI   Anderson KP,  Crooke ST,  Mirabelli CK,  Ecker DJ,  Cowsert LM;
XX
DR   WPI; 1995-090841/12.
XX
PT   New peptide nucleic acid oligomers hybridisable to cytomegalovirus or
PT   papilloma:virus - are stable anti:sense molecules with high affinity for
PT   single stranded DNA, used for treating infections.
XX
PS   Claim 2; Page 44; 65pp; English.
XX
CC   New oligomers are claimed which (A) have at least one peptide nucleic
```

CC acid (PNA) subunit and (B) have a sequence hybridisable to AUG region, 5'
CC untranslated region, intron/exon (I/E) junction or coding sequence of
CC cytomegalovirus gene selected from DNA polymerase, IE1 and IE2, or
CC hybridisable to the E, E2, E4, E5, E6, E7, L1 or L2 reading frames of a
CC papillomavirus. The PNAs can be used to target RNA and single stranded
CC DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. Hence
CC they may be used therapeutically for modulating cytomegalovirus and
CC papillomavirus processes and also as diagnostics (e.g., as probes for
CC specific mRNAs). PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary
CC single stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a
CC first PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds
CC with the resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs
CC possess no significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates
CC cellular uptake. Futher, since they contain amides of non-biological
CC amino acids, they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by
CC proteases. The present sequence targets CMV IE2 nuclear localisation
CC signal 2
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 135 GAAGAAGATCAAACG 149
||||||| ||||||
Db 16 GAAGAAGAGCAAACG 2

RESULT 1443
AAX69179/c
ID AAX69179 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX69179;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #474.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 61; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1501 ACTTCCATATTTGCA 1515
| |||||||||||||
Db 16 ATTTCCATATTTGCA 2

RESULT 1444
AAX71471
ID AAX71471 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX71471;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #483.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 111; 218pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;

```
  Matches    9;  Conservative    5;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1032 TGACTTTGGCCTGGC 1046
              :|||:::|||  :|||
Db          3 UGACUUUGGCUUGGC 17


RESULT 1445
AAV97521
ID   AAV97521 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAV97521;
XX
DT   17-MAR-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 2624.
XX
KW   Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
KW   hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
KW   cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9833893-A2.
XX
PD   06-AUG-1998.
XX
PF   14-JAN-1998;   98WO-US000730.
XX
PR   31-JAN-1997;   97US-0036476P.
PR   04-DEC-1997;   97US-00985162.
XX
PA   (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA   (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
XX
PI   Akhtar S,  Fell P,  Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-437449/37.
XX
PT   Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
PT   growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
PT   treating cancers.
XX
PS   Claim 5; Page 74; 109pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMs)
CC   which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
CC   receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
CC   represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
CC   to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
CC   hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMs are useful for
CC   cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
CC   expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
CC   treatment of cancers. The NAMs can also be used as diagnostic tools to
CC   examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC   the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   80.0%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   12;  Conservative    2;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        989 CCCAGAACCTGCTCA 1003
              ||||| |||:||:||
Db          3 CCCAGUACCUGCUCA 17


RESULT 1446
AAV69694
ID   AAV69694 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAV69694;
XX
DT   05-FEB-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GDNF gene exon 1 specific nested probe exon 1B.
XX
KW   GDNF; glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor; promoter; seizure;
KW   transcription; environmental stimulus; modulator; neural degeneration;
KW   Parkinson's disease; Lou Gehrig's disease; developmental defect; tumour;
KW   gene therapy; neural degeneration; immunodeficiency; haemophilia; cancer;
KW   human; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Synthetic.
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO9846737-A2.
XX
PD   22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF   15-APR-1998;   98WO-US007730.
XX
PR   15-APR-1997;   97US-00842675.
XX
PA   (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY.
XX
PI   Black IA,  Woodbury D,  Schaar DG,  Ramakrischnan L;
XX
DR   WPI; 1998-594570/50.
XX
PT   New isolated glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor promoter - used
PT   to develop products for treating e.g. neuronal degeneration,
PT   immunodeficiency, haemophilia or proliferative disorders such as cancers.
XX
PS   Example 1; Page 43; 69pp; English.
XX
CC   Sequences AAV69693 and AAV69694 represent nested oligonucleotide probes
CC   corresponding to the exon 1 of the human glial cell line-derived
CC   neurotrophic factor (GDNF) gene. These were used to identify the
CC   initiation of transcription of hGDNF gene. The invention relates to the
CC   use of the human GDNF promoter which contains a proximal section which
CC   ensures consistent low level GDNF expression in multiple cell types, and
CC   a distal section designed to alter transcription during development and
CC   in response to environmental stimuli. The GDNF promoter can be used for
CC   expressing GDNF in a cell, for identifying modulators and binding
CC   partners of a GDNF promoter and modulators of GDNF expression. The
CC   products can be used for diagnosis and treatment of disorders involving
CC   GDNF such as neural degeneration, e.g. seizures, Parkinson's disease, Lou
CC   Gehrig's disease, and various developmental defects resultant from the
CC   decreased levels of GDNF during the prenatal and neonatal stage. The GDNF
CC   promoter is also used for gene therapy and for expressing heterologous
CC   genes for treating e.g. severe combined immunodeficiency, haemophilia or
CC   proliferative disorders such as tumours and cancers
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1422 TCGGATCTCCGCAGA 1436
              |||| ||||||||||
Db          1 TCGGGTCTCCGCAGA 15


RESULT 1447
AAX17893/c
ID   AAX17893 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAX17893;
XX
DT   11-MAY-1999  (first entry)
XX
DE   Anti-CMV oligonucleotide #5480.
XX
```

KW Antisense; oligonucleotide; immediate early; DNA polymerase; CMV;
KW cytomegalovirus; inhibition; replication; sugar modification;
KW phosphorothioate; infection; retinitis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human herpesvirus 5.
XX
PN WO9845314-A1.
XX
PD 15-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 07-APR-1998; 98WO-US006895.
XX
PR 09-APR-1997; 97US-00838715.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Draper KG, Kisner DL, Anderson KP, Chapman S;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-568330/48.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides that target cytomegalovirus nucleic acid -
PT particularly including 2-methoxyethoxy sugar modifications, especially
PT for treating viral retinitis, with long-lasting retention in the retina.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 30; 99pp; English.
XX
CC Antisense oligonucleotides (AAX17861-X17924) are targeted to a nucleic
CC acid (AAX17925-X17948) encoding IE (immediate early) 1 or 2, or DNA
CC polymerase of cytomegalovirus (CMV) and are able to inhibit CMV
CC replication. Optionally the oligonucleotides include at least one 2'-(2-
CC methoxyethoxy) sugar modification or phosphorothioate internucleotide
CC linkages. The oligonucleotides are used to inhibit CMV infections (by in
CC vivo or in vitro contact with cells, tissues or body fluids), especially
CC to treat or prevent CMV infections, particularly retinitis
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 135 GAAGAAGATCAAACG 149
||||||| ||||||
Db 16 GAAGAAGAGCAAACG 2

RESULT 1448
AAA21066/c
ID AAA21066 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA21066;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4292.
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS Claim 55; Page 185; 305pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1314 ATACAACTACCCCAA 1328
| ||||||||||||||
Db 16 ACACAACTACCCCAA 2

RESULT 1449
AAA23257/c
ID AAA23257 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA23257;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:6483.
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS Claim 54; Page 271; 305pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 808 ATTATCCACACGGAG 822
||||||| ||||||
Db 16 ATTATCCAAACGGAG 2

RESULT 1450
AAA20471
ID AAA20471 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA20471;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3697.
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS Claim 55; Page 147; 305pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 53.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 918 GTTCCTGTTCCAGCT 932
|::||:|::|| ||:
Db 1 GUUCCUGUUCCUGCU 15

RESULT 1451
AAA24802
ID AAA24802 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA24802;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1300.
XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
XX
PS Claim 77; Page 58; 148pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphoro(di)thioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1315 TACAACTACCCCAAG 1329
||||||||||| ||
Db 2 TACAACTACCCCGAG 16

RESULT 1452
AAF06373
ID AAF06373 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF06373;
XX
DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3170.
XX
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200061729-A2.
XX
PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
PS Claim 42; Page 128; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAATT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 686 ACAACCTTGTGGCAC 700
||| ||::|:|||||
Db 2 ACAUCCUUGUGGCAC 16

RESULT 1453
ABK03332/c
ID ABK03332 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK03332;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CD20 Inozyme #283.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
PS Claim 30; Page 150; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNAzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr
CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^2^+.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^2^+. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 395 ATGAGGTGCAGTCTC 409
|| ||||||||||||||
Db 15 ATCAGGTGCAGTCTC 1

RESULT 1454
ABK03331/c
ID ABK03331 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK03331;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CD20 Inozyme #282.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
PS Claim 30; Page 150; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNAzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr
CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^2^+.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targetting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^2^+. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targetting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present

```
CC   sequence is an inozyme of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        396 TGAGGTGCAGTCTCC 410
              | ||||||||||||||
Db         17 TCAGGTGCAGTCTCC 3


RESULT 1455
AAD03853/c
ID   AAD03853 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAD03853;
XX
DT   02-JUL-2001  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human cell cycle checkpoint protein, hchk1 DNA amplifying PCR primer #2.
XX
KW   Human; cell cycle checkpoint; chk1; tumour; malignancy;
KW   cell growth inhibitor; development deficiency; PCR primer; DNA damage;
KW   kinase; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US6218109-B1.
XX
PD   17-APR-2001.
XX
PF   05-SEP-1997;   97US-00924183.
XX
PR   05-SEP-1997;   97US-00924183.
XX
PA   (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI   Elledge SJ,  Sanchez Y;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-289827/30.
XX
PT   New Chk1 proteins and gene sequences encoding the proteins useful as
PT   probes for a portion of the chromosome associated with tumors and other
PT   malignancies, growth and/or development deficiencies.
XX
PS   Claim 17; Col 24; 37pp; English.
XX
CC   The present sequence is a degenerate PCR primer used for amplifying the
CC   human cell cycle checkpoint protein, hchk1 DNA. The cell cycle
CC   checkpoints are regulatory pathways that control the order and timing of
CC   cell cycle transitions, and ensure that critical events such as DNA
CC   replication and chromosome segregation are completed with high fidelity.
CC   The chk1 protein controls cell cycle in response to DNA damage. It
CC   functions as kinase and phosphorylates the key regulators of Cdk tyrosine
CC   phosphorylation. The checkpoint gene sequences are used as probes for a
CC   portion of the chromosome associated with tumours and other malignancies,
CC   as well as growth and/or development deficiencies. The chk1 proteins are
CC   useful for generating specific antibodies and for inhibiting growth of
CC   cells
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1033 GACTTTGGCCTGGCC 1047
              ||||||||||| ||
Db         17 GACTTTGGCCTGTCC 3


RESULT 1456
AAS95074/c
ID   AAS95074 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   AAS95074;
XX
DT   13-FEB-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human otoferlin exon PCR primer #39.
XX
KW   Human; mouse; otoferlin; OTOF; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;
KW   autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness; DFNB9; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200170972-A2.
XX
PD   27-SEP-2001.
XX
PF   23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-IB000578.
XX
PR   24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191738P.
XX
PA   (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
PA   (CNRS ) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.
XX
PI   Yasunaga S,  Grati M,  Cohen-Salmon M,  El Amraoui A,  Petit C;
PI   Weil D;
XX
DR   WPI; 2001-611499/70.
XX
PT   Novel human gene Otoferlin, underlying an autosomal recessive
PT   nonsyndromic prelingual deafness, DFNB9, and proteins encoded by the
PT   gene, implicated in deafness.
XX
PS   Claim 25; Page 17; 99pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a purified polynucleotide (I) encoding a protein
CC   sequence (II) encoded by a novel human gene, otoferlin (OTOF) or the long
CC   human otoferlin isoform in brain. (I) was identified as underlying an
CC   autosomal nonsyndromic prelingual deafness DFNB9, and is thus useful for
CC   detecting deafness disease in humans and for characterising the functions
CC   of proteins and genes encoding them in auditory function. AAS95022-
CC   AAS95248 represent human and mouse otoferlin coding sequences, PCR
CC   primers and related sequences of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        495 CCGGCTGCCTGAGGG 509
              | ||||||||||||||
Db         15 CAGGCTGCCTGAGGG 1


RESULT 1457
ABN08906/c
ID   ABN08906 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABN08906;
XX
DT   29-MAY-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8898.
XX
KW   Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW   muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW   skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
```

PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8898; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 165 ACTCCGAGGTGGCCG 179
|||| ||||||||||
Db 15 ACTCGGAGGTGGCCG 1

RESULT 1458
ABN00075/c
ID ABN00075 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN00075;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:67.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 67; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Qy       1181 ATGAGATGGCCACAG 1195
              ||||||||| |||||
Db         16 ATGAGATGGACACAG 2


RESULT 1459
ABN00074/c
ID   ABN00074 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABN00074;
XX
DT   29-MAY-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:66.
XX
KW   Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW   muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW   skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD   06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR   26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR   21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR   27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR   04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Gu Y,  Ji Y,  Penn SG,  Hanzel DK,  Rank DR,  Chen W,  Shannon ME;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT   New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT   or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT   desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 66; 214pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC   protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC   1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC   nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC   hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC   provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC   protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC   expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC   used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC   -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC   and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC   capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC   therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC   production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC   polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC   disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC   and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC   The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC   hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC   The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match              0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1181 ATGAGATGGCCACAG 1195
              ||||||||| |||||
Db         17 ATGAGATGGACACAG 3


RESULT 1460
ABN08905/c
ID   ABN08905 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABN08905;
XX
DT   29-MAY-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8897.
XX
KW   Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW   muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW   skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD   06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR   26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR   21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR   27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR   04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Gu Y,  Ji Y,  Penn SG,  Hanzel DK,  Rank DR,  Chen W,  Shannon ME;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT   New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT   or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT   desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8897; 214pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC   protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC   1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC   nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC   hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC   provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
```

```
CC   protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC   expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC   used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC   -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC   and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC   capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC   therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC   production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC   polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC   disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC   and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC   The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC   hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC   The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        165 ACTCCGAGGTGGCCG 179
              |||| ||||||||||
Db         16 ACTCGGAGGTGGCCG 2


RESULT 1461
ABN00076/c
ID   ABN00076 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABN00076;
XX
DT   29-MAY-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:68.
XX
KW   Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW   muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW   skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD   06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR   26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR   21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR   27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR   04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Gu Y,  Ji Y,  Penn SG,  Hanzel DK,  Rank DR,  Chen W,  Shannon ME;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT   New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT   or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT   desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 68; 214pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC   protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC   1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC   nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC   hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC   provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC   protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC   expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC   used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC   -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC   and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC   capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC   therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC   production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC   polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC   disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC   and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC   The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC   hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC   The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1181 ATGAGATGGCCACAG 1195
              ||||||||| |||||
Db         15 ATGAGATGGACACAG 1


RESULT 1462
ABN08904/c
ID   ABN08904 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABN08904;
XX
DT   29-MAY-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8896.
XX
KW   Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW   muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW   skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD   06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF   25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR   26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR   21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR   27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR   04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
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PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Gu Y,  Ji Y,  Penn SG,  Hanzel DK,  Rank DR,  Chen W,  Shannon ME;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT   New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT   or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT   desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS   Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8896; 214pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC   protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC   1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC   nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC   hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC   provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC   protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC   expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC   used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC   -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC   and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC   capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC   therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC   production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC   polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC   disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC   and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC   The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC   hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC   The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC   specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC   at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        165 ACTCCGAGGTGGCCG 179
              |||| ||||||||||
Db         17 ACTCGGAGGTGGCCG 3


RESULT 1463
ABQ63456/c
ID   ABQ63456 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ63456;
XX
DT   20-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 169.
XX
KW   Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW   gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW   kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD   28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR   21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR   27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR   04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Zhang J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
PT   New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT   acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT   in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT   e.g., liver or bone.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 179; 418pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC   KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC   invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC   therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC   monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC   Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC   used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC   cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC   heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC   function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC   the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1397 AGCTGTTGCAGTTTG 1411
              ||||||||||||  ||
Db         16 AGCTGTTGCAGTGTG 2


RESULT 1464
ABQ63457/c
ID   ABQ63457 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABQ63457;
XX
DT   20-AUG-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 170.
XX
KW   Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW   gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW   kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD   28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF   21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
```

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PR   21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR   27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR   04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR   28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Zhang J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
PT   New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
PT   acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
PT   in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
PT   e.g., liver or bone.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 179; 418pp; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
CC   KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
CC   invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
CC   therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
CC   monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
CC   Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
CC   used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
CC   cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
CC   heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
CC   function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
CC   the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1397 AGCTGTTGCAGTTTG 1411
              ||||||||||||| ||
Db         15 AGCTGTTGCAGTGTG 1

RESULT 1465
ABV78816/c
ID   ABV78816 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABV78816;
XX
DT   03-JAN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 62.
XX
KW   Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW   human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW   male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW   prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD   07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF   28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR   09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Zhan J;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT   Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT   for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT   for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 71; 718pp; English.
XX
CC   The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC   protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC   has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC   two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC   codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC   shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC   shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC   to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC   important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC   mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC   useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC   therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC   such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC   HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC   foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC   skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC   clinically useful diagnostic markers and potenial therapeutic agents for
CC   male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC   example from the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy         41 CAGGAGGACCAGCAG 55
              ||||||| ||||||
Db         17 CAGGAGGAACAGCAG 3

RESULT 1466
ABV78819/c
ID   ABV78819 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABV78819;
XX
DT   03-JAN-2003  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 65.
XX
KW   Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW   human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW   male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW   prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1229046-A2.
XX
```

PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 72; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potenial therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy         40 GCAGGAGGACCAGCA 54
              ||||||||| |||||
Db         15 GCAGGAGGAACAGCA 1
```

RESULT 1467
ABK19255
ID ABK19255 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK19255;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1902.
XX
KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
KW vulnerary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
KW amberzyme.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200188124-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, Mclaughlin F, Randi AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-082995/11.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 124; 149pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
CC related PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```
Qy       1295 CCAACGAGGAGTTCA 1309
              |||||| |||+::||
Db          3 CCAACGGGGAGUUCA 17
```

RESULT 1468
ABS75020
ID ABS75020 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABS75020;
XX
DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 546.
XX

```
KW   PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
KW   contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
KW   dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   US2002102252-A1.
XX
PD   01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF   06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
PR   26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PA   (GUYY/) GU Y.
PA   (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
XX
PI   Gu Y, Shannon ME;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-697817/75.
XX
PT   New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
PT   associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
XX
PS   Example 2; Page 147; 353pp; English.
XX
CC   This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
CC   of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
CC   hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
CC   activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
CC   acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
CC   used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
CC   aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
CC   dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
CC   the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
CC   antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
CC   proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
CC   antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
CC   human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy        289 CTTCGTTCTGCACGG 303
              ||||||||||| ||
Db          1 CTTCGTTCTGCAAGG 15


RESULT 1469
ABV90264
ID   ABV90264 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABV90264;
XX
DT   23-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 977.
XX
KW   Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW   Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW   gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD   11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR   10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT   Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT   -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT   activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS   Example 2; SEQ ID NO 977; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC   protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC   acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC   (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC   fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC   Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC   adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC   downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC   for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC   encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC   caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC   treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC   useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC   are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC   transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC   present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC   of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC   printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC   Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1242 CATCTTCCGTATCTT 1256
              |||||||| ||||||
Db          3 CATCTTCCCTATCTT 17


RESULT 1470
ABV91092/c
ID   ABV91092 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABV91092;
XX
DT   23-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1805.
XX
KW   Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW   Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW   gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD   11-SEP-2002.
```

```
XX
PF   28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR   10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT   Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT   -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT   activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS   Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1805; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC   protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC   acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC   (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC   fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC   Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC   adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC   downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC   for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC   encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC   caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC   treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC   useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC   are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC   transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC   present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC   of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC   printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC   Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1451 ATCCATTCTTCCTCA 1465
              ||||||||||  ||||
Db         16 ATCCATTCTTTCTCA 2


RESULT 1471
ABV91093/c
ID   ABV91093 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABV91093;
XX
DT   23-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1806.
XX
KW   Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW   Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW   gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
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```
PN   EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD   11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR   10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT   Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT   -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT   activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS   Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1806; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC   protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC   acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC   (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC   fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC   Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC   adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC   downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC   for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC   encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC   caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC   treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC   useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC   are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC   transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC   present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC   of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC   printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC   Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1451 ATCCATTCTTCCTCA 1465
              ||||||||||  ||||
Db         15 ATCCATTCTTTCTCA 1


RESULT 1472
ABV90265
ID   ABV90265 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABV90265;
XX
DT   23-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 978.
XX
KW   Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW   Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW   gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
```

```
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD   11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR   10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT   Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT   -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT   activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS   Example 2; SEQ ID NO 978; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC   protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC   acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC   (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC   fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC   Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC   adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC   downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC   for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC   encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC   caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC   treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC   useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC   are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC   transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC   present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC   of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC   printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC   Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1242 CATCTTCCGTATCTT 1256
              ||||||||  ||||||
Db          2 CATCTTCCCTATCTT 16


RESULT 1473
ABV90266
ID   ABV90266 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABV90266;
XX
DT   23-DEC-2002  (first entry)
XX
DE   Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 979.
XX
KW   Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW   Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW   gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS   Homo sapiens.
XX
PN   EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD   11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF   28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR   30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR   23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR   10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA   (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI   Shannon M;
XX
DR   WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT   Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT   -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT   activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS   Example 2; SEQ ID NO 979; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC   The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC   protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC   acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC   (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC   fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC   Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC   adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC   downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC   for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC   encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC   caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC   treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC   useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC   are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC   transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC   present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC   of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC   printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC   Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ   Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

  Query Match             0.8%;  Score 13.4;  DB 1;  Length 17;
  Best Local Similarity   93.3%;  Pred. No. 8.7e+02;
  Matches   14;  Conservative    0;  Mismatches    1;  Indels    0;  Gaps    0;

Qy       1242 CATCTTCCGTATCTT 1256
              ||||||||  ||||||
Db          1 CATCTTCCCTATCTT 15


RESULT 1474
ABV91091/c
ID   ABV91091 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC   ABV91091;
XX
DT   23-DEC-2002  (first entry)
```